Resettlement Plan

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Sri Lanka: Transforming Irrigation Systems for Improved Food Security

Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land, and Irrigation for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 October 2025)

Currency unit	–	Sri Lanka Rupee/s (SLR/SLRs)
SLR1.00	=	$0.0033
$1.00	=	SLR 302.77

STANDARD SI UNITS

˚C	-	Celsius
ha	-	Hectare
hp	-	Horsepower
l/s	-	Liter/Seconds
km	-	Kilometer
kW	-	Kilowatt
m	-	Meter
m^3	-	Cubic Meter
mm^4	-	The Area Moment of Inertia
t/ha	-	Tons per hectare
ha/HH	-	Hectare/Henderson-Hasselbalch equation
Ac/HH	-	Acres/Henderson-Hasselbalch equation

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
DDR	-	Due Diligence Report
DS	-	Divisional Secretary
EMP	-	Environment Management Plan
FC	-	field canal
FO	-	farmer organization
GN	-	Grama Niladhari (Village Headman)
GoSL	-	Government of Sri Lanka
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	-	implementing agency
ICA	-	irrigable command area
ID	-	Irrigation Department
IEE	-	Initial Environment Examination
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
LAA	-	Land Acquisition Act
LAR	-	Land Acquisition Regulations
MALLI	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land, and Irrigation
MWSIP	-	Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program
NEA	-	National Environment Act
NIRP	-	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
NPPC	-	National Policy on Payment of Compensation
OFCs	-	other field crops
PAP	-	project affected person
PDN	-	pipe distribution network
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
RBE	-	Ridi Bendi Ela
RF	-	Resettlement Framework
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement

GLOSSARY

Acre-Rood-Perch: Measurement of land size commonly used in land registration data. Conversion of these units is as follows: 1 acre = 4 roods; 1 rood= 40 perches, and 1 acre is equivalent to around 0.40 hectares (ha)

Cut-off-date: For land to be acquired from titled landowners, the date of notification for acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-title holders such as squatters, encroachers, the starting date of the project census or a designated date declared by the executing agency in consultation with Divisional Secretaries will be considered as the cut-off date.

Disturbance: Disturbances caused to normal living of a person arising from compulsory acquisition of private land.

Encroacher: A person who has illegally occupied state land. Any legal title holder to a piece of land becomes an encroacher if he/she establishes boundaries of the holding to include adjacent state land without prior approval.

Entitlement: A variety of measures including compensation, income restoration and interim support, transfer assistance, relocation and other benefits given to project-affected persons (APs) to restore and improve their post-displacement socio-economic conditions.

Entitlement Matrix: It identifies categories of eligible persons and their specific entitlements under the project, and what agency/department is responsible to deliver them on time.

Host Population: Persons, households and communities who reside in resettlement areas where APs are relocated.

Income Restoration: Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of APs to pre-project level in real terms.

Injurious Affection: Adverse impact on the value of the remaining land due to acquisition of a part of a land.

Inventory of Losses: Complete and accurate count of houses, land, business structures, trees and crops and other assets on land that will be affected by the project.

Involuntary Resettlement: The unavoidable physical or economic displacement of persons arising from a development project. In case of physical displacement, APs need assistance to rebuilding their livelihood, income and asset bases and social and cultural systems. If economically displaced, APs still need assistance to restore their livelihood and assets.

Jaya Bhoomi: Land entitlement granted for long-term use with limited outright to sell. Jayabhoomi was granted as part of land grant program between 1994 and 2002, the previous grant is known as Swarna Bhoomi that was granted between 1978 and 1994, Isuru Bhoomi granted between 2002 and 2004, and the recent land grant program has known also as Jayabhoomi (2005 till today).

Project-Affected Persons (APs): Any person, who as a result of the implementation of a project, losses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Rehabilitation: Re-establishing and improving incomes, livelihoods and social systems of APs.

Relocation: Moving APs and their moveable assets, rebuilding their houses, developing new land, and providing public infrastructure at the relocation site.

Replacement Cost: The method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets are not to be taken into account. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms such as access to public services, customers and suppliers; to fishing,

grazing or forest areas, the project will establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.

Resettlement: Involuntary physical or economic displacement of persons caused by a project that covers compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures to mitigate the effects of such displacement.

Resettlement Budget: A detailed breakdown of all costs of a resettlement implementation plan (RIP). This is a part of project costs.

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

Resettlement Plan (RP): Time bound action plan with a budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, as described in the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009. The RIP and RP cover the same contents, and RIP will be used in the report instead of RP.

Severance: Dividing a landholding into two or several parts due to acquisition of the middle portion for a public purpose.

Social Preparation: A process of consultations with APs conducted before key involuntary resettlement decisions are decided.

Squatter: A person who occupies a piece of land without a title or any recognizable legal rights to that land.

Value to Owner: Valuation based on actual cost to the landowner.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Project Description: Implementing and operationalizing a cutting-edge, climate-adaptive irrigation distribution system for growing high-value food crops (HVFCs) is the main goal of the proposed project. This will be accomplished by replacing conventional open-type clay canals with demand-managed pipe distribution networks (PDNs), which will eliminate conveyance losses. The project introduces innovative engineering technologies that are implemented for the first time in Sri Lanka, and the PDN idea is novel to the country's irrigation industry.

As a result, the projects introduce four pilot PDN systems—gravity and pumped types—across the Northwestern and Uva Provinces. These systems will replace inefficient open canal irrigation with closed conduits, drastically reducing water loss and improving delivery efficiency. The pilots will demonstrate the feasibility of PDNs for irrigating rainfed uplands and existing paddy lands, with the goal of scaling up nationally. The key objectives included Demonstrates a climate-resilient irrigation system with (i) high efficiency in water supply, distribution, and application; (ii) Supports flexible, climate-resilient cropping systems; (iii) Transforms rainfed lands into productive fields; (iv) Increases smallholder farmer incomes and reduces poverty; (v) Enhances food security in areas with reliable irrigation.

2. Objective of the Resettlement Implementation Plan: The Resettlement Plan (RP) aims to mitigate the negative impacts of the project on an involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples, restoring their livelihoods and mitigating the unavoidable negative effects. The project is classified as category "B" for involuntary resettlement (IR) and category "C" for Indigenous Peoples (IP) safeguards requirement, as per the Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Sri Lanka’s national laws and policies.

The main objective, as specified in the survey methodology, is to (i) determine and address impact loss through mitigation measures. (ii) Presenting a socio-economic profile of project areas and identifying social impacts on the vulnerable groups like the poor, women, children, elders, differently abled persons, and other disadvantaged sections of society; (iii) Engaging stakeholders during project design and implementation. (iv) Formulating project entitlement matrix. (v) Preparing and presenting RP update and implementation budget. (vi) Developing an institutional framework for plan implementation. (vii) Formulating RP monitoring indicators and preparing an RP monitoring plan.

3. Scope of Resettlement Impact: The project is classified as Category “B” for involuntary resettlement, indicating limited and site-specific impacts. No permanent land acquisition is anticipated. Temporary impacts may include the project limit to construct minor concrete structures, control devices, and buried pipe irrigation systems without requiring permanent land acquisition. However, it will cause temporary economic displacement (might be vulnerable households) due to four pilot schemes, requiring the removal of small-medium trees and crop cultivations, except for structures along the pipeline alignment and minor infrastructure like road culverts and fences and Temporary access restrictions.

The PDN routes will be selected to minimize resettlement impacts. Permanent structures and fruit trees will be avoided, and land will be restored post-installation. Compensation will be provided for any unavoidable losses. Therefore, the specific objectives include (i) Identifying and mitigating physical and economic displacement; (ii) Ensuring fair compensation and livelihood restoration; (ii) Promoting stakeholder engagement and transparency; and (iv) Establishing a grievance redress mechanism for implementation and monitoring.

4. Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Footprint: The project spans four pilot sites with distinct socio-economic characteristics, and the majority of rural populations in the GN divisions of all four pilot demonstrations rely on crop cultivation as their primary income source. Despite a gender distribution of approximately equal (1:1), women are actively engaged in agricultural activities, particularly non-paddy crop cultivation in upland areas and homesteads. They also manage household responsibilities and home-based activities.

As a precis, (i) Ridi Bendi Ela (Northwestern Province): Farmers rely on siphoning, pumping, and runoff for irrigation. Land tenure includes private titles and Jayabhoomi grants. Crops include paddy and vegetables; (ii) Inginimitiya (Northwestern Province): Paddy-focused agriculture with limited other field crops. Farmers are organized under the Gemunu Farmer Organization; (iii) Magalle (Northwestern Province): Similar to Inginimitiya, with paddy cultivation and gravity-fed irrigation. Land tenure includes private and temple lands; and (iv) Meegas Ara (Uva Province): Cascade system with mixed cropping. Strong farmer organization presence and enthusiasm for PDN adoption. High potential for productivity gains.

Across all sites, farming is the primary livelihood. Vulnerable groups include farmers below the poverty line, women-headed households, differently abled people, children, and elderly farmers. The project aims to improve income stability and food security for these populations.

5. Public Consultation, Information Dissemination and Disclosure: The pilot demonstration project involved stakeholder consultations to discuss its advantages and social and environmental impacts. Site selection was completed in March 2021, and site finalization and field surveys were conducted from August to September 2022. Participants included the village headman, the project manager of the Irrigation Management Division (IMD) of the Ministry of Irrigation, the irrigation engineer, the engineering assistant, Irrigation Department officers, agriculture extension officers, and divisional officers of the Department of Agrarian Development and Services. FOs participated in field visits to assess the environment and cropping situation, and additional visits were conducted post-stakeholder consultations to gather additional information and fill gaps. Meetings and discussions were conducted with key informants and beneficiaries to gather information on cropping and agriculture practices in the Pradeshiya Sabha (PS)/Divisional Secretariat (DS) area. Interviews with irrigation engineers, assistants, and other officials were conducted, along with field visits to consult with them. The participative methodology was employed in community meetings to gather ideas and opinions on a proposed project, with feedback from community members and female participation being encouraged to ensure gender equity.

Extensive stakeholder engagement was conducted during project preparation. Consultations included (i) meetings with farmer organizations and local officials; (ii) focus group discussions with APs; and (iii) gender-inclusive forums, and the public consultation meetings covered key topics such as the project's objectives, the contributions of GOSL and ADB, current crops and agricultural practices, subproject services, economic replacement requirements, Project GRM, the presence of indigenous peoples in the area, and social issues related to the subproject's implementation. Furthermore, the key concerns raised were (i) crop loss during construction, (ii) water access and distribution, and (iii) land tenure and compensation.

Feedback was included into the project design, which included PDN route adjustments and safeguard mechanisms, and information will be disseminated through public announcements, community meetings, and digital channels.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism: The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a platform that assists individuals in resolving project-related issues and complaints without lengthy judicial proceedings. Its effectiveness relies on the willingness of affected persons to engage

in consultations and their commitment to dialogue and negotiation. The GRM's fundamental objectives are to achieve satisfactory solutions for both the Project and APs, resolve grievances locally, facilitate smooth EMP implementation, promote participatory development, enable open communication among stakeholders, and clearly define roles and responsibilities for grievance resolution.

A two-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensures timely resolution of complaints in this particular project; (i) Tier 1 (Field Level): Grama Niladhari and PIU representatives address grievances locally and (ii) Tier 2 (PMU Level): Unresolved cases are escalated to a central committee. There is multiple channels are available for submitting complaints such as Hotline, Complaint boxes, and Written forms. All grievances are logged, tracked, and resolved within defined timelines. The GRM promotes transparency, accountability, and community trust.

7. Legal Framework: The proposed project aligns with the 2021 national policy framework, focusing on water usage optimization, security enhancement, and community elder to climate-related water challenges. It also examines the legal framework regulating land acquisition and resettlement activities, including the GOSL legal framework, RF, and relevant ADB Safeguards Policies. The GOSL legal framework includes laws and policies related to land, structures, trees, crops, housing, and transitional costs and temporary impact arrangements.

The RIP is grounded in both national and ADB legal instruments: (i) Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1950; (ii) National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001; (iii) National Policy on Payment of Compensation (NPPC), 2008; (iv) Land Acquisition Regulations, 2008; (v) National Environmental Act (NEA), 1980; and (vi) ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. These frameworks ensure that APs receive compensation at replacement cost, including for non-title holders and vulnerable groups. The RIP also adheres to principles of equity, participation, and sustainability.

8. Entitlement and Compensation Strategy: The Entitlement Matrix outlines specific benefits for different categories of APs; (i) Crop and Tree Losses: Compensation at market value (Farmers can harvest crops before construction begins, and if unavoidable destruction occurs, cash compensation will be paid based on the market value of affected crops. The current market value should be used to estimate economic loss.); (ii) Minor Infrastructure: Restoration or cash compensation (The contractor is committed to avoiding property damage during the construction phase of the project, restoring any damage immediately. If damages cannot be repaired, the subproject authorities or contractors should create a Corrective Action Plan and compensate affected parties; (iii) Income Restoration: Grants for vulnerable households; (iv) Home Garden Support: Inputs and training; and (v) Tenants and Encroachers: Special assistance. Compensation will be disbursed prior to displacement. The strategy emphasizes livelihood restoration, not just asset replacement.

9. Resettlement Budget and Financing: The MALLI will ensure timely disbursement of funds for the Resettlement Program (RP) implementation, including compensation, rehabilitation, administrative, monitoring, and consultant costs. The approved cost will be allocated in the MALLI's annual budget. Cash compensation packages will be paid to APs before construction begins. Resettlement assistance programs will begin before construction and continue during the project implementation phase.

The resettlement budget includes (i) compensation costs; (ii) restoration expenses; (iii) monitoring and administration; and (iv) contingency (20%). Funds will be disbursed through the contractors from the provisional sum item in the bill of quantities for implementation of social safeguard due diligence measures included in each and every contract. No

displacement will occur until compensation is paid. Budgeted estimates for these provisional sum items will be updated following detailed impact assessments.

10. Implementation Arrangement and Monitoring: The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands, and Irrigation will serve as the Executing Agency (EA) and the Implementing Agency (ID), with a Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) responsible for project implementation, design management, construction monitoring, and ensuring social and environmental safeguards compliance, as per the social and environmental assessment and the contractors: Minimize impacts and restore affected assets.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will oversee the project's implementation, including design management, construction monitoring, and compliance with social safeguards standards. Led by a Project Director, the PMU will be supported by a multidisciplinary technical team, including engineers and designated social safeguard officers. A project management supervision consultant will provide technical support, particularly in supervising civil works contractors. A social specialist will conduct regular site visits and monitoring to ensure safeguard measures are effectively implemented and documented in accordance with ADB's SPS 2009 and national guidelines.

The monitoring includes (i) semi-annual progress reports to ADB, (ii) internal and external evaluations, and (iii) grievance tracking and resolution. Indicators will assess compliance, effectiveness, and stakeholder satisfaction. Lessons learned will inform future PDN scale-up.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. The proposed project is consistent with the ADB country partnership strategy, 2024–2028 for Sri Lanka where one of the three strategic objectives is to “improve access to climate-smart

public services and deepen inclusion" and includes "boosting food security and fostering climate-smart agriculture modernization". It is also consistent with the national policies for the environment, agriculture and water.[8] These consistencies include optimizing water usage, enhancing water security, and reducing the vulnerability of communities to climate-related water challenges. The project supports sustainable water management and efficient irrigation systems, which will in turn support agriculture and ensure water security, by: (i) enhancing the resilience of irrigation systems to climate change, (ii) adopting modern irrigation technologies for efficient distribution and use of water in agriculture, including sprinkler and drip irrigation, and (iii) involving local communities in the management and maintenance of irrigation systems.

2. Irrigation schemes in Sri Lanka's dry zone often suffer from acute water shortages during the Yala (dry) season and, at times, even during the Maha (wet) season, resulting in a declining trend in cropping intensity. The country's irrigation systems are predominantly gravity-driven, open-type earthen canals—comprising 99% of the network—with a conveyance efficiency of no more than 65%. These systems require regular maintenance and frequent rehabilitation due to damage caused by stormy weather. However, progress in their rehabilitation has been slow mainly due to inadequate annual budget allocations. To address these challenges, the proposed project aims to implement and operationalize a modern, climate-adaptive irrigation distribution system for high-value food crops (HVFCs) by introducing demand-managed pipe distribution networks (PDNs), which eliminate conveyance losses inherent in open canals. As a novel approach in Sri Lanka's irrigation sector, the project incorporates advanced engineering technologies and will be initiated through the demonstration of four pilot projects.

3. PDN systems are available in various modalities, and selecting the most appropriate option depends on factors such as land slope and elevation, suitability for paddy and HVFCs, water availability and conveyance capacity, social and environmental safeguard considerations, engineering requirements for design, operation, and maintenance, and the consent and cooperation of the farming community. Generally, PDN systems may be pump-pressure based, gravity-based, or a hybrid of both, with irrigation water primarily sourced from surface water. The choice of system depends on the terrain and the delivery pressure needed for efficient irrigation.

B. Project Description

4. A stand-alone JFPR grant will be applied due to the pilot and innovative nature of the proposed project.[17] The PDN systems are new to Sri Lanka. As such, they should be piloted before wider adoption and rollout in the country. Piloting the PDN systems will test the feasibility and effectiveness of these systems in the local context and provide an opportunity to identify potential challenges and solutions before scaling up the implementation across larger areas. The pilot projects will help gather data and insights that can inform the design and implementation of future projects. The pilots will demonstrate different types of PDN systems, both pumped and gravity, large and small in size.[18]

5. Therefore, the project's key objective is to construct four modern PDN systems of varying sizes and types, which will demonstrate and result in the main objectives:

(i) Demonstrate a climate-resilient irrigation system with high efficiency in water supply, distribution, and application;
(ii) Support flexible, higher-value cropping systems that are resilient to climate change;
(iii) Transform rainfed lands into more productive irrigated fields using pipe irrigation;
(iv) Increase smallholder farmer incomes while reducing poverty; and

(v) Enhance food security, particularly in areas where rainfed lands are provided with reliable irrigation.

6. The project's impact will be water usage optimized, water security enhanced, vulnerability of communities to climate-related water challenges reduced, and food security improved.1 The outcome will be climate resilient agricultural productivity in the pilot project area increased.

7. **Output 1: Climate resilient PDN systems in pilot project areas established and operational.** This output includes construction of four PDN systems comprising one pumped and one gravity scheme to irrigate rainfed uplands, and two small gravity schemes for existing irrigated paddy lands. The four modern PDN systems to be constructed will result in: (i) climate resilient irrigation systems with a high efficiency of water supply, distribution, and applications; (ii) flexible, cropping including higher value crops resilient to climate change; (iii) the conversion of rainfed lands to more productive irrigated fields; and (iv) increase in smallholder farmer incomes, and reduced poverty. Food security will improve, particularly where rainfed lands receive reliable irrigation.

8. PDN systems enable water to be pumped or supplied by gravity from existing irrigation canals and tanks. The four PDN systems represent three main types that may also be replicated in other parts of Sri Lanka: (i) Type 1: pumped pressure systems to irrigate upland rainfed lands, scrublands, and homestead gardens. These systems are relatively expensive due to the need for pumping and effective for promoting commercial agriculture, particularly for non-paddy crops; (ii) Type 2: gravity systems for minor tank cascades, which ensure efficient distribution of water directly to the tanks in the cascade, as well as for irrigation of the upland rainfed lands, scrublands, and homestead gardens. These systems are more cost-effective and suitable for non-paddy crops on sloping terrain, while preserving paddy cultivation in valley areas with heavy soils; and (iii) Type 3: gravity systems within the command of existing irrigated lands where paddy will continue to dominate cropping. These systems replace less efficient open channel conveyance methods and are the most affordable, though they offer the lowest overall benefit due to their limited crop diversification.

9. The proposed four pilot schemes of the project, listed below in Table 1, were selected in consultation with the Irrigation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands and Irrigation (MALLI) to: (i) cover the three main types of PDN systems mentioned above and may become widely adopted in Sri Lanka, and (ii) cover areas which are vulnerable to climate change, requiring interventions to develop resilience to climate change and which are not covered under any ongoing or planned interventions by ADB or other development partners. The pilot PDN systems will be managed by registered farmer organizations, which will be (re)organized, strengthened and trained as part of the project.

Table 1: **De**tails of the Four Pilot Schemes

[1] Aligned with the National Water Resources Policy and Implementation Management Mechanism, September 2024.

S/No.	Province	Name of the Pilot Scheme	Type	Irrigable command area (ICA)/ ha
1.	Northwestern Province	Ridi Bendi Ela (RBE)	Pumped pressure PDN system (Type 1)	105
2.		Inginimitiya	Gravity pipe system (Type 3)	16
3.		Magalle,	Gravity pipe system (Type 3)	50
4.	Uva Province	Meegas Ara Cascade (Stage 1 Development)	Gravity PDN system (Type 2)	706

10. **Output 2: Capacity of farmer organizations and Irrigation Department staff on PDN technology and sustainable operations and maintenance (O&M) strengthened.** This output will (i) establish and strengthen at least 13 farmers organizations and one scheme level farmer organization (for Meegas Ara), comprising at least 190 farmers, so that they are able to manage the O&M of the PDN systems; (ii) train at least 20 Irrigation Department staff on PDN design, construction and O&M; (iii) prepare operational plans and guidelines for sustainable O&M of each PDN; and (iv) learn and disseminate the technical, institutional lessons for the different types of PDN systems.

11. Considering the irrigation system in Sri Lanka's dry zone which includes the North Central, North Western, and Southeastern regions frequently has significant water shortages during the Yala (dry) season and occasionally even during the Maha (wet) season. Approximately 99% of Sri Lanka's irrigation systems are gravity-driven, open-type earthen canals, with a conveyance efficiency of no more than 65%. Inefficient distribution via canal-based irrigation infrastructure has slowed the timely delivery of water required to fulfill crop demands, resulting in a decrease in cropping intensity. Furthermore, the distributary canal systems require constant maintenance and restoration because they are frequently damaged by significant weather conditions.

12. As a result, farmers commonly plant other field crops (OFCs), less water-intensive non-paddy crops, and vegetables in highland areas with well-drained soils, whereas paddy cultivation is reserved for lowland areas with poorly drained clayey soils under major and medium irrigation projects. To reduce risk, most minor irrigation schemes cultivate OFCs during the Yala season and both OFCs and paddy during the Maha season. However, as the effects of climate change worsen, this method becomes increasingly unsustainable. As a result, farmers are increasingly struggling to obtain consistent and sustainable revenues from crop production, while variable food crop prices continue to erode consumer purchasing power, endangering the sustainability of agricultural livelihoods.

13. The pipe distribution network (PDN) system conveys irrigation water through closed conduits, regulated by field hydrants, with virtually zero water loss maintaining a tolerance of up to 5% compared to water losses of no less than 35% in conventional open-type earthen canal systems. Thus, the proposed transformation of conventional open-type earthen canals into PDN aims to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of irrigation systems while increasing their resilience to climate change. This represents a paradigm shift in irrigation practices, with the potential to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers through increased income generation, thereby contributing to broader national food security objectives.

C.1. Pilot Demonstration

14. The project will be implemented through the building of four pilot demonstrations (refer to the location map in Figure 1), with the first three subprojects located in Northwestern Province and the fourth in Uva Province. All pilot demonstrations will be held in the country's dry-zone agricultural zones and overseen by registered farmer organizations that will be strengthened and trained as part of the initiative.

- **Northwestern Province**

  (i) Ridi Bendi Ela—Pumped pressure PDN system, 105 ha net irrigable command area (ICA) (***Type 1 system***)

  (ii) Inginimitiya—Tract 1, right bank canal (RBC) km 9.3, gravity pipe system, 18 ha net ICA (***Type 3 system***)

  (iii) Magalle—RBC, km 1.624 and km 2.400, gravity pipe systems, 59 ha net ICA (***Type 3 system***)

- **Uva Province—Downstream Uma Oya, Right Bank Transfer Canal**

  (i) Meegas Ara—Cascade, Pumped, and Gravity options, 3 No. (Option A—Gravity suggested), 1,249 ha net ICA (***Type 2 system***)

Figure 1: Locations of the pilots' demonstrations (sub-projects)

15. The pilot demonstrations are expected to illustrate the feasibility of maximizing returns from irrigated agriculture by allocating a significant portion of water to rainfed upland and peripheral areas, effectively converting them into irrigated lands in addition to servicing existing irrigated lands. However, only by implementing these pilots will irrigation authorities and beneficiary farming communities gain hands-on experience with the operation and

maintenance of PDN systems, as well as the associated benefits such as increased water use efficiency, consistent water delivery, and reduced maintenance requirements.

16. Furthermore, the pilot phase will allow key stakeholders to identify any unexpected issues or constraints that may develop throughout the implementation. Following a successful demonstration, the enhanced PDN system will be ready for widespread deployment in national irrigation development programs.

C.2. Description of the Locations

C.2.1. The Ridi Bendi Ela Pilot Demonstration

17. The subproject falls under the Type 1 category. It is located at Kirindigolla, along the Ridi Bendi Ela (RBE) feeder canal, which diverts water from the RBE anicut constructed across the Deduru Oya River to the Magalla irrigation reservoir. This is situated in the Kurunegala District of the Northwestern Province.

18. The PDN system covers a net irrigable command area of 105 ha, including uplands, where rainfed cultivation has been practiced. Since a regular irrigation canal system has not yet been established, farmers currently receive water by (i) siphoning from the RBE feeder canal, which runs along the upper boundary of the farming area; (ii) pumping water from the Deduru Oya river, which flows along the lower boundary; and (iii) diverting drainage water in addition to surface runoff from precipitation.

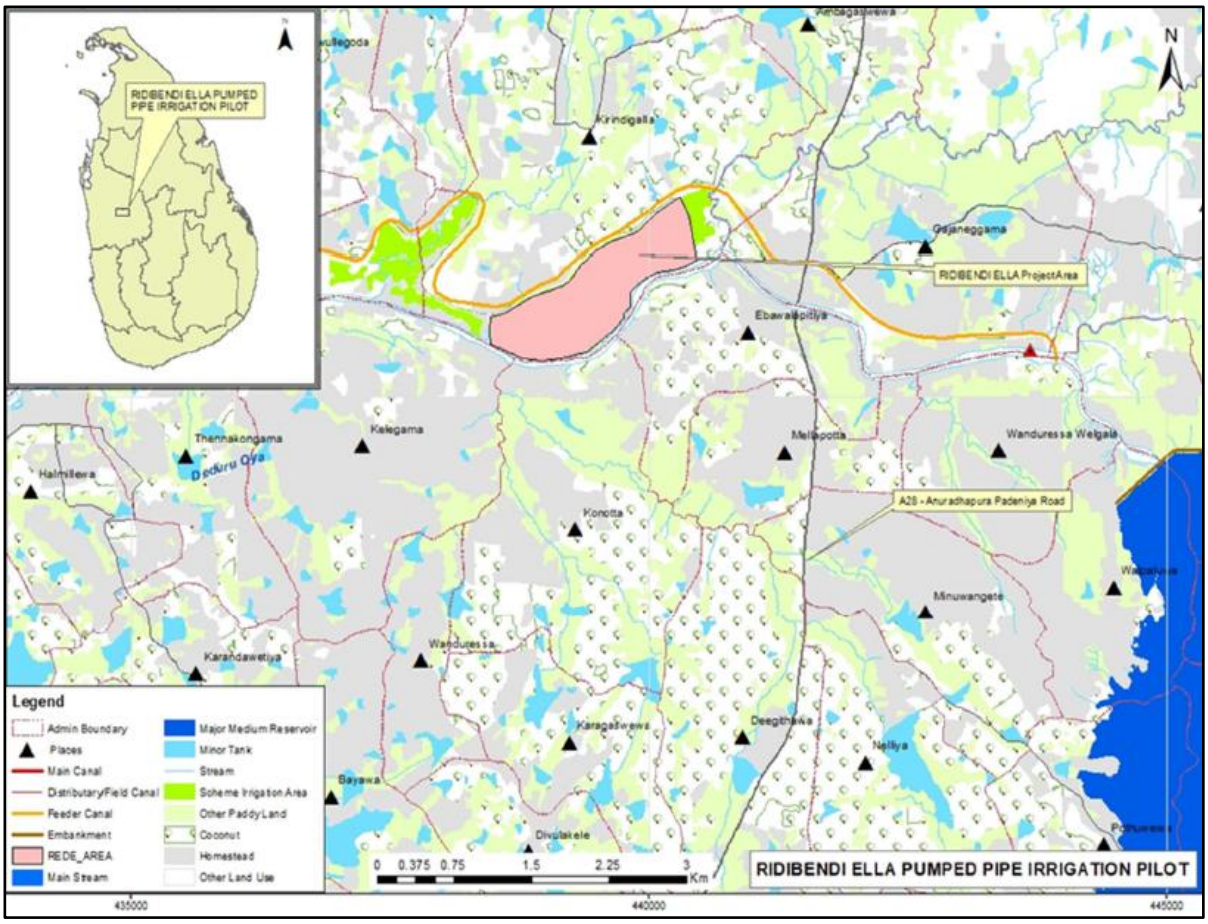


Figure 2: Location of the Ridi Bendi Ela pilot

C.2.2. The Inginimitiya pilot demonstration

19. The PDN system falls under the Type 3 category. It is in the middle part of the Mi-Oya River Basin, at the boundary between the Puttalam and Kurunegala districts in the Northwestern Province, within the dry zone. The water source, the Inginimitiya irrigation reservoir (located at 7°56'38"N, 80°07'55"E), lies primarily within the Kurunegala District, while the command area is situated in the Puttalam District.

20. The 18-hectare command area is irrigated by field canals (FCs) 5 and 6 of Tract 1, canals which branch off from the Right Bank Main Canal (RBMC) and are selected for the pilot demonstrations.

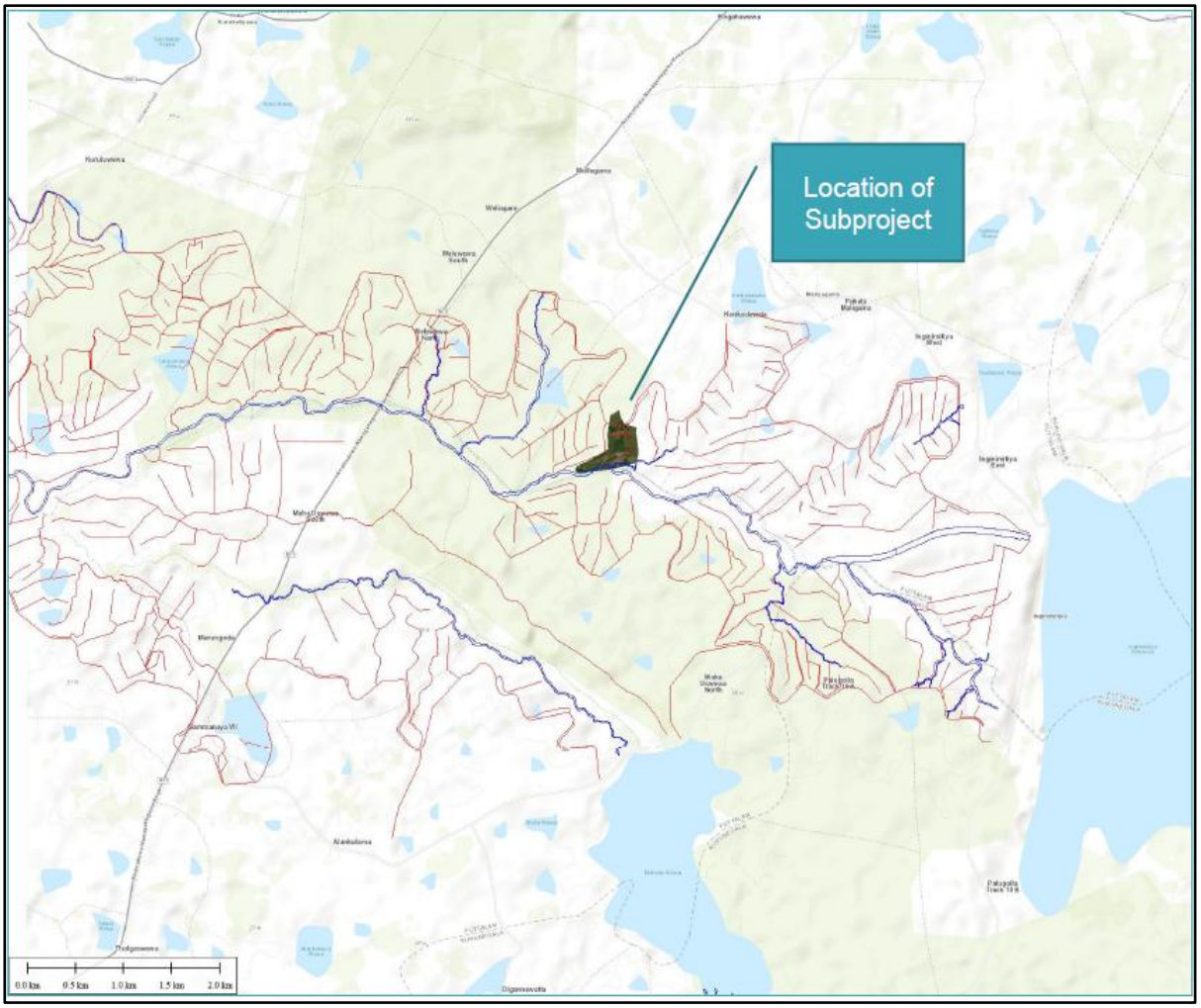


Figure 3: Locations of the Inginimitiya pilot

C.2.3. The Magalle pilot demonstration

21. The PDN system also falls under the Type 3 category. It is located within the jurisdiction of the Nikaweratiya Irrigation Division in the Kurunegala Region of the North-Western Province. The water source is the Magalla irrigation reservoir, which receives inflows from its catchment and additional irrigation supply diverted through the RBE Feeder Canal.

22. The 59-ha command area is irrigated by FCs 6 and 9 of Tract 1, which branch off from RBMC and are selected for the pilot demonstration.

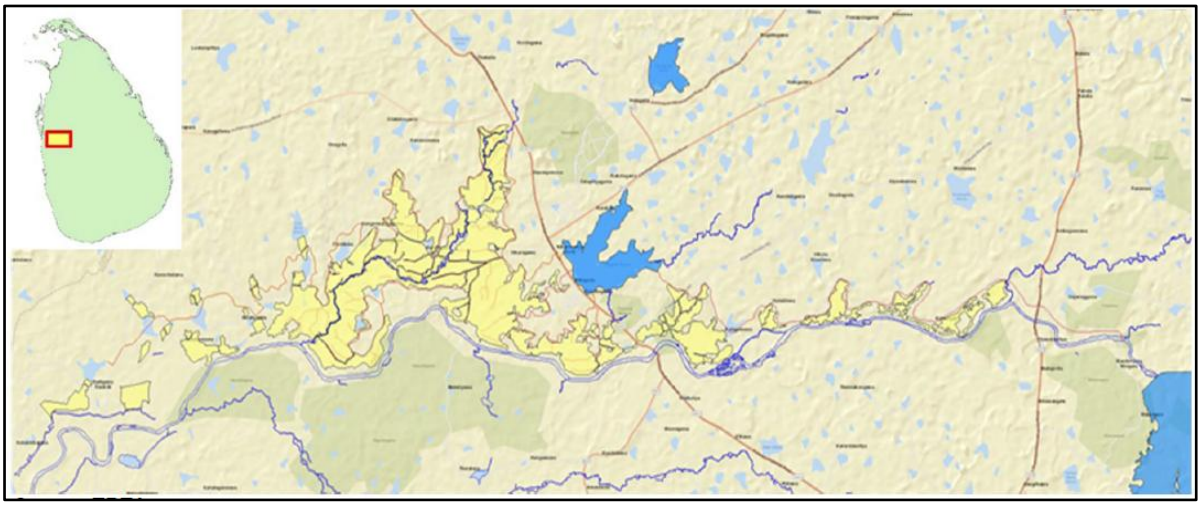


Figure 4: Locations of the Magalle pilot

C.2.4. Meegas Ara pilot demonstration

23. The PDN system falls under the Type 2 category. It is located in the middle of the Kirindi Oya Basin and on the right bank of the river. The Meegas Ara cascade system comprises 16 minor tanks and 1 medium tank along the Katupa River valley, a tributary of the Kuda Oya, which itself is a tributary of the Kirindi Oya.

24. The cascade is about 11 km long and 1 km wide and extends over a gross area of 3,880 ha. Modernization with buried pipes to irrigate both rainfed and existing paddy areas is proposed, and land extending 1249 ha is feasible for a gravity pressure pipe system. This subproject is considered the most promising due to its high potential benefits.

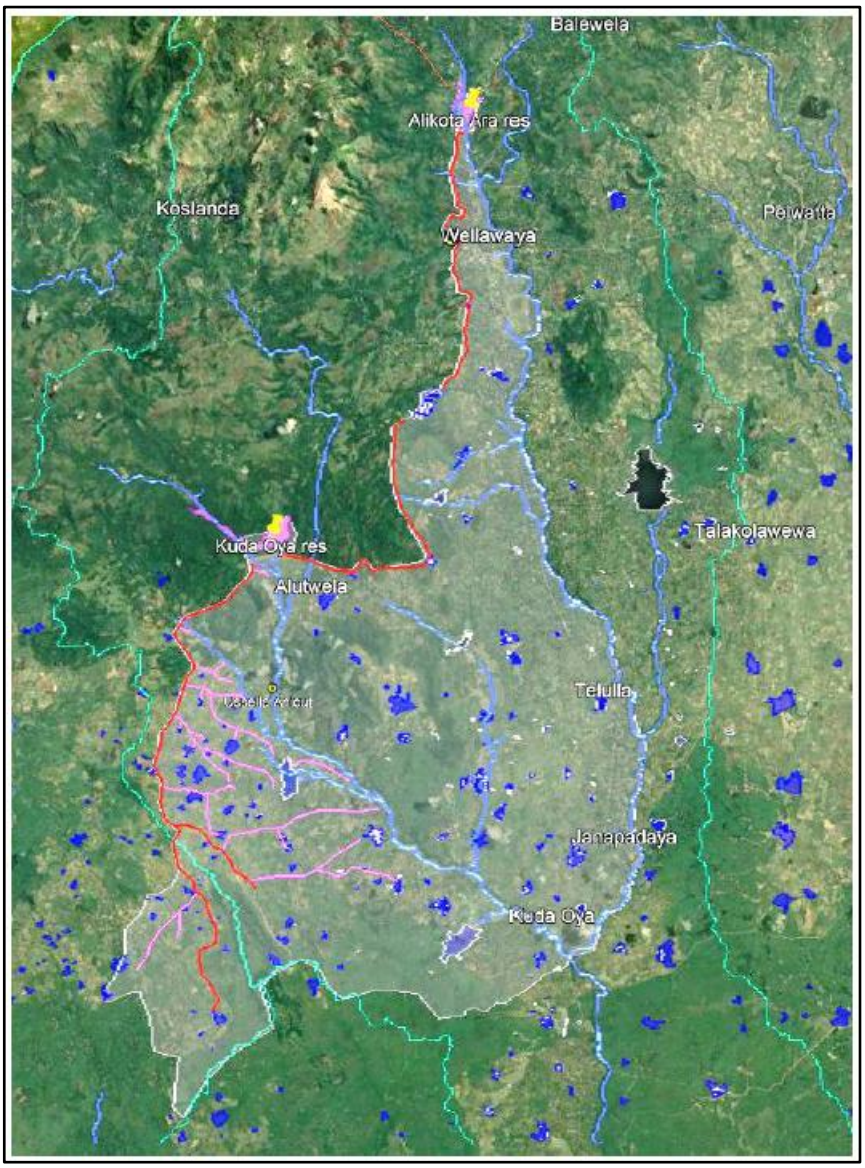


Figure 5: Locations of the Meegas Ara pilot

D. Scope and Objective of the Resettlement Plan

25. The Project is categorized as category “B” for involuntary resettlement (IR) and category “C” for Indigenous Peoples (IP) safeguards requirement as per the Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (ADB SPS-2009). The IR and IP categorization screening checklists covering all pilots' locations are attached in Appendix 1.

26. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared to address the potential involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts due to project components. The aim of this RP is to mitigate all unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and restore livelihoods of the affected persons. This RP was prepared in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the Resettlement Framework (RF) (2019) prepared for the Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP in accordance with the LAA, 1950, and its amendments; National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001; National Policy for Payment of Compensation, 2008; the Land Acquisition Regulations of 2008 (LA regulations of 2008); and the National Environmental Act of 1980 and its amendments.

D.1. Survey Methodology

27. The aims and objectives of this RP are as under:

(i) To determine the type and extent of impact loss and address them through appropriate mitigation measures in the RP;

(ii) To present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project areas, identified social impact including impacts on vulnerable groups like poor, women, differently abled persons, elders and other disadvantaged sections of society;

(iii) To describe the process undertaken to engage stakeholders during project design, conduct meaningful consultation with affected people and facilitate stakeholder participation during project implementation. Disclosure activities carried out during planning, issues and concerns raised by the APs and other stakeholders, and a matrix on how feedback was used and incorporated in the RP and overall project design.

(iv) To formulate project entitlement matrix

(v) To prepare and present a budget for the RP update and implementation.

(vi) Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

(vii) To formulate RP monitoring indicators and prepare an RP monitoring plan.

28. This RP is prepared according to the engineering study reports, desk review of present laws and policies and site-specific consultations. All four pilot schemes were visited in December 2024 and January 2025 to evaluate scope of impact. Public consultations were conducted with the relevant stakeholders and farmers organizations to gather information about the objectives of this RP.

29. The RP will be updated in compliance with ADB SPS and applicable local laws to identify and inventory actual impacts through joint site visits by the social safeguards’ consultant and engineering team, once the exact alignment of PDN pipes is demarcated before contract

award during project implementation. The updated RP will include respective impact mitigation and livelihood restoration measures according to the impact assessment.

D.2. The Land Ownership

30. The PDN system will traverse through land over which both the government and individuals have a variety of land tenure interests and rights. Over the years, some of these lands have been distributed among landless poor in surrounding areas on 'government permits, which range from 1 year to 30 years of tenure, enabling them to earn their living by cultivating the land and, in some cases, to construct their dwellings. Main land tenure types in the project area are:

(i) **Private Titled Deeds:** The private deeds are registered at the Land Registry under the Act of Registration of Documents. A deed can be transferred to any person through sale, lease, or rent on agreed-upon terms between the parties in the presence of a notary public.

(ii) **Jayabhoomi Deeds:** These deeds are issued under the Land Development Ordinance for agricultural and residential purposes with certain conditions. A Jayabhoomi land can be transferred to a specified person described in the Schedule of the Land Development Ordinance. A Jayabhoomi holder is the owner of the allotment.

(iii) **Land Development Ordinance (LDO) Permits:** They are issued under the Land Development Ordinance for a specified period of time. An allotment can be transferred to another person following the rules given in the Schedule of the Land Development Ordinance.

(iv) **Long-term Leases:** These leases are issued under the State Land Ordinance [SLO] for commercial, residential, and other purposes described in the Act. The lease period is 30 years with certain conditions. A long-term lease can be transferred to another person with the approval of the authority concerned. Some of the leases are upgraded to freehold ownership after paying the valuation for the land, particularly housing allotments under the provision of SLO.

(v) **Annual Permits:** The permit is a legal document that allows the permit holder to cultivate a piece of state land for a period of 12 months. A levy is charged by the permit holder. He cannot claim any right or interest over the land allotment.

(vi) **Encroached Land:** Use of state land without permission for various purposes, mainly to cultivate highland crops, is prohibited. However, an encroachment could continue over several years with the convenience of state officials. Periodically, the state 'regularizes' some encroachments, mainly as a part of the strategy to alleviate rural poverty.

(vii) **Temple Land:** Several old Buddhist temples have been given large extents of land by the kings. These lands have been recognized by the government as temple lands. The incumbent priests of the temples use the land to obtain services and rituals from people of different castes. These people have become tenants or leaseholders of the temples and pay annual dues to the temple to accept the fact that the temple owns the land. They also perform some traditional services, such as painting the temple in lieu of land rights to cultivate temple land. Temple lands come under the purview of the Temple Land Ordinance of 1944. People who live on the lands that belong to the

temples on a long-term lease basis. They do not have any legal rights over the land that they cultivate, although they have built permanent houses and have developed land as if it were their own.

D.3. Proposed Operation of the Project

D.3.1. Pumped pressure PDN system at Ridi Bendi Ela

31. The gross area covers 117.0 ha, of which nearly 11–12 ha is occupied by an agroforestry plantation managed by the Forest Department, primarily located in a hilly region. Private land is situated at the eastern end of the command area. Additionally, a steeply sloping strip of land adjacent to the Deduru Oya is unsuitable for irrigation. The remaining area of the scheme is cultivated with seasonal and perennial crops or covered with scrub-bush. There are a few homestead areas; however, most farmers reside on the opposite (right) side of the RBE feeder canal, using these areas mainly for daytime shelter. When the forestry and steeply sloping lands are excluded, the net irrigable area is 105.0 ha. The area of interest lies within a rectangular region defined by the coordinates 7.7270°N, 80.2150°E, and 7.7410°N, 80.2370°E in Kirindigolla, as shown in Figure 6.

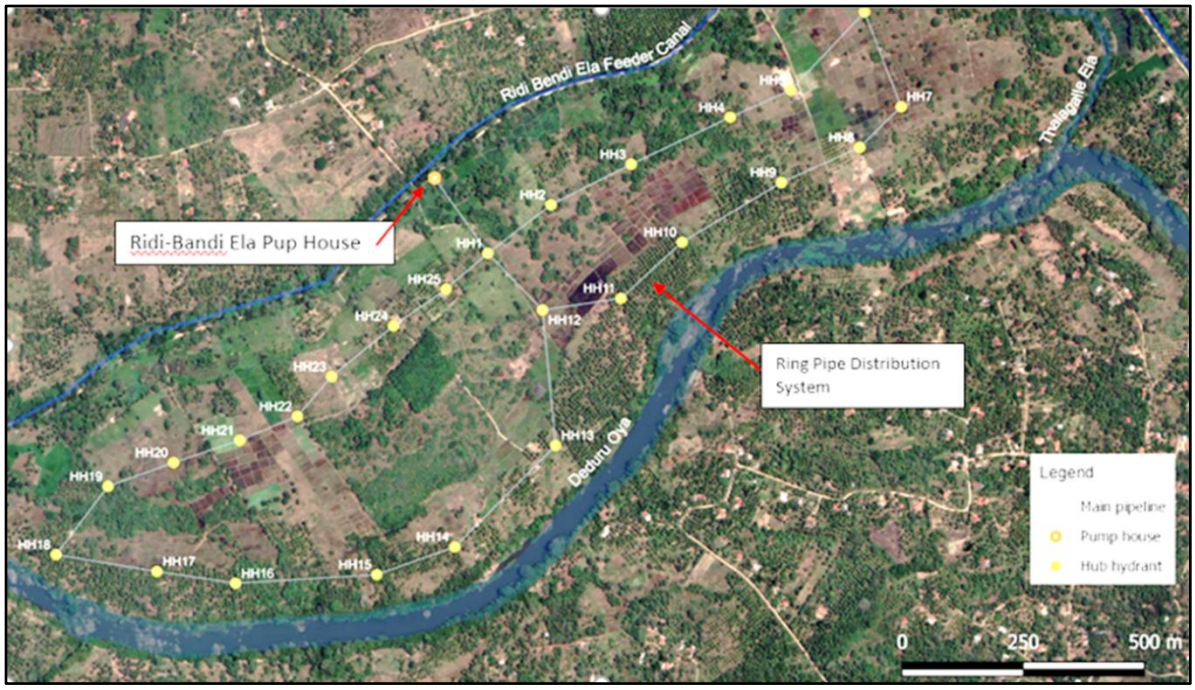


Figure 6: Command area of Ridi Bendi Ela pilot demonstration at Kirindigolla

D.3.2. Gravity pressure PDN system at Inginimitiya

32. During the Maha season, the entire subproject area is planted with rice, with a focus on paddy. The Yala season is the main emphasis of diversification, with 75% paddy and 25% OFCs. The adoption of an interseason pulse crop is the other significant alteration. Within the command area of 18 ha served by two field channels, FC-5 and FC-6, the system is to be updated by implementing gravity-based pipe water distribution, derived from Tract 1 of the Right Bank Main Canal, as illustrated in Figure 7. Eighteen farmers cultivate the land for the pilot subproject, and they are all members of Konkadawala Gemunu, a registered farmer group.

Figure 7: Command area of Inginimitiya pilot demonstration at Konkadawala

D.3.3. Gravity pressure PDN system at Magalle

33. As seen in Figure 8, gravity prototype pipe systems were suggested and created for the 59-hectare FC-6 and FC-92 command areas. These FCs are powered by the Magalle reservoir and depart from the Right Bank Main Canal. The subproject perimeter is devoid of non-irrigable fields and homesteads. The current field canals have an average land slope of 0.7%, which is appropriate for gravity pile flow. The command area consists of 96 farmer-managed plots, with an average plot size of 0.49 ha. In Maha and Yala, the current crops are paddy rice and tiny portions of OFCs. Farmers at the end of field canals are severely impacted by the lack of water. In order to deal with the water scarcity, farmers grow OFCs in highland regions where well-drained soil is more common. The Perakum Farmer Organization, a registered farmer organization (FO), is made up of farmers. Since the Budumuttawa Buddhist temple owns around 80% of the command area, most farmers are renters.

[2] The commands of field canals FC-7 and FC-8 located in between FC-6 and FC-9 are quite small, close to the main canal, and pipe systems are not recommended due to inadequate or low pressures.

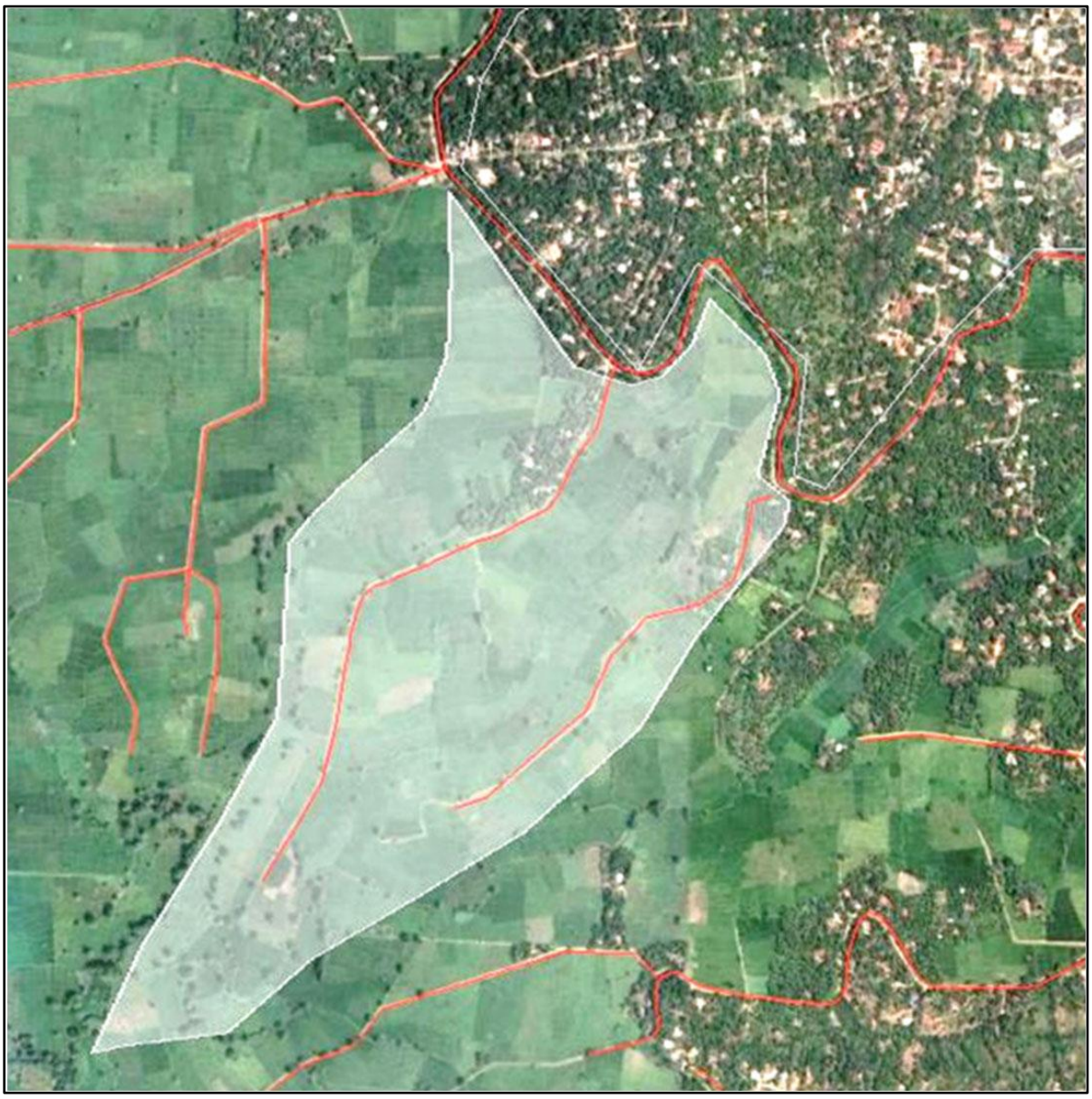


Figure 8: Command area of Magalle pilot demonstration at Bogollagama

D.3.4. Large Gravity Pressure PDN System at Meegas Ara

34. The Right Bank Transfer Canal of Ali Kota Ara reservoir, which holds discharge water from the Uma Oya hydropower project, provides Meegas Ara Cascade with additional irrigation supplies in addition to the inflow from its catchment. In Figure 9, the Meegas Ara cascade is displayed. The new modernization idea is to use gravity pipe systems to provide water directly to upland and rainfed communities, with excess water being dumped into the cascades. Therefore, where land slopes permit, the construction of contemporary gravity pipe systems is suggested.

35. This new development concept will result in some or all of the benefits: (i) rainfed upland areas will receive supplementary irrigation with surplus water augmenting supply to minor tank cascades systems for paddy; (ii) adoption of pipes will give water efficiency gains; (iii) greater control of water applications to crops will enable greater efficacy of fertilizer use; (iv) adoption of pipe distribution systems will reduce labor costs compared to canals; (v) irrigation of rainfed

areas will result in higher crop yields, and the adoption of piped distribution with hydrants for each farmer will facilitate individual farmer crop choice; and (vi) irrigation will enable farmers to meet the challenge of climate change/ uncertainty. Meegas Ara Cascade contains 17 minor tankas.

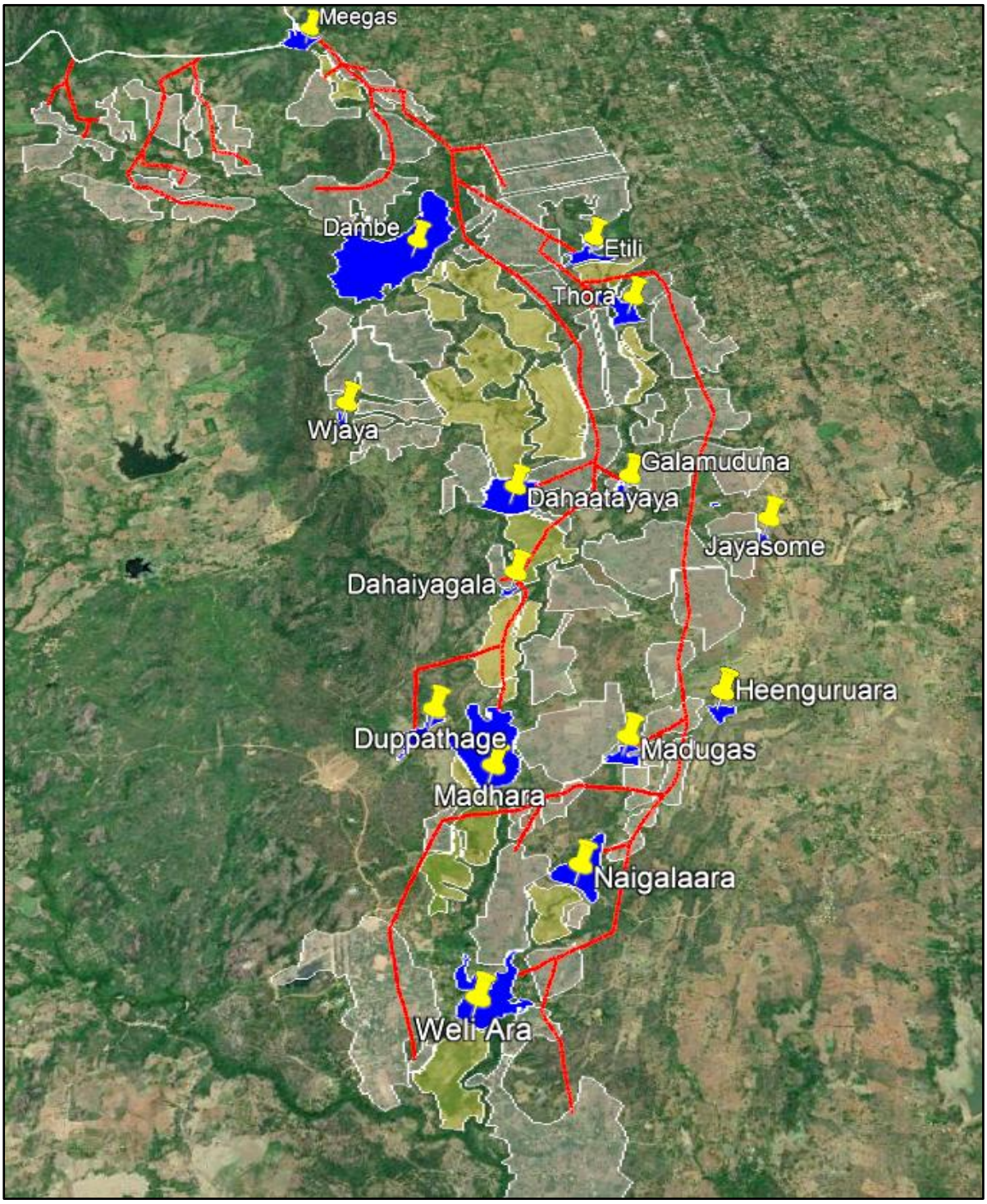


Figure 9: Command area of Meegas Ara pilot demonstration at Wellawaya

2. SCOPE OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

36. The Project structural measures are limited to minor concrete structures, including control devices and systems for air management, flow and pressure control, and the construction of three types of buried pipe irrigation.

37. The project doesn't require permanent acquisition of any type of land including private land. However, the project will cause temporary economic displacement due to all four pilot schemes, which will require the removal of some (small-medium) trees/crop cultivations, with the exception of structures such as houses and boutiques along the pipeline alignment, as well as the removal and replacement of some (minor) infrastructure, such as road culverts and fences.

A. Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Impact to be Avoided

38. The following actions will be taken to avoid any impact on structure, fruit trees and crops:

(i) **Structure:** The engineering designs are feasible to avoid impacts on any structures for PDN installation; therefore, no compensation for structure is envisaged.

(ii) **Fruit trees:** The engineering designs are feasible to avoid impacts on fruit trees for PDN installation; therefore, no compensation for trees is envisaged.

(iii) **Crops:** To avoid crop losses, civil works will commence only after the harvesting season.

39. Compensation will be provided for any kind of loss including structures, trees, or crops resulting from PDN installation, which is unavoidable or particularly where construction cannot be scheduled after harvesting season. An inventory and impact assessment of such losses will be conducted, and the corresponding budget will be included in the final RP in accordance with the Project Entitlement Matrix, ADB SPS (2009), and applicable local regulations, prior to contract award during project implementation.

B. IR Impact to be Mitigated and Restored

(i) **Land:** After PDN installation, the land will be refilled, enabling farmers to continue using it as before without any legal restrictions. For other interventions (minor concrete structures, including control devices and systems for air management and flow and pressure control) requiring permanent land use, the land will be obtained through voluntary donation. During public consultations conducted as part of project due diligence, farmers confirmed their willingness to voluntarily donate their land; No Objection Certificates (NOCs) will be obtained from landowners during the RP update, and third-party validation will be carried out.

(ii) **Fences and other improvements (if any):** An assets inventory will be carried out to identify the type and size of fences or other improvements, if any. All fences will be restored by the contractor following pipeline installation; hence, no monetary compensation is required. The bill of quantities (BoQ) will incorporate inventory data and envisage adequate budget for the relevant works.

C. Indigenous People Impact

40. To design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and

economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

41. The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy.

42. The project will not affect Indigenous Peoples directly or indirectly as the area required for the civil works is outside from the settlements of IPs communities. This was confirmed by screening checklist completed as part of social due diligence report.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROPOSED OPERARION OF THE PROJECT

A. Socioeconomic Profile

43. The socioeconomic profile of project-affected communities was analyzed using desk reviews and available official statistical data. A detailed census and socioeconomic survey will be conducted with all affected households identified through the assets inventory, and the collected data will be presented in the updated RP prior to contract award.

A.1. The Ridi Bendi Ela and Magalle Pilots

44. Within two Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions—Kirindigalla and Bogollagama, respectively that fall under the administrative purview of the Kurunegala district's Nikaweratiya Divisional Secretariat are the Ridi Bendi Ela and Magalla subproject areas. The Divisional Secretariat's official website provides socioeconomic data that has been generalized for the entire administrative area, which includes 42 GN divisions and 47,329 people. Table 1 displays population distribution data at the Divisional Secretariat level. Of the 1,170 people living in the Kirindigalla GN division (2.5% of the total), 50.5% are female. Of the 1,036 people living in the Bogollagama GN division (2.2% of the total), 49.7% are female.

Table 2. Population distribution of Nikaweratiya Divisional Secretariat area (gender base)

Serial No.	Population Distribution							
	By monthly income		By age group			Service base education		
	LKR	%	Age	Female (%)	Male (%)	Level	Female (%)	Male (%)
1.	0-2500	10	0-5	4	4	Up to Grade 8	2.5	4
2.	2501-5000	12	6-18	11	10	Passed Grade 8	4	5
3.	5001-7500	9	16-60	30	28	Passed O/L	5.1	6.1
4.	7501-10000	10	Above 60	7	6	Passed A/L	4.5	4.7
5.	10001-12500	10	-	-	-	Diploma	0.3	0.2
6.	12501-15000	8	-	-	-	Graduate	1.5	1
7.	Above 15001	41	-	-	-	Sub Total	17.9	21

(LKR: Sri Lankan Rupees; Ordinary Level; A/L: Advanced Level)
Source: Statistical information (2018), Divisional Secretariat, Nikaweratiya.
http://www.nikaweratiya.ds.gov.lk/index.php/en/statistical-information.html

A.2. The Inginimitiya Pilot

45. The Inginimitiya subproject area is situated within the Konkadawala Grama Niladhari (GN) division, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Nawagaththegama Divisional Secretariat in the Puttalam District. Socio-economic data provided on the official website of the Divisional Secretariat has been generalized across all GN divisions and is limited to male and female population figures. The Divisional Secretariat consists of 20 GN divisions with a total population of 18,266. The Konkadawala GN division accounts for a population of 1,156 (6.3% of the total), of which 49.7% are female.

A.3. The Meegas Ara Pilot

46. The Meegas Ara cascade is situated within four GN divisions under the administrative jurisdiction of the Wellawaya Divisional Secretariat of Monaragala district. Socio-economic data pertaining to these divisions has been extracted from the statistical information section

of the official website maintained by the Divisional Secretariat and are presented in Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4.

Table 3. Community distribution within Meegas Ara subproject area (gender based)

Serial No.	GN Division of subproject area	Number of families			Population		
		Household male	Household female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Weherayaaya Janapadaya	85	837	922	1427	1336	2763
2.	Siripuragama	84	534	618	976	947	1923
3.	Ethiliwewa	33	885	918	1512	1482	2994
4.	Uwa Kuda Oya	113	716	829	1388	1364	2752

Source: Sampath Pethikada (Resources in different facets)- 2022-2023; Divisional Secretariat, Wellawaya. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CHwrVYEK_Lacik3Ud5hZi-gEBoeN-51i/view

Table 4. Income and type of residencies of community - Meegas Ara sub-project area

Serial No.	GN Divisions of subproject area	Type of the residency				Monthly income of a family (LKR)			
		Per m.	Semi-perm.	Temp.	Total	Below 5000	5000-15000	15000-25000	25000-35000
1.	Weherayaaya Janapadaya	887	18	7	912	275	260	80	75
2.	Siripuragama	487	25	17	529	61	207	108	59
3.	Ethiliwewa	690	154	7	851	122	16	513	181
4.	Uwa Kuda Oya	511	232	25	768	0	141	226	187

Source: Sampath Pethikada (Resources in different facets)- 2022-2023; Divisional Secretariat, Wellawaya. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CHwrVYEK_Lacik3Ud5hZi-gEBoeN-51i/view

Table 5. Agricultural practices within Meegas Ara subproject area

Serial No.	GN Divisions of the subproject area	Paddy lowland (ha)		Paddy upland (ha)		Food crops (ha)	Vegetables (ha)	Fruits (ha)
		Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet			
1.	Weherayaaya Janapadaya	8.5	0	19	0	42	13	17
2.	Siripuragama	91	93	4	15	175	4	14
3.	Ethiliwewa	20	28	3	12	85	0	6
4.	Uwa Kuda Oya	67	104	75	104	170	80	13

Source: Sampath Pethikada (Resources in different facets)- 2022-2023; Divisional Secretariat, Wellawaya. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CHwrVYEK_Lacik3Ud5hZi-gEBoeN-51i/view

4. LEGAL, POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

A. Legal Framework and Commitment

47. The proposed project is also consistent with the national policy framework, 2021, and with policies for the environment, for agriculture, and for water. These include optimizing water usage, enhancing water security, and reducing the vulnerability of communities to climate-related water challenges. This section examines the policy and legal framework that regulates all land acquisition and resettlement activities, including the GOSL legal framework, the RF, the relevant ADB Safeguards Policies, and how any differences between the GOSL legal framework and ADB policies will be addressed. The GOSL legal framework outlined below includes laws, acts, and policies related to the impacts identified in Sections 4 and 5, such as impacts on land; various structures; trees and crops, including laws on the valuation of different types of paddy land; housing; and other impacts, such as transitional costs and temporary impact arrangements.

48. The executing agency is responsible for ensuring that project-affected individuals receive compensation for economic loss, special assistance, income restoration, and rehabilitation. As a result, the executing agency is responsible for enforcing the laws of the Land Acquisition Act 1950 (LAA) and its regulations, NIRP policy principles, and ADB SPS (2009) in the best interests of the project's impacted people. The project's land acquisition, compensation, relocation, and income and livelihood restoration was prepared in accordance with the LAA of 1950 and its amendments, the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) of 2001, the National Policy for Payment of Compensation of 2008, the Land Acquisition Regulations of 2008 (LA Regulations of 2008), the National Environmental Act of 1980 and its amendments, and ADB's SPS (2009).

A.1. Land Acquisition Act (LAA)

49. The LAA establishes the legal basis for acquiring land for a 'public purpose.' It includes thorough protocols for land acquisition, public consultation, calculating compensation for land, structures, and crops at 'market value,' and aid packages. It ensures that no one can be deprived of his or her land except under the terms of the LAA and provides a compensation package for acquired land, structures, damaged crops, and disruptions caused by the project.

50. The provisions of the LAA are inadequate to address all the adverse impacts associated with land acquisition and involuntary relocation. The LAA is indifferent to the socio-economic conditions of those whose land is acquired and any potential long-term adverse impacts on their incomes and livelihoods. The LAA prescribes that the market value of land should be paid as compensation, which amounts to the price a property owner could expect if the land were sold on the open market. However, the ADB's SPS (2009) policy principles stipulate that 'replacement cost' should be paid as compensation, which would cover the market value, which amounts to the price of the property the owner could expect if sold in the open market, transitional costs (related to moving, legal fees, and taxes), related costs, and rehabilitation assistance packages.

A.2. National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP)

51. The NIRP was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers as a principal policy on social safeguards. However, NIRP is not a part of LAA, which covers entitlements other than statutory compensation. The Government adopted the NIRP in 2001 to ensure that:

(i) The people affected by the development project are fairly and adequately compensated, relocated, and rehabilitated;

(ii) Delays in project implementation and cost overruns are reduced;

(iii) Better community relations are established between people who are resettled and the host communities in the places to which they move.

52. Principles of the Policy are:

(i) IR should be avoided as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.

(ii) Where IR is unavoidable, APs should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.

(iii) Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to throughout.

(iv) APs should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity.

(v) Replacement land should be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land; and in the absence of replacement land cash compensation should be an option for all APs.

(vi) Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income and livelihood losses should be based on full replacement cost and should be paid promptly. This should include transaction costs.

(vii) Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities.

(viii) Participatory measures should be designed and implemented to assist those economically and socially affected to be integrated into their host communities.

(ix) Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to re-settlers.

(x) Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for APs.

(xi) APs who do not have title deeds to land should receive fair and just treatment.

(xii) Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to improve their living standards.

(xiii) Project executing agencies should bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.

53. The Policy applies to:

(i) All development-induced land acquisition or recovery of possession by the State.

(ii) All projects regardless of the source of funding.

(iii) All projects in the planning phase on the date the policy came into effect and all future projects.

54. The NIRP is based on the LAA and its amendments, the National Environmental Act 1980 and amendments, and several other applicable laws, such as the Urban Development Authority Act 1988, the Coastal Conservation Act 1981, and regulations created under those acts. The NIRP is also based on court decisions relating to land acquisition, compensation, consultation, and income restoration.

55. The Ministry of Land is responsible for implementing the NIRP. This is done in collaboration with a wide network of public agencies, including the Central Environment Authority (CEA), the Survey Department, the Valuation Department, relevant ministries, and Divisional Secretariats. The NIRP ensures that the people affected by a project are treated fairly and equitably and that they are not impoverished by the process of land acquisition and resettlement. The NIRP also offers a framework for project planning and implementation that meets international requirements and best practices for involuntary resettlement, including the safeguards policy principles of ADB.

A.3. National Policy on Payment of Compensation and LA Regulations (2008)

56. The Cabinet of Ministers approved the National Policy on Payment of Compensation (NPPC) in November 2008 to establish a uniform system for adequate payment of compensation, based on the LAA, the NIRP, and several other laws applicable to land acquisition and resettlement. The NPPC supersedes all other ad hoc and special compensation packages used by government agencies, such as the RDA. The Land Acquisition Regulations (LAR) 2008 were created under the LAA. The LAR 2008 was approved by the Parliament of Sri Lanka in 2009 and gave effect to both the NIRP and NPPC. LAR 2008 incorporated the NIRP and the NPPC principles into Sri Lanka's legal framework on land acquisition and resettlement, thereby narrowing the incongruence between the local regulatory framework for land acquisition and resettlement and international best practices for involuntary resettlement.

A.4. National Environmental Act

57. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Environmental Protection License (EPL), and Schedule Waste Management License, supported by standards for discharge and disposal guidelines, are the three main regulatory tools implemented under the National Environmental Act (NEA), No. 47 of 1980, and its amendments (No. 56 of 1988 and No. 53 of 2000). The proposed project, which consists of four pilot demonstration subprojects, has been classified as category 'B' under NEA and SPS (2009). The IEE has been prepared, and all information pertaining to environmental safeguards according to this project can be referred to it.

58. The NEA further requires an assessment of project impacts on relocating households and other community groups in sufficient detail. This assessment should identify anticipated social problems, proposed mitigation measures, estimated costs involved, and an entitlements package. This assessment should be based on information collected from project affected persons (APs), census and survey data, interviews with community leaders, and site visits or field surveys. The assessment will demonstrate that every possible action has been taken to avoid the relocation of households and businesses. Where relocation is found to be unavoidable, the following issues are to be addressed with an action plan. These requirements are compatible with the involuntary resettlement safeguard requirements of the ADB's SPS, 2009.

A.5. Paddy Land Act

59. In Sri Lanka, the removal or conversion of paddy cultivation is heavily regulated by the Agrarian Development Act, No. 46 of 2000. In general, the law prohibits filling or using paddy land for non-agricultural purposes without explicit permission from the Commissioner-General of Agrarian Development. Although an old legal act, it is still currently in force. Under the Agrarian Services Department, it is required that all land used for farming paddy be registered as paddy land under this act. The Paddy Land category refers to land that has been growing paddy for at least 5 years. This registration assumes this land will only be used for rice cropping. Therefore, it does have an impact on valuing land for those who grow alternative crops during the year.

60. Key legal framework and rules;

    (i) **Agrarian Development Act, No. 46 of 2000:** This is the principal law governing the use and conversion of paddy lands.

    (ii) **Permission required for conversion:** The act stipulates that using paddy land for any purpose other than agricultural cultivation without permission from the Commissioner-General is a punishable offense.

    (iii) **Department of Agrarian Development:** The Agri Land Management Division of the Department of Agrarian Development is the authority responsible for supervising and granting permission for the use of paddy lands.

    (iv) **Temporary prohibition:** In March 2023, the Minister of Agriculture temporarily suspended the reclamation of paddy land. At that time, conversion could only be done with special ministerial permission.

    (v) **Approval process:** An application for converting a paddy field must be made to the Commissioner-General of Agrarian Development. When making a decision, the Commissioner-General can request observations and information from the relevant Agrarian Development Council and other government bodies.

61. Consequences of illegal conversion;

    (i) **Penalties:** Unauthorized reclamation or conversion of paddy land can lead to legal action, including fines and imprisonment.

    (ii) **Null and Void Transfers:** Any transfer of ownership of paddy land that violates the provisions of the law can be declared null and void by the Commissioner-General.

    (iii) **Eviction:** If a property transfer is found to be illegal due to the conversion of paddy land, the person occupying the land can be evicted.

62. Provisions for abandoned paddy land;

    (i) The Agrarian Development Act defines "abandoned paddy lands" as those not cultivated for five consecutive years.

    (ii) The Department of Agrarian Development has initiated programs to identify and re-cultivate abandoned paddy fields, sometimes categorizing them based on their potential for reuse.

63. Considerations before attempting removal;

(i) **Check land history:** Verify if the land is officially registered as a paddy field. The Commissioner-General has the sole authority to make this determination.

(ii) **Contact authorities:** The first step for anyone considering changing the use of paddy land is to contact the Department of Agrarian Development.

(iii) **Adherent to process:** Ensure the conversion is pursued through the official channels as stipulated in the Agrarian Development Act to avoid legal repercussions.

A.6. Legal framework to Compensate Cultural Sites

64. Temples are entitled to compensation under the LAA. Temples are divided into two types: (i) old temples (Rajamaha Viharaya) built during the Sinhala kingdom period and (ii) temples built after the Sinhala monarchy but not classified as Rajamaha Viharaya. The Public Trustee receives compensation for Rajamaha Viharaya in accordance with the Temple Land Ordinance. Other temples are entitled to direct remuneration from the acquiring officer. In practice, the temple committee (Dayaka Sabhawa) accepts payments on behalf of the temple. The Pradeshiya Sabhas are the custodians of cemeteries and community facilities eligible for compensation under the LAA. Canal or other building works cannot be carried out on cemeteries unless the magistrate court authorizes it.

A.7. Attorney General Office Letter on Valuing Temple Land Development (2006)

65. In 2006 the Attorney General issued a letter that legally requires that land development by leaseholders and encroachers on land owned by the temple shall no longer be given to the people but shall be paid to the temple. That is, payment to the “Public Trustee.”

A.8. Legal framework for Compensation for Temporary Impacts

66. The RF states that the temporary negative effects of civil works, including loss of access, damage to property or land, safety hazards, and impact on mobility, must be fairly compensated. Such impacts will be recognized by the Project Director (PD)/Project Implementation Unit (PIU), with the assistance of the expert, and information will be recorded before civil construction begins. PD/PIU should notify the Divisional Secretariate (DS) of their intervention to remedy the concerns, and the GN and the agriculture research and production assistant (ARPA) will take over each responsibility as the representatives of DS. The GN, ARPA, and PMU, with the consultant's assistance, should meet with the affected person (AP) to settle the issue(s) amicably. Once a decision has been taken to compensate for the consequences, the PIU should notify the contractor via the consultant, and the allocation should be included in the contract package for mitigating the impacts.

A.9. Valuation of Trees, Crops, and Agricultural Infrastructure

67. The identification of trees, crops, and agricultural infrastructure follows the same procedures as described above. However, the methodology for the valuation of trees, crops, and agricultural infrastructure must take their condition into account.

(i) **Trees:** Based on the preliminary plan and tenement list, information, including the tree species, the number of trees, the annual production, and the age of each tree, is recorded by the valuation officer. Timber and fruit trees are recorded separately. For fruit trees, compensation is determined according to the annual production of fruit. Data is collected from sources, such as the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and the Coconut Cultivation Board (CCB), to determine the value of fruit. For timber trees, data

is collected from the Forests Department and State Timber Corporation. The valuation officer collates all the collected data and makes an assessment for compensation for each category of three species.

(ii) **Crops:** The assessment of crops is based on annual production per acre and whether the crop is rain-fed or irrigated and is collected from the Agriculture Research and Training Institute. An assessment is based on the average or expected yield of the crop on rain-fed as compared to irrigated land, and the market prices paid for the crops are determined by the Valuation Department.

(iii) **Agricultural infrastructure:** Data is collected from sources that include the Agriculture Department and the Department of Census and Statistics. Based on the data and information collected, valuation officers determine the amounts of compensation to be paid.

A. 10. Cutting a specific trees or crops in Sri Lanka

68. In Sri Lanka, the legality of cutting down trees and crops depends heavily on the specific species and the location of the land. Several acts and ordinances regulate the felling of trees, with strict prohibitions and penalties for violating the rules.

A.10.1. Restricted and prohibited trees

69. Certain tree species are classified as "reserved" under the Forest Conservation Ordinance, and a special permit is required to tell them, even on private land.

(i) **Jackfruit (Kos) and Breadfruit (Del):** Cutting these culturally and economically significant trees is restricted. A permit from the Divisional Secretary is required, and it is only issued for specific reasons, such as construction or if the tree is old and non-bearing.

(ii) **Coconut (Pol) and Palmyra (Thal):** Felling coconut trees is banned except for special cases approved by a Divisional Secretary. Given coconut's economic importance, permits are only issued if the tree is dead, unproductive, or threatens property.

(iii) **Other specified species:** The Minister can update Schedule II of the Forest Conservation Ordinance to add or remove species from the list of reserved trees, which are legally protected. The Department of Wildlife Conservation also prohibits cutting tree species that are protected under the Flora and Fauna Protection Ordinance.

70. For non-restricted trees on private property, you generally need to obtain a permit from your local Divisional Secretariat. The process typically involves:

(iv) Submitting a completed application form.

(v) Providing certified copies of the land deed and survey plan.

(vi) Getting a report from your Grama Niladhari (village officer).

(vii) Obtaining a transport permit for the timber after it has been cut.

(viii) If the tree is hazardous to a building or public area, the local Pradeshiya Sabha has the authority to order its removal.

A.10.2. Rules for specific crops

71. For most common crops (like fruits and vegetables), there are no special legal restrictions on harvesting or cutting them down. However, some plantation crops, such as cinnamon, may have specific regulations regarding cultivation, harvesting, and export.

A.10.3. General timber transport regulations

72. In addition to permits for felling, all timber transportation requires a permit, regardless of whether it was cut on private land. This helps prevent the transport of illegally harvested timber. A Divisional Secretary can issue a transport permit after a Grama Niladhari and Range Officer provide a recommendation.

A.10.4. Penalties for illegal felling

73. Unauthorized felling of protected trees can result in severe penalties, including fines and imprisonment. Penalties can vary depending on the specific offense, location (e.g., protected forest vs. private land), and type of tree.

A.11. Damage Occurring During Construction

74. Compensation for damages during construction may need to go through the process under the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The contractor is responsible for compensation payments under such circumstances. The contractor can apply for a negotiated settlement for compensation payment under mutually agreed terms.

B. Safeguard Requirements of ADB

75. The Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 of ADB is the policy document related to compliance with safeguards in projects financed by ADB. The SPS includes operational policies that seek to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts, including protecting the rights of those likely to be affected or marginalized by the development process. It sets out the policy objectives, scope, triggers, and principles for three key safeguard areas: (i) environmental; (ii) involuntary resettlement; and (iii) indigenous peoples. All three safeguard policies involve a structured process of impact assessment, planning, and mitigation to address the adverse effects of projects throughout the project cycle.

76. The safeguard policies require that impacts be identified and assessed early in the project cycle, plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the potential adverse impacts are developed and implemented, and affected people are informed and consulted during project preparation and implementation. A fundamental principle of the three existing safeguard policies is that implementation of the provisions of the policies is the responsibility of the borrower/client. Borrowers/clients are required to undertake social and environmental assessments, consult with affected people and communities, prepare and implement safeguard plans, monitor the implementation of these plans, and prepare and submit monitoring reports.

77. All projects funded by the ADB are screened and categorized in the early stages of project preparation. Screening and categorization are undertaken to: (i) reflect the significance of potential impacts or risks that a project might present; (ii) identify the level of assessment and institutional resources required for the safeguard measures; and (iii) determine disclosure requirements.

78. The objectives of the involuntary resettlement (IR) safeguards policy of ADB are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

79. IR safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. IR safeguards apply whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

80. The IR policy principles are:

(i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

(ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, differently abled persons and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

(iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

(iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities;

(v) (ii) transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities, and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

(vi) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide

them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

(vii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

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

(ix) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

(x) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

(xi) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or programs. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

(xii) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

(xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

C. Economic Displacement under Involuntary Resettlement

81. To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

82. The requirements apply to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered sovereign and non-sovereign projects and their components regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan and/or a grant and/or other means, such as equity and/or guarantees (hereafter broadly referred to as "projects"). The requirements also cover involuntary resettlement actions conducted by the borrower/client in anticipation of ADB support.

83. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement. This occurs in cases where (i) lands are acquired

through expropriation based on eminent domain and (ii) lands are acquired through negotiated settlements if the expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation.

84. If potential adverse economic, social, or environmental impacts from project activities other than land acquisition (including involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas) are identified, such as loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use, they will be avoided, or at least minimized, mitigated, or compensated for, through the environmental assessment process. If these impacts are found to be significantly adverse at any stage of the project, the borrower/client will be required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihood of affected persons to at least pre-project level or better.

85. Displaced persons in a project area could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

86. In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the borrower/client will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The borrower/client will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-displacement levels. The borrower/client will also provide opportunities for displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project. The borrower/client will compensate economically displaced people under para. 87 (iii) for lost assets such as crops, irrigation infrastructure, and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost. In cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures, affected business owners are entitled to (i) the costs of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere; (ii) the net income lost during the transition period; and (iii) the costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment. Business owners with legal rights or recognized or recognizable claim to land where they carry out commercial activities are entitled to replacement property of equal or greater value or cash compensation at full replacement cost.

5. COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT

A. Valuation of Lost and Affected Assets

87. The LAA, NIRP and LA Regulations 2009, outlined in section 5, constitute the resettlement regulatory framework for determining the replacement cost. Replacement cost comprises fair market value of the property and other compensation packages that are elaborated in NIRP and LA Regulations 2009 (see below). The valuation of acquired property will be done by the Valuation Department at the request of the Divisional Secretary of the area where land is located. DS is the land acquiring officer. The compensation package has two components: compensation package under the LAA, and special assistance scheme under the LA Regulations 2009. The latter is given regardless of the type of land tenure of the affected households. Both packages together amount to the replacement cost of a property acquired; and in some cases, such as annual permit holders, exceeding the replacement cost. The entitlement matrix reflects these compensation packages and who is responsible for distributing these packages to APs.

B. Compensation, Assistance and Land Entitlements of Other Affected Households

88. The subproject authorities will assist APs to assess their skills and assets and in reinvesting their compensation in income-generating scheme.

89. The subproject authorities, with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture and Department of Agrarian Services will help APs in improving land productivity an encroacher who has been cultivating state land before the cut-off date, but it cannot be regularized because the land is reserved for other purpose will be entitled to the following:

(i) Compensation for trees and crops at market value.

(ii) Compensation for any improvement (structures) on the land at full replacement cost.

90. CCGs will be established in each affected GND to assist APS through facilitation and consultation on special assistance schemes, income restoration programs, and land alienation programs.

C. Compensation for Trees and Crop Losses

91. Farmers will be allowed to harvest their crops before construction work starts. Where crops cannot be harvested or the destruction of crops is unavoidable, cash compensation will be paid based on the market value of affected crops. The calculation of compensation for the affected crops is based on the crop growth periods and present market value. The crops' growing seasons are shown in Table 7; however, the current market value of each crop should be used when a specific period of civil works begins to estimate the economic loss.

Table 6: The crops' growing periods/seasons relevant to all the pilots (applicable to all the plots)

Serial No.	Crop	Maha season			Yala season		
		Growing period (days)	**Sowing**	**Harvesting**	**Growing period (days)**	**Sowing**	**Harvesting**
1.	Paddy	90-110	Late Oct. to late Nov.	End Jan. to mid-March	90-110	Late March to early May	Late June to late Aug.
2.	Maize	105	Late Sep. to late Nov.	Early Jan. to mid-March	105	Late April	Late July to mid-Aug.
3.	Groundnut	105	Late Sep. to late Nov.	Early Jan. to mid-March	105	Late April	Late July to mid-Aug.
4.	Soybean	95	Late Oct.	Early Feb.	95	Early May	Mid-Aug.
5.	Green Gram	60	Late Oct.	Mid Jan.	60	Late April	Late July to mid-Aug.
6.	Cowpea	95	Late Oct.	Early Feb.	95	Early May	Mid-Aug.
7.	Chillies	120	Early Oct.	Early Feb.	120	Early May	Early Sep.
8.	Cassava	135	Early Oct.	Mid-March	135	Late March to early May	Mid-Aug.
9.	Vegetables	70-105	Late Sep. to late Nov.	Mid-Feb.	70-105	Late March to early May	Mid-Aug.
10.	Fruits	By and large rainy season			-	-	-

92. Further, the farmers can re-crop on the economic replacement area after the civil works are completed. Because most of the farmers are practiced in short-term harvesting, crops include maize, groundnuts, and various vegetables like okra, brinjals, etc.

93. Compensation for crops in land under tenancy and lease agreements will be based on the tenancy/lease agreement. Final compensation rates for such crops will be determined by the Chief Valuer.

94. The lost trees that belong to the state will be replenished through re-forestation schemes undertaken by the Project in consultation with the Forest Department.

95. Each AP will be entitled to receive assistance under the Project's Home Garden Development Program. They will receive planting material and extension assistance from the Project (***Table 7***).

Table 7: Cost of Planting Materials (Template)

S. No.	Type of Plants	No. of plants per person	No. of APs including (highland and paddy land)	Unit Cost (SLRs)	Total Cost (SLRs)
1.	Fruit plants				
2.	Forestry plants				
3.	Perennial plants				
				Total	

D. Compensation for Loss Structures

96. Owners of acquired houses and other structures such as sheds, wells, water tanks, retaining walls and fences will be compensated for full or partial losses at full replacement cost. This entitlement applies to title holders, lease holders, tenants and encroachers occupying state land at the time of the cut-off date. Furthermore, structures that are partly affected will be entitled to compensation at full replacement cost. As a consequence, the landowners have no objections to exploiting a small section of their land to build structures (a proof document of the consent letter from the farmers and photographic evidences are referred to in Appendix 6).

97. Owners of the property will have the right to take salvage materials of the affected structures. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the final compensation amount.

98. In case of partial loss, in order to recognize its injurious effect, the remaining land and other property, if renders useless or uneconomical, will be acquired applying the relevant compensation package to other land and property.

E. Damages Caused During Construction

99. Contractor will avoid damaging public and private property during the construction phase of the Project. If any such damaged is caused, the Contractor will restore such damages to land, structures and infrastructures immediately. If damages will not be possible to restore, the subproject authorities or contractors should prepare a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) and pay compensation promptly to the affected household, community or government agency based on the EM.

F. Special Assistance to Vulnerable Households

100. A vulnerable household will be entitled to Income Restoration: Grants for vulnerable households as per their depth of the poverty respect the financial need. This household will also be entitled to receive the assistance scheme under the economic rehabilitation and income restoration.

101. Furthermore, vulnerable groups, particularly those living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, differently abled people and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, will be compensated, if any, for losses, damages, or effects caused by project activities, such as health and safety, accessibility issues, and so on, and will be given preferential treatment or additional support for their welfare.

102. A vulnerable household will receive preferential access project construction employment opportunities. At least one member of a vulnerable household will receive priority assistance in skill and vocational training programs organized the EA.

G. Entitlement Matrix

103. The Entitlement Matrix (Table 4) is prepared for the compensation and support for various categories of people affected by the project, based on their specific losses and vulnerability, to ensure that all potential impacts of involuntary resettlement are addressed.

Table 8. The Entitlement Matrix

S/No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Persons	**Entitlements** (Will be paid by the provisional sum (PS) item in the bill of quantities (BOQ)	Implementation Agency	Implementation Procedure
1.	Agricultural land	Temporarily land is required for pipe laying (no land acquisition takes place).	Private Titled Deeds/Jayabhoomi Deeds/Land Development Ordinance (LDO) Permits/Long-term Leases/Annual Permits/Encroached Lands/Temple Lands	Market value for trees, crops	EA/PIU	-The compensation rates are determined based on the NIRP and LA Regulations, 2009. -The borrower/client will compensate economically displaced people under para. 87 (iii) for lost assets such as crops, irrigation infrastructure, and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost. -In cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures, affected business owners are entitled to (i) the costs of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere; (ii) the net income lost during the transition period; and (iii) the costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment. Business owners with legal rights or recognized or recognizable claims to land where they carry out commercial activities are entitled to replacement property of equal or greater value or cash compensation at full replacement cost
2.	Access to agricultural land	-Do-	-Do- With *Ande* Farmer (Share Cropper)	-Compensation for crops, destroyed or damaged, land development. -Replacement/ reinstate the structures built to their original condition.	-Do-	
3.	Residential land and structures	-Do-	Private Titled Deeds/Jayabhoomi Deeds/Land Development Ordinance (LDO) Permits/Long-term Leases/Annual Permits/Encroached Lands/Temple Lands (Main Household)	-Do-	-Do-	-Do- - Further, reinstate the any minor improvements such as fences or any structure to their original condition (no compensation is envisaged to allocate).

S/No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Persons	**Entitlements** (Will be paid by the provisional sum (PS) item in the bill of quantities (BOQ)	Implementation Agency	Implementation Procedure
4.	Local roads, footpaths, minor irrigation ways, any authorized minor structure (Temporarily)	-Do-	The Divisional Secretariate, Local Authority (Pradeshiya Sabha), Local community	-Rehabilitate to their original conditions.	-Do-	-According to the ***Section 4 – A.8***.
5.	Vulnerability Allowance	-Do-	Especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, differently abled persons and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.	If any, losses, damages, or effects due to project activities, e.g., health and safety, accessibility issues, etc.	EA/PIU	-According to the ***Section 5 – F***.

6. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A.1. Initial meetings and field visits

104. Each pilot demonstration's beneficiaries participated in stakeholder consultations to talk about the project's advantages as well as its social and environmental impacts. The project features were briefly reiterated before going over the ADB requirements on environmental and social safeguards, as the site selection was finished in March 2021 and site finalization and field surveys were conducted in August to September 2022 with the involvement of Department of Irrigation officials. In addition to the participation of the members of the respective FOs, the following individuals were invited, and most of them participated: GN (Village Headman), Project Manager of the Irrigation Management Division (IMD) of MALLI, Irrigation Engineer, Engineering Assistant, other field officers of the Irrigation Department, Agriculture Extension Officers, and Divisional Officer and field officers of the Department of Agrarian Development and Services (DADS).

105. Field visits were carried out with the participation of FOs to assess the surrounding environment and to survey the current cropping situation. Besides, additional field visits were conducted after the stakeholder consultation meetings to gather further information and fill any gaps. Lists of participants for stakeholder consultation meetings are in Appendix 1.

Figure 10: Sample images of the pipe alignment in the field.

Figure 11: Sample images of the installed control devices in the field.

A.2. Information disclosure during public consultations

106. The meetings and discussions were held on 17 and 18 December 2024 and 7, 8, 22, and 23 January 2025 with key informants in order to collect information for this RP. In addition, certain interviews with the project beneficiaries (officials of the farmers' organizations and the farmers) were also conducted to collect basic information about the current cropping and agriculture practices and their feedback on this particular project in the Pradeshiya Sabha (PS)/DS area in which the project will be impacted. The responsible officials, such as irrigation engineers, engineering assistants, other field officers of the Department of Irrigation, agriculture extension officers, and divisional officers and field officers of DADS, were also consulted during the field visits.

107. The participative methodology was used to facilitate discussions in community meetings to gather ideas and opinions on the proposed project. Community members provided feedback on the project activities and suggested that the project be implemented in order to achieve the project's objectives. The female population in the area was encouraged to attend the meeting, and female attendance was very satisfactory in order to comply with the gender equity.

108. Key topics discussed at the public consultation meetings are as follows:

(i) The main objectives of the proposed project and the contribution of the GOSL and ADB;

(ii) Current crops and agricultural practices;

(iii) The services offered by each subproject;

(iv) Requirements for economic replacement;

(v) Project GRM

(vi) The presence of indigenous peoples in the sub-project area;

(vii) Social issues related to the subproject's implementation.

109. Feedback was incorporated into project design, including PDN route adjustments and safeguard measures. Information dissemination will continue throughout implementation via public notices, community meetings, and digital channels or online platforms.

Figure 12: Meeting at Ridi Bendi Ela

(22 January 2025)

Figure 13: Meeting at Magalle

(22 January 2025)

Figure 14: Meeting at Inginimitiya

(23 January 2025)

Figure 15: Meeting at Meegas Ara

(7 January 2025)

B. Public consultations in sub-projects

B.1. Ridi Bendi Ela sub-project

110. The site selection was conducted in March 2021 under the direction of the officials in the Department of Irrigation, with consultations from the farmers of the Parakum Farmer Organization. Site finalization, followed by field surveys, took place in August to September 2022. The beneficiary farmers extended their full cooperation to the ADB officers and consultants, under the guidance of Irrigation Department officials, during the planning stage, which included discussions, field visits, drone surveys, and more. Stakeholder consultation meetings were held in December 2024 and January 2025. Most stakeholders were well aware of the purpose, nature, and benefits of modern irrigation practices, particularly the pressure-pipe irrigation system.

B.1.1 Current crops and agriculture practices

111. Farmers in the flat plains grow paddy in the Maha season and vegetables like cucumber and pumpkin in the Yala season. Other cash crops may be introduced if field drainage is addressed. Perennial tree crops, particularly coconut and, to a lesser extent, banana, are planted on sloping ground with lighter soils. Cucumber and pumpkin are examples of seasonal crops, as are maize and green gram, among others. Seasonal crops are irrigated, whereas perennial crops (coconut and banana) are watered during dry periods.

Figure 16: Cultivated crops at RBE (17 December 2024)

Figure 17: Field visits with farmers at RBE (17 December 2024)

112. Farmers pump water from the RBE canal and/or from the Deduru Oya. Some farmers cooperate with others, forming small groups of 2-5 farmers, and share pumping equipment. The pumps are quite small centrifugal pumps, with the largest having a rating of about 11 kW, 15 HP, and providing a flow of 25 l/s against a 20 m pressure head. There is no electric power within the scheme area, and pumps are operated with either diesel or kerosene motors. Pump inlet and outlet sizes range from about 50 to 100 mm (2 to 4 inches). To convey water from the pump to their fields, 50-63 mm[4] High density polyethylene (HDPE) pipes are used and convey water long distances, up to about 200 m, but more usually up to about 80 m. From these pipes, water application is mostly by surface methods (basins on flatter land and furrows on sloping land), but a few farmers have invested in sprinkler irrigation.

B.1.2. Farmer organizations and land tenure

113. Sixty-two farmers have land in the scheme's command area of 105 ha, indicating an average farm size of 1.69 ha (4.2 acres). However, not all plots are cropped or irrigated in both Maha and Yala seasons due to the high cost of pumping and lack of irrigation equipment. The area currently irrigated is only about 36 ha (90 acres), while some other areas are rainfed. The 62 farmers farm 64 farm lots (some farmers owning more than one lot), with farm lot sizes varying from 0.21 ha to 4.87 ha (Appendix 2). The farmers are organized into a registered farmer organization, the Perakum Farmer Organization. The FO was registered in 1994 under the Agrarian Services Act of 1989. Farmers have land permits/deeds issued under the Land Development Ordinance giving them the right to use their allocated land plots for homesteads and for cultivation.

B.2. Magalla sub-project

114. The site selection and finalization, followed by field surveys, were undertaken in August-September 2022, with the participation of Irrigation Department officials and farmers. The Buddhist temple owns the majority of the property, while farmers continue to cultivate it as tenants. However, the ADB consultants and Irrigation Department officials explained the nature of the project's features, objectives, benefits, and other important aspects to the farmers at a stakeholder meeting held at the Buddhist temple, with the chief Buddhist monk in attendance, prior to the site being finalized. The site was finalized with the farmers' and Buddhist monk's consent. Farmers have offered their assistance in carrying out the drone survey required for the design of the pressure pipe distribution system. Prior to the consultation meeting in January 2025, a preliminary walk-through survey to examine social safeguards was conducted in December 2024 with the participation of a few farmers. Two irrigation field canals (FC-6 and FC-9) branch off from the right bank of Magalle Reservoir and serve the command area, as does a service road that runs beside the canal.

B.2.1. Current crops and agriculture practices

115. Paddy rice is the predominant crop in Maha, while other field crops (OFCs) are grown in minor places in Yala. Crop acreage varies depending on rainfall and water availability, as well as drainage/flooding limits, and averages around 2,065 hectares in Maha (80%) and 1,032 ha in Yala (40%). The major rice variety takes 90-105 days to cultivate. Yala also grows a minor area of other field crops, approximately 335 ha (13%), bringing the total cropping intensity to 53%. The annual cropping intensity is approximately 133%; however, this varies from year to year. In the Maha season, paddy yields average 5.6 t/ha, whereas in the Yala season, they average 5.2 tons. Over the upland areas, there are gardens, field crops, and tree plantations of coconut. These are mostly rainfed.

Figure 18: Cultivated crops at Magalle

(17 December 2024)

Figure 19: Field visits with farmers at Magalle

(17 December 2024)

116. The Magalle Reservoir scheme, which includes Ridi Bedi Ella Anicut and the Feeder Canal, is located in the lower-middle part of the Deduru Oya river basin. It currently has an irrigable command area of 2,581 ha, with 329 ha supplied by the Feeder Canal and located upstream of the reservoir, and 2,252 ha commanded via the reservoir canal distribution system. Individual farmers pump directly from canals, but this practice is neither controlled nor monitored. However, water scarcity in the canal system prevents cultivation of more than 80% of the irrigated field during the Maha season, and the situation is worse in Yala, where only

53% of the irrigated area is managed. Heavy rainfall in October and November restricts the potential for OFCs in Maha. However, on the upper terraces, where soils are lighter and/or well-drained, the presence of OFCs is significant and could further increase. About one-fourth of the area cultivated in Yala currently comprises OFCs. Maize could be one potential OFC but is usually a row crop, cultivated with ridge-furrow planting. There is scope to grow a non-irrigated 3rd season crop using residual moisture from the preceding season. After the harvest of the Maha paddy crop, much of the command is not cultivated due to water shortages.

B.2.2. Farmer organizations and land tenure

117. As previously stated, the Buddhist temple owns the majority of the property (Appendix 3), while farmers continue to cultivate it as tenants. However, the farmer leader who currently represents the field canals stated that there is no water scarcity in the so-called farming area unless there is a significant water shortage at the Magalle reservoir, the primary source. Furthermore, he underlined that, in addition to paddy farming throughout both the dry and rainy seasons, they also cultivate green gram for brief periods of time.

118. As a result, he asked two questions: (i) why provide a pipe network when they do not have water shortages, and (ii) whether farmers will be compensated for foregoing a cultivation season to dig the pipes. An engineering assistant and a development assistant from the Divisional Irrigation Engineer's Office in Nikaweratiya, which reports to the Regional Director of Irrigation (RDI) in Kurunegala, attended the conference as representatives. Despite their presence, the IMD's project manager for the Magalla Irrigation Scheme disclosed that the District Agriculture Committee (DAC) and RDI of Kurunegala were unaware of the project. The president of the Magalla Right Bank Farmer Organization remarked during the meeting that he and the farmers are uninformed of the project's features because the initial investigations were conducted more than two years ago.

119. It was understood that the farmer organization's president owns farm fields outside of the pilot demonstration region. On the other hand, farmers who (i) participated in the walk-through survey approximately a month ago, (ii) attended the stakeholder meeting in 2022, and (iii) assisted with the drone survey did not express their opinions at the stakeholder meeting. The overall picture indicates that farmers who hold key roles in farmer groups do not physically participate in field activities and do not dominate meetings with their desired outcomes. Under these conditions, the successful realization of the pilot demonstration at the Magalla Scheme with the assistance of the farmer association is highly unlikely, notwithstanding the project's environmental and technical feasibility.

B.3. Inginimitiya sub-project

120. The site selection was carried out in March 2021 under the supervision of Irrigation Department officials, with input from farmers from the Koon-Kadawala Gemunu Farmer Organization. Site finalization, followed by field surveys, was undertaken between August and September 2022. During the planning stage, which included discussions, field visits, drone surveys, and other activities, the beneficiary farmers cooperated fully with the ADB officers and consultants, who were guided by Irrigation Department officials. Prior to the consultation meeting in January 2025, a preliminary walk-through survey of social protections was undertaken in December 2024, with the participation of a few farmers. The command area is served by two irrigation field canals (FC-5 and FC-6), which branch off the Inginimitiya Reservoir's right bank main canal and are connected by a service road.

B.3.1 Current crops and agriculture practices

121. For the entire Inginimitiya system, approximately 71% of the command area is cultivated during Maha and 54% during Yala. Crop production is limited due to a lack of water and an ineffective distribution infrastructure. The presence of OFCs is negligible, at about 1-3%. This tendency is echoed in the subproject, where present cropping is primarily paddy in Maha and Yala, with only a few pockets cultivated with OFCs.

Figure 20: Cultivated crops at Inginimitiya (18 December 2024)

Figure 21: Field visits with farmers at Inginimitiya (18 December 2024)

122. Except for one month of land preparation, supplies to D and F canals[3] are rotated tract by tract. Rotations to tracts are done weekly and/or every ten days, but the actual rotation times vary depending on what the ID and FOs agree on. After site preparation, it was stated that water is supplied to the subproject area for just three out of nine days.

B.3.2. Farmer organizations and land tenure

123. There are 2,816 farming households in the command area under the Inginimitiya scheme, with an average holding of 1.03 ha/HH (2.5 ac/HH). The original settlement allocation was 2.0 acres of lowland and 0.5 acres of homestead/highland (Appendix 4). There are 15 farmer groups responsible for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the D and F canals. Executive committee elections take place every two years. Membership costs normally range from SLRs 100 to 400 every season. For the pilot subproject, the region is farmed by 18 farmers, each with a plot of approximately 1.0 ha. They are all members of a registered farmer group named Gemunu.

124. While addressing the meeting, the president of the Gemunu Farmer Organization stated that there were several other optional irrigation projects that would provide greater benefits to the farming community than the expected benefits from the selected pilot demonstration, as observed during the site selection stage. It was also said that they expected to install a lift irrigation[4] system to pump water from Mee Oya and give supplementary irrigation to water-scarce tail-end farmers as part of this project.

[3] The unlined F-canal is 780 m long and has one unlined F-canal 75 m long taking off at km 0+200. There are five 1 m glacis drop structures along the F-canal in the upper reach. Along the field small (4-inch) concrete Hume pipes convey water to farmers' plots.

[4] A method where water is lifted from a source (like a river or reservoir) using pumps, rather than relying on natural gravity flow.

125. Another key official from the farmer association stated that FC-5 and FC-6 do not have significant water shortages during the crop season, and there are several other canals nearby that require a high-efficiency water distribution system. The participants were informed that this location was the topographically best site for implementing the pressure-pipe pilot modality to operate under gravitational force without the need for pumping due to its land slope, which met the requirement recommended by the consultants based on their findings.

126. In comparison to other similar sites evaluated, the Ridi Bendi Ela location was deemed the best for pressure-pipe water pumping. Because the project involves pilot demonstrations with various modalities and introduces a completely new, modern irrigation system for the country, important factors such as land slope, suitability for paddy and high value food crops (HVFCs), water availability, social and environmental safeguards, and cost-benefit analysis are critical for selecting a site.

127. The farmer leader excused himself and exited the gathering to attend another unavoidable event in Colombo. However, it was clearly emphasized to the gathering that the project cannot be implemented without the approval of the farmers. Finally, the acting farmer leader approved the subproject's implementation, stating that no alternate location was viable for the planned modality within the authority of their farmer group; hence, the subproject could not have been implemented otherwise. Under these conditions, the successful implementation of the pilot demonstration at the Inginimitiya Scheme with the assistance of farmer leaders is highly unlikely, despite the project's environmental and technical feasibility.

B.4. Meegas Ara sub-project

128. In September 2024, the ADB consultant visited the entire command area with irrigation department officials, and the farmer leaders were informed about the project's features. However, the consultation meeting took place in January 2025, and the purpose, nature, and benefits of modern irrigation practices, particularly the pressure-pipe irrigation system, were re-explained to the others before considering environmental and social safeguards. The presiding monk of the Telulla Buddhist Temple organized the stakeholder conference on temple grounds and praised the farmers for successful project outcomes.

B.4.1 Current crops and agriculture practices

129. For the tank command areas, paddy is the only crop in the Maha season and the major crop in the Yala season, with 62% of the cropping being paddy and OFCs including vegetables and cowpea, 3%, with the 35% not cropped due to water shortages. Average yields of paddy, as reported by farmers, average 4.17 t/ha for Maha and 3.42 t/ha for Yala. This is on par with, or slightly below, yields reported for major irrigation systems of 4.0-6.0 t/ha.

Figure 22: Cultivated crops at Meegas Ara (8 January 2025)

Figure 23: Field visits with farmers at Meegas Ara (8 January 2025)

130. On the rainfed uplands around the tanks and in homestead gardens, seasonal crops, tree crops, and sugarcane are cultivated. The seasonal crops are cultivated on the uplands of all the tanks, while sugarcane is prominent only over the upper part of the cascade. Also, it is observed that more vegetables are grown on uplands towards the bottom of the cascade.

B.4.2. Farmer organizations and land tenure

131. Minor tanks are managed by 12 farmer organizations (FOs), with the exception of private tanks. Each tank has one FO, with the exception of Dambe Ara, which has four FOs and four tiny tanks, each overseen by two FOs. The number of farmers is around 608, meaning that the average tank command area farmed by each is 0.58 ha, with 0.48 ha being cultivated (Appendix 5). Farmers are members of FOs, with an average membership of 51 farmers.

132. Throughout the British government era, farmers (operators) were awarded land permits. The Land Commissioner's Department issued cultivation permissions to farmers, and some of these permits were transformed into freehold land titles known as Jaya Bhoomi and Swarna Bhoomi. Jaya Bhoomi and Swarna Bhoomi titleholders can mortgage and sell their land, whereas permit lands, including what farmers refer to as LRC lands, cannot be sold because they only have cultivating rights. Only 31% of farmers have freehold land titles (Jaya Bhoomi and Swarna Bhoomi), with the remainder having permissions.

133. Farmers in the Meegas Ara cascade, like those in the Ridi Bendi Ela pilot demonstration, were quite excited at having a consistent irrigation supply for their highland farming. They stated that the existing open-type gravity irrigation canal system[5] cannot be extended to upland areas due to geography and that an alternative pressure pipe system will meet their requirements while saving water. They also emphasized the importance of earning a fair price for their products in order to reduce the investment risk associated with high-value food crop (HVFC) cultivation.

[5] It utilizes natural elevation differences to convey water from a source (like a river or reservoir) to agricultural fields without the need for pumps. These systems consist of open channels (canals) or flumes that are designed to carry water through the landscape using the force of gravity.

7. PROJECT GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Rationale

134. Community members or groups who may be adversely affected by the project—whether through loss of livelihood, disruption of daily life, or potential environmental damage—have access to a number of external grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs). These include the formal legal system (e.g., District Magistrate Courts, the Supreme Court), administrative avenues (Divisional Secretariats, Grama Niladhari), statutory institutions (Central Environmental Authority), elected representatives, the Parliamentary Public Petitions Committee, local government authorities (Pradeshiya Sabhas), and civil society organizations. However, these mechanisms are often general in scope, not specifically tailored to address project-related complaints. Moreover, they tend to involve lengthy, bureaucratic procedures that may not be responsive to time-sensitive or location-specific concerns of affected people.

135. In view of these limitations, it is essential to establish a project-specific GRM to enable affected persons to seek timely resolution of grievances arising from project implementation. Such a mechanism will facilitate resolution through mutual understanding, dialogue, and consensus between the complainant and relevant parties. SPS 2009 mandates the establishment of a project specific, responsive, readily accessible and culturally appropriate GRM capable of receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons' (AP) concerns and grievances about the physical, social and economic impacts of the Project.

B. Objectives of the GRM

136. The GRM will support affected persons in resolving their queries and complaints. It will serve as an accessible and reliable platform for individuals in seeking solutions and relief for project-related issues and grievances, without the need for lengthy and costly judicial proceedings. The GRM will not address matters that are already under consideration in a court of law. Its effectiveness and credibility will rely on the willingness of affected persons to engage in consultations and their commitment to resolving grievances through dialogue and negotiation. The fundamental objectives of the GRM are to:

(i) Achieve mutually agreed solutions that are satisfactory to both the Project and the APs, and to resolve any project-related grievances locally through direct consultation with the aggrieved party;
(ii) Facilitate the smooth implementation of the EMP and avoid delays in project execution;
(iii) Promote participatory development at the local level by ensuring transparency and establishing accountability to the affected communities;
(iv) Enable effective dialogue and open communication among all Project stakeholders; and
(v) Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved in the consideration and resolution of grievances.

C. Structure of the GRM

137. A project specific GRM shall be structured and implemented to: (a) reduce conflict, risk of undue delay and complication in project implementation; (b) improve quality of project activities and outputs; (c) ensure that the rights of affected parties are respected; (d) identify and respond to unintended impacts of projects on individuals; and (e) maximize participation, support and benefit to local communities.

138. The proposed GRM will be structured to receive, register, assess, and resolve grievances related to environmental and social impacts. The system will offer a transparent and time-bound process for grievance resolution that is accessible to all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. While not intended to replace or bypass national systems, the project-specific GRM is designed to provide a localized, efficient, and user-friendly mechanism to respond promptly to issues proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project.

139. A two-tier GRM arrangement is proposed to facilitate time-bound grievance resolution at each level. Responsible persons and agencies/offices are identified to address grievances and seek appropriate advice at each stage, as required. Institutional arrangements, including constitution of grievance redress committees (GRC) at various levels, will be ensured to function throughout the project duration. The PMU shall ensure the constitution of these committees and oversee the implementation of grievance redress processes, including adherence to time limits, record keeping, and documentation at each level. A schematic overview of the grievance resolution procedure is provided in Figure 8.

140. The GRM comprises of first tier GRCs: (i) GN of the area as the Chairperson, (ii) PIU representative as the secretary and the (iii) members are representatives from the PDMSC, contractors, and FO. The first tier will be the field level GRC. The second tier GRC or the PMU level will be composed of the (i) PD of the PMU as Chairperson, (ii) representative from the PMU as the secretary, and (iii) members - representative from PDSC, contractor, NGO or the Samatha Mandalaya of the area, and the FO.

141. The PMU, in coordination with the Contractors, will actively promote public awareness of the GRM through targeted outreach activities and consultation meetings. APs may lodge complaints through multiple channels:

(i) Written submissions via Complaint Registers or Complaint Forms (Appendix 8);

(ii) Telephone hotline, operated by the Contractor or the PMU;

(iii) Complaint boxes at key locations such as subproject offices or construction sites.

142. The hotline numbers and GRM contact information will be shared with local FOs and prominently displayed on public notice boards at relevant locations. Additionally, the IEE and the EMP—in accessible formats—will include clear information on the GRM and will be disseminated throughout the project area by the EHS officer from the contractor under PMU supervision.

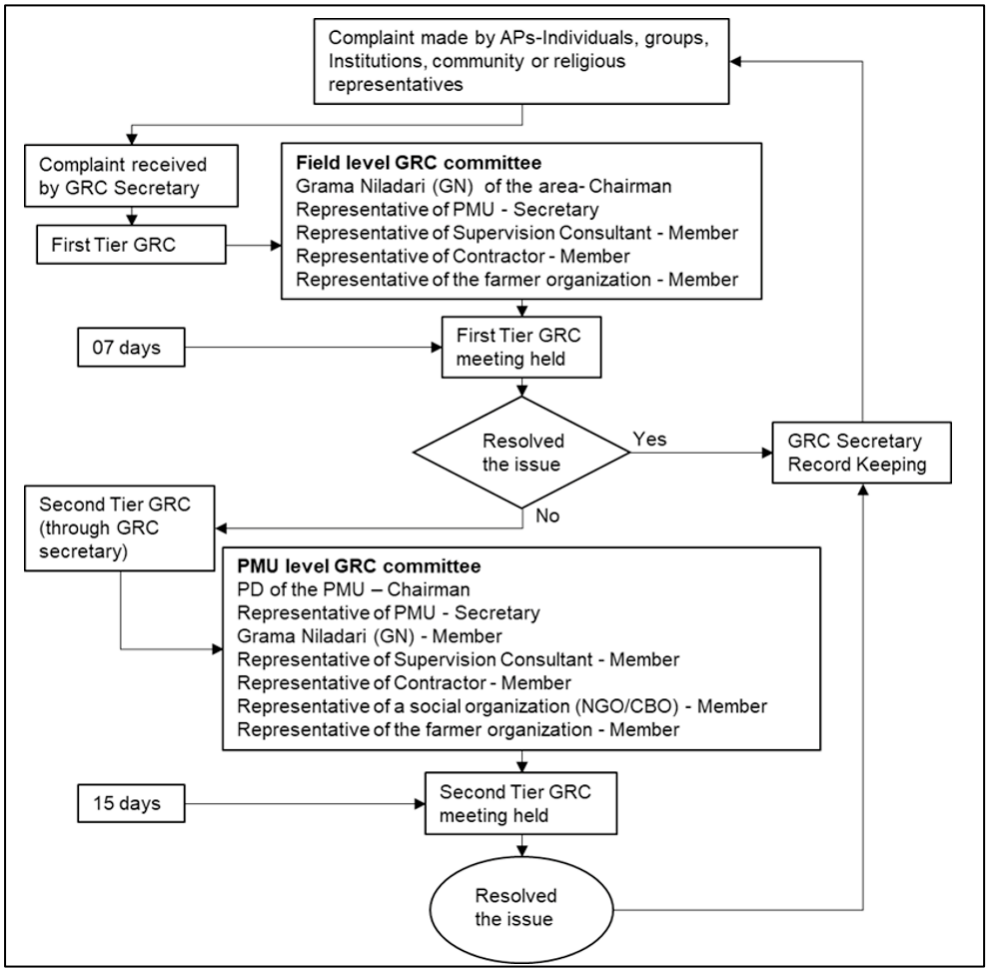


Figure 24: Grievance Redress Mechanism Process

C.1. First tier GRM

143. The first level of the GRM will function at the project location/site which offers the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. Resolution of complaints will be made within seven working days. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g., affected persons, contractors, traffic police, etc.). Grievances will be documented and personal details (name, address, date of complaint, etc.) will be included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned for each grievance, including the following elements:

(i) Complaint registers and complaint forms (including the description of the grievance) with an acknowledgement of receipt given to the complainant when the complaint is registered;

(ii) Grievance monitoring sheet with actions taken (investigation, corrective measures); and

(iii) Closure sheet, one copy of which will be handed to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed-off.

144. The GRC Secretary will coordinate with all relevant parties to get necessary information. In addition, the secretary will keep the records of all complaints and reports. All complaints should be in written form.

145. All minor issues and those perceived as immediate and urgent by the complainant will be resolved at the field level itself (within 7 days). If the issue is resolved at GN level GRC, the decision will be informed by the GRC secretary to the complainant without any delay (in written form). The updated register of grievances and complaints will be available to the public at the site office. In cases of larger issues that cannot be resolved at the field level, the matter will be escalated to the PMU level GRC, the second tier GRC. A summary of grievance records will be submitted to the PMU monthly.

C.2. Second Tier GRM

146. All grievances that cannot be resolved by the field level GRC will be brought to the attention of this body, seeking its advice or referral for resolution at this level. The committee will receive support from the Environmental Safeguard Officer of the PMU. Representative of line departments will be nominated as required based on the type of grievance. Site visits can be arranged as necessary. Grievances received or referred to this committee will be resolved within 15 days. Periodic information will be provided to complainants on the resolution status of their grievance. Supported by the GRC Secretary, the Environment Safeguard Officer will be responsible for compiling grievance redress records, including project-level documentation and reporting. The affected person/complainant shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage.

147. The Secretary to the GRC will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, maintaining database of complaints, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings and monitoring to see that formal orders are issued and the decisions carried out.

148. The EMRs will include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number of cases registered with the GRC, level of jurisdiction (first, second and third tiers), number of hearings held, decisions made, and the status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon may be prepared with details such as name, identification with unique serial number, date of notice, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e., open, closed, pending).

149. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU.

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

A. Preparation of Budget Estimates

150. Cost estimates for affected assets will be prepared based on the prevailing rates in the project area during the update of RP. This information and data will be gathered from the Divisional Secretary, GN officers and from informal sale agreements signed between land buyers and sellers in the area. In preparing the cost estimates, the memo of 19.01.2010 issued by the Chief Valuer on the determination of valuation of land, structures and trees were taken into consideration. The costs of structures, crops and trees will be determined by the Valuation Department at the time of receiving 10.1.A Notice from the Acquiring Officer. Therefore, costs could be increased at that stage due to increase of land and building prices. In order to meet this risk, 20 percent contingency costs are added to cost estimates. Transport cost and other cost under LA 2009 Regulation can be met under the contingency estimate.

151. Cost of planting materials was prepared on the basis that each project affected person (PAH) will request planting materials.

152. Sufficient funds will be available at the beginning of the subproject to defray. All compensation and rehabilitation, administrative, monitoring, and consultant costs will be considered as an integral component of project costs and will be borne by the ministry. The MALLI will ensure timely disbursement of sufficient funds for RP implementation. The approved cost will be allocated in advance in the MALLI's annual budget. All cash compensation packages will be paid to APs before any construction activity of the project commences. Resettlement assistance programs will start before construction works start and may continue during the project implementation phase. Early actions are to be undertaken in allocating sufficient funds and providing timely approvals from the relevant authorities in order to avoid unnecessary delays and issues.

153. The disbursement of cash compensation to APs for trees and crops, and other property losses and damages will be done by the Division Secretariats in the project areas. The approved amount will be deposited by the MALLI in the Divisional Secretariat accounts and the disbursement will be done by the divisional administration.

154. The MALLI will ensure that no physical/or economic displacement of affected households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to APs; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

155. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands, Livestock, and Irrigation will be the Executing Agency (EA), while the Irrigation Department (ID) will be the Implementing Agency. In the ID, a Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established. The PMU will be in charge of the entire project implementation, including comprehensive design management, construction monitoring, and ensuring compliance with all social and environmental safeguards standards as outlined in this social and environmental assessment (with respect to the IEE).

156. The PMU will be led by a Project Director and supported by a multidisciplinary technical team, comprising engineers seconded by the ID and/or recruited externally based on project needs. Given the multiple subproject locations and safeguard compliance, the PMU will include designated social safeguard officers responsible for day-to-day implementation, monitoring and coordination. In addition, project management supervision consultant (PMSC) will provide technical support to the PMU and PIUs, especially in supervising construction activities undertaken by the civil works contractors. The support consultants will include a qualified social specialist, who will conduct regular site visits and monitoring to ensure that safeguard measures are effectively implemented, documented, and reported in accordance with ADB's SPS 2009 and applicable national guidelines and requirements.

A. Project Management Unit

157. The investment program will have a PMU established at the MALLI. It will oversee social safeguard compliance during project implementation. A social safeguards officer of PMU, supported by social focal points at PIUs and the PMSC, who:

(i) will prepare, update, and implement social safeguard documents; (b) ensures proper monitoring and reporting; and (c) remains engaged throughout project implementation;

(ii) with the support of the social safeguards officer, review and clear social safeguard requirements to be included in tender documents and civil works contracts, including entitlements, mitigation measures, compensation if any, consultations, and grievance redress;

(iii) adhere to national legislation, ADB's SPS (2009) grant agreement, and provisions in the RP;

(iv) coordinate closely with local authorities and line departments to facilitate land-related processes, clearances (NOCs and MOUs), and coordination on IR-related matters;

(v) ensure that all IR related mitigation measures described in RP have been satisfactorily considered.

(vi) ensure that that compensation, allowances, and entitlements are paid in full prior to displacement;

(vii) ensure meaningful consultation and participation of all stakeholders, including women, vulnerable groups, during all stages of project implementation, and disclose safeguard documents in accessible form and local languages;

(viii) facilitate continued stakeholder engagement and consultations, ensuring transparency and integration of community feedback into project planning and implementation; and

(ix) establish and operationalize the GRM from the onset of project implementation, ensuring accessibility, transparency, and timely resolution of complaints;

(x) carry out regular field verification and monitoring of social safeguards compliance, including review of contractor reports, consultations, and corrective actions taken;

(xi) prepare, review, and submit semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports (SMRs) to ADB for disclosure on the ADB website, documenting progress, compliance, and corrective measures;

(xii) record observations during site visits related to land, assets, compensation, consultation, and grievance redress, and address them promptly with the support of PIUs, PMSC and contractors;

(xiii) inform ADB immediately of any unanticipated IR or IP impacts that may occur during project implementation and prepare CAPs for social safeguards non-compliance, associated budget, and ensure their implementation timely.

B. Project Implementation Unit

158. PIUs will primarily oversee civil works and lead day-to-day implementation and monitoring of social safeguards—ensuring contractor compliance with the ADB-cleared RP requirements. Through support from the PMSC and guidance from the PMU, the PIUs shall:

(i) ensure contractors understand RP obligations and pre-conditions for mobilization, including IR impact mitigation measures, compensation and livelihood restoration (if any) requirements before civil works start;

(ii) coordinate with local authorities to secure necessary approvals and confirm that land required for the project (if needed) is free of encumbrances, with all compensation and entitlements (if any) delivered prior to site handover;

(iii) establish and publicize site-level GRM entry points; set up registers and tracking for complaints, and ensure awareness among affected persons (APs) and communities;

(iv) support periodic monitoring as per the RP monitoring plan;

(v) conduct regular field verification and monitor contractors' compliance with social safeguards, with support from the PMSC and the contractor's social safeguards expert;

(vi) record social safeguards observations during site visits (e.g., land use, asset impacts, grievances, and other IR-related issues);

(vii) maintain records and documentation of consultations, disclosure of safeguards documents, payments of entitlements, grievance redress actions, and corrective measures;

(viii) keep photographic logs and site journals; consolidate contractor social safeguard monitoring into SMRs for PMU submission to ADB, review and disclosure to ADB website;

(ix) implement the GRM effectively and include GRM records and outcomes in the safeguard's reports;

(x) require immediate reporting and investigation of grievances in affected communities, and escalate serious cases to the PMU;

(xi) support the PMU in updating the RP as designs and implementation arrangements evolve, or if unanticipated IR/IP impacts occur;

(xii) consult with affected households, and stakeholders as a continuing activity under the project;

(xiii) support the PMU in preparing and submitting semi-annual SMRs to ADB for review and disclosure to ADB website; and

C. Project Design and Supervision Consultants (PDSC)

159. The social safeguards expert under the PMSC will provide dedicated support for the supervision, compliance, and monitoring of social safeguards, and will also assist in updating and implementing RPs, as necessary. In particular, the social safeguards specialist of the PMSC shall:

(i) provide technical expertise, support implementation, and monitor compliance with social safeguard requirements;

(ii) assist the PMU in updating the RP, and CAP as required;

(iii) support contractors and communities in implementing the RP, including delivery of entitlements, livelihood restoration, consultations, and disclosure;

(iv) support the PMU and PIUs in monitoring social safeguards at the pilot demonstration sites, including mitigation measure, compensation payments (if any), consultation processes, and grievance redress;

(v) provide technical guidance to PMU and PIUs on preparing and implementing social safeguards requirements in line with the grant agreement, national laws, and SPS 2009;

(vi) support the PMU and PIUs in (a) conducting orientation and site inductions for contractors and field staff on social safeguards, and (b) in ensuring the understanding of the RP, GRM, national legal requirements, and SPS 2009;

(vii) assist the PMU in preparing the SMRs for timely submission to ADB for review and public disclosure to ADB website;

(viii) participate in project progress review meetings and stakeholder/public consultations to ensure meaningful participation and inclusion of vulnerable groups and women.

D. Contractor

160. The contractor will take the following social safeguards measures during the construction stage:

(i) appoint a social safeguards expert and attend project progress monitoring meetings organized by the PMU/PIU;

(ii) ensure that all impact minimization and mitigation measures provided in the RP and reflected in BOQs are followed;

(iii) conduct regular inspections and audits to verify compliance with the social safeguard requirements;

(iv) maintain an on-site grievance logbook and records, documenting consultations and grievance redress actions for review by the PMU/PIU;

(v) participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRM;

(vi) respond promptly to grievances raised by affected people or stakeholders, implement corrective actions or additional mitigation measures as necessary, and keep the PMU informed;

(vii) prepare and submit performance summary reports on social safeguards implementation, including current status, actions taken in response to non-compliance or grievances, and key achievements;

(viii) engage with local communities and stakeholders to address concerns, provide information, and ensure transparency and accountability;

10. MONITORING AND REPORTING

161.The PMU together with PIU of the subproject will monitor the implementation of RP to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved. Social Safeguards monitoring will ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; If any deviations from resettlement loan covenants or safeguard principles are reported in monitoring reports. The reports will focus on whether resettlement activities have complied with involuntary resettlement safeguard principles and loan covenants of the project.

162.The PIU will prepare social semi-annual monitoring reports (SSMRs) to submit to the EA/PMU and ADB. The report will document consultations conducted with APs and summaries of issues identified and actions taken to resolve them. It will also provide a summary of grievances or complaints lodged by APs and actions taken to redress them and the specific activities conducted to restore and improve income sources and livelihoods of APs. The grievances include social and environmental issues and grievances. SSMRs will be posted on ADB website once endorsed by ADB.

Appendix 1: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening checklists

A. Involuntary resettlement screening categorization checklist for the project **Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects**	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Known**	**Remarks**
A. Involuntary Acquisition of Land:				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		√		No land acquisition or involuntary resettlement occurs.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				N/A
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				N/A
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				N/A
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				N/A
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				N/A
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				N/A
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				N/A
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				N/A
B. Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas:				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		
C. Information on Displaced Persons:				
13. Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the project? Such estimation will be available once RP is updated If yes, approximately how many? Not yet identified				
14. Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [ ] No [ ] Yes [√] Not yet identified				
15. Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [ ] No [ ] Yes [√] N/A				

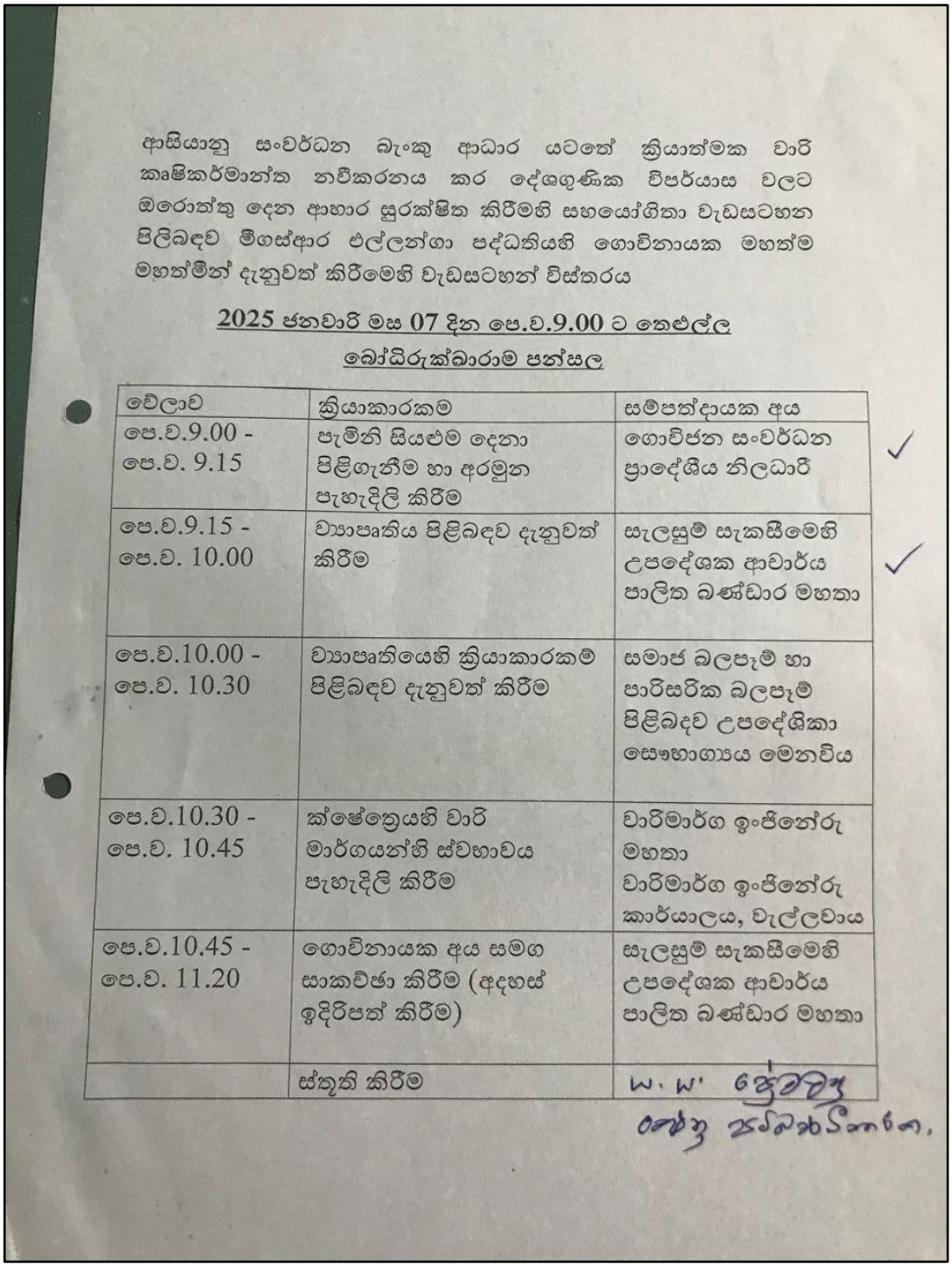
Appendix 2: Indigenous Peoples Identification screening categorization checklist for the project

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	**YES**	**NO**	**NOT KNOWN**	**Remarks**
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		√		There are no indigenous people residing in all the project regions.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				N/A
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				N/A
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				N/A
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				N/A
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				N/A
7. Have such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				N/A
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				N/A
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				N/A
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)				N/A
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				N/A
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by				N/A

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements *Will the project activities include:*				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?				N/A
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				N/A
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?				N/A
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				N/A
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				N/A

Appendix 3: Attendance sheets of the stakeholder meetings (only the first page is shown here)

(i) Sample of the agenda



ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකු ආධාර යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වාරි කෘෂිකර්මාන්ත නවීකරනය කර දේශගුණික විපර්යාස වලට ඔරොත්තු දෙන ආහාර සුරක්ෂිත කිරීමහි සහයෝගිතා වැඩසටහන පිලිබඳව මිගස්ආර එල්ලන්ගා පද්ධතියහි ගොවිනායක මහත්ම මහත්මීන් දැනුවත් කිරීමෙහි වැඩසටහන් විස්තරය

2025 ජනවාරි මස 07 දින පෙ.ව.9.00 ට තෙළුල්ල

බෝධිරුක්ඛාරාම පන්සල

වේලාව	ක්‍රියාකාරකම	සම්පත්දායක අය
පෙ.ව.9.00 - පෙ.ව. 9.15	පැමිනි සියළුම දෙනා පිළිගැනීම හා අරමුන පැහැදිලි කිරීම	ගොවිජන සංවර්ධන ප්‍රාදේශීය නිලධාරී
පෙ.ව.9.15 - පෙ.ව. 10.00	ව්‍යාපෘතිය පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් කිරීම	සැලසුම් සැකසීමෙහි උපදේශක ආචාර්ය පාලිත බණ්ඩාර මහතා
පෙ.ව.10.00 - පෙ.ව. 10.30	ව්‍යාපෘතියෙහි ක්‍රියාකාරකම් පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් කිරීම	සමාජ බලපෑම් හා පාරිසරික බලපෑම් පිළිබඳව උපදේශිකා සෞභාග්‍යා මෙනවිය
පෙ.ව.10.30 - පෙ.ව. 10.45	ක්ෂේත්‍රයෙහි වාරි මාර්ගයන්හි ස්වභාවය පැහැදිලි කිරීම	වාරිමාර්ග ඉංජිනේරු මහතා වාරිමාර්ග ඉංජිනේරු කාර්යාලය, වැල්ලවාය
පෙ.ව.10.45 - පෙ.ව. 11.20	ගොවිනායක අය සමග සාකච්ඡා කිරීම (අදහස් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම)	සැලසුම් සැකසීමෙහි උපදේශක ආචාර්ය පාලිත බණ්ඩාර මහතා
	ස්තුති කිරීම	W. W' ජේම්ස් මෙන්න සම්බන්ධීකරණය.

(ii) Ridi Bendi Ela sub-project

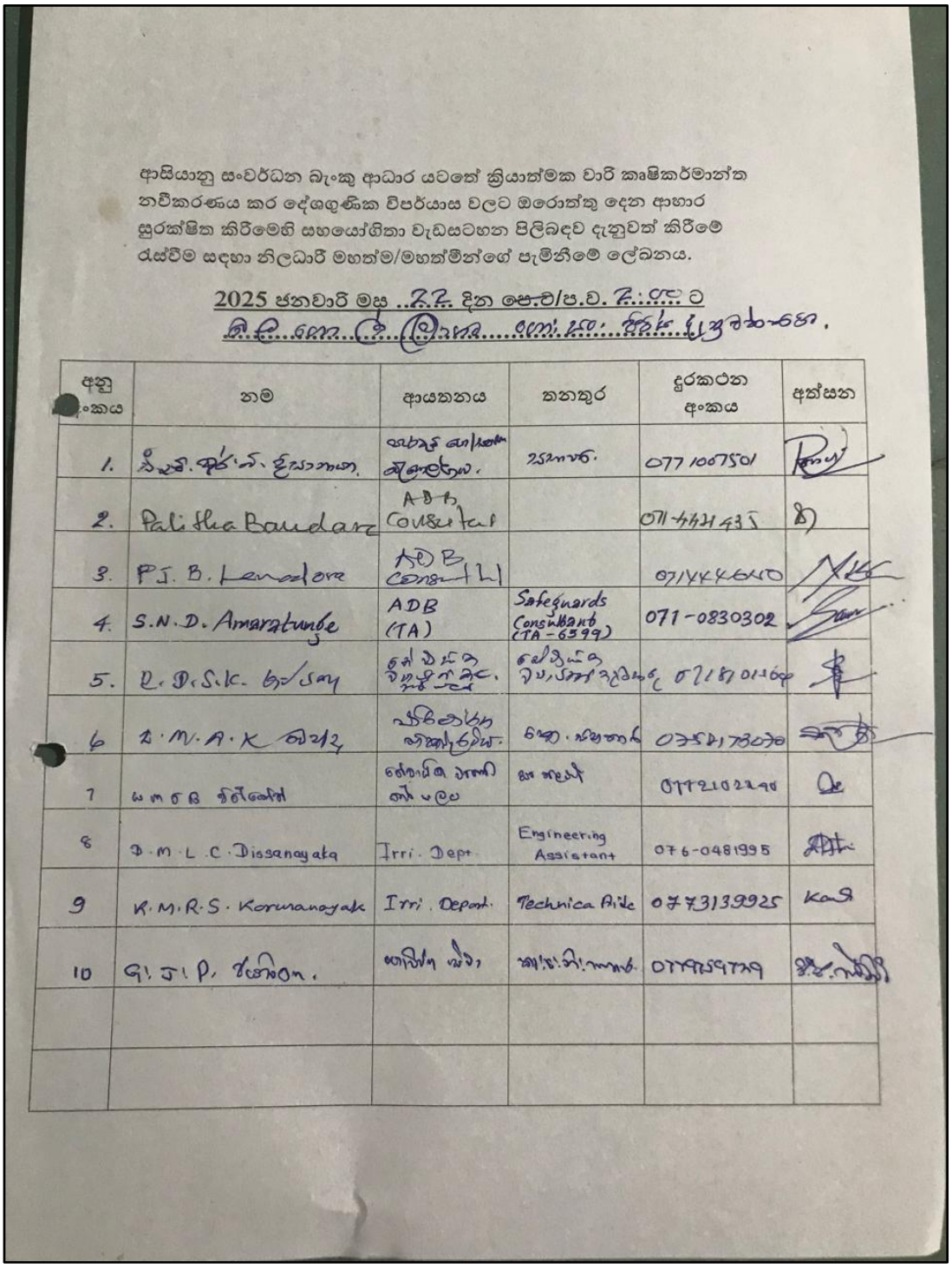
ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකු ආධාර යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වාරි කෘෂිකර්මාන්ත නවීකරණය කර දේශගුණික විපර්යාස වලට ඔරොත්තු දෙන ආහාර සුරක්ෂිත කිරීමෙහි සහයෝගිතා වැඩසටහන පිලිබඳව දැනුවත් කිරීමේ රැස්වීම සඳහා නිලධාරී මහත්ම/මහත්මීන්ගේ පැමිනීමේ ලේඛනය. - [illegible]

2025 ජනවාරි මස [illegible] දින පෙ.ව/ප.ව. 9:00 ට

[illegible]

අනු අංකය	නම	ආයතනය	තනතුර	දූරකථන අංකය	අත්සන
1	D.M.S.M. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0717599592	
2	S.H.M.D.I.B [illegible]	327 - [illegible]	[illegible]	0764330238	
3	S M H [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0777458670	
4	T.M.D.S.K. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	071 2789195	
5	N.T.M.D.S. Mooratne	ID - Nikawewa	Eng. Asst.	0773984329	
6	S.M. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0770263687	
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0718101564	
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0772102290	
9	S M [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0778320181	
10	E M [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0777030871	
11	S.N.D. Amaratunge	ADB (TA)	[illegible] (TA-6599)	071-0830302	
12					

(iii) Magalle sub-project

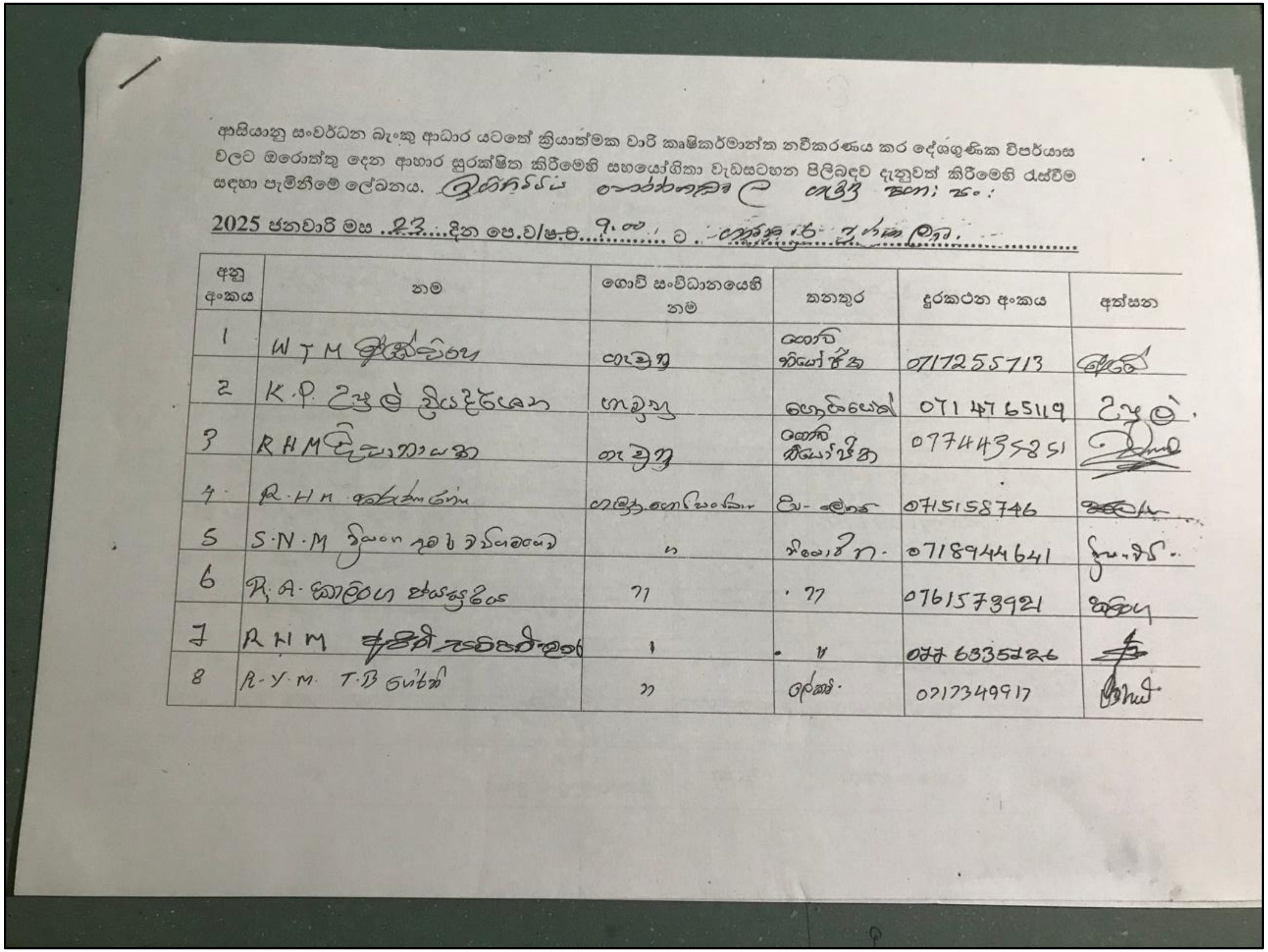


ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකු ආධාර යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වාරි කෘෂිකර්මාන්ත නවීකරණය කර දේශගුණික විපර්යාස වලට ඔරොත්තු දෙන ආහාර සුරක්ෂිත කිරීමෙහි සහයෝගිතා වැඩසටහන පිලිබඳව දැනුවත් කිරීමේ රැස්වීම සඳහා නිලධාරී මහත්ම/මහත්මීන්ගේ පැමිනීමේ ලේඛනය.

2025 ජනවාරි මස ..22.. දින පෙ.ව/ප.ව. 2:00 ට

අනු අංකය	නම	ආයතනය	තනතුර	දුරකථන අංකය	අත්සන
1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	077 1007501	
2.	Palitha Boundara	ADB, Consultant		071 4424435	
3.	P.J.B. Lenadora	ADB Consultant		071 XXXXXX0	
4.	S.N.D. Amarathunge	ADB (TA)	Safeguards Consultant (TA-6399)	071-0830302	
5.	D.D.S.K. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6	D.M.A.K [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0352[illegible]	
7	W.M.S.B [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0772102294	
8	D.M.L.C. Dissanayaka	Irri. Dept.	Engineering Assistant	076-0481995	
9	K.M.R.S. Korunayake	Irri. Depart.	Technica Aide	0773139925	
10	G.J.P. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0774[illegible]	

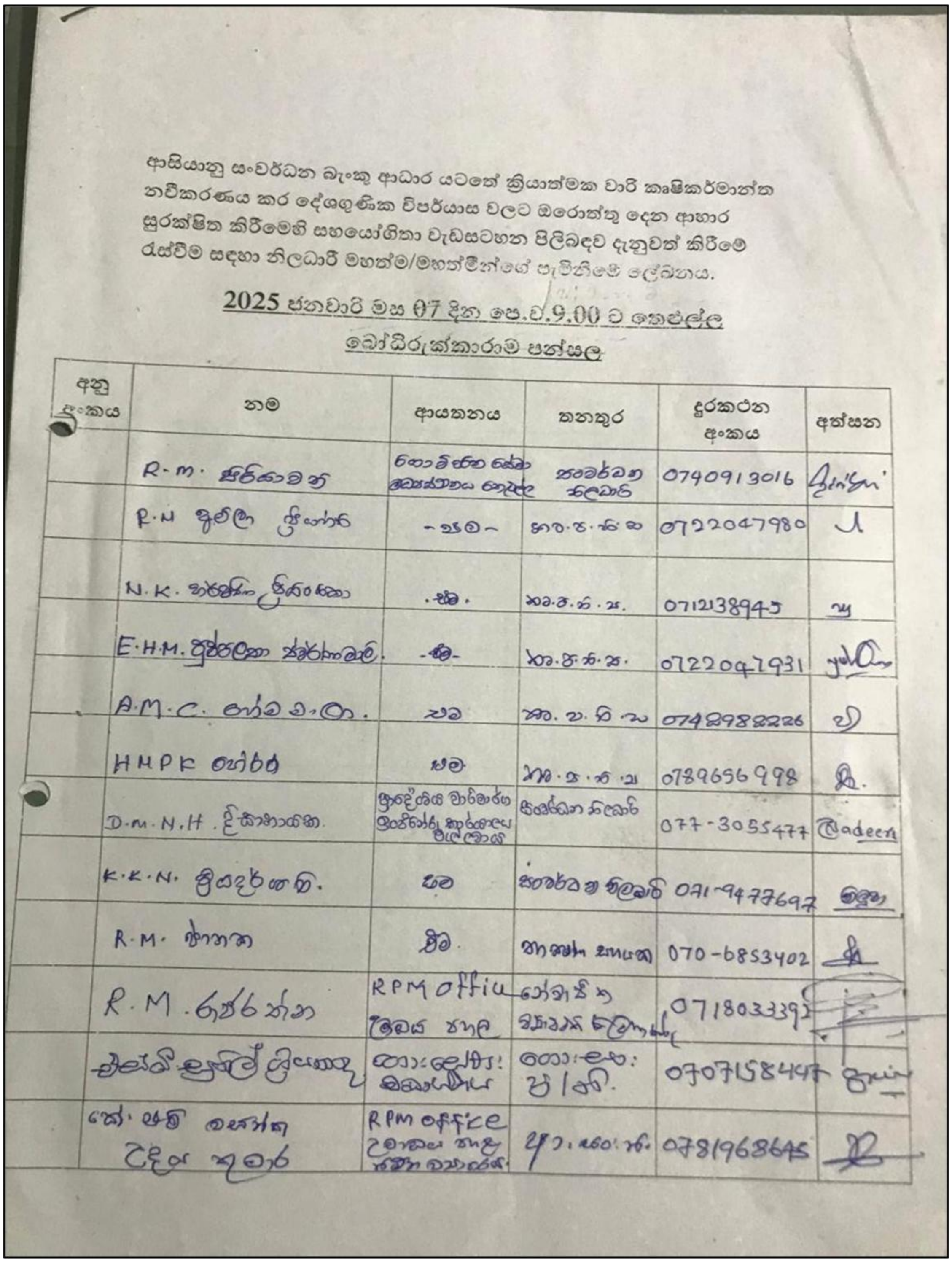
(iv) Inginimitiya sub-project


ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකු ආධාර යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වාරි කෘෂිකර්මාන්ත නවීකරණය කර දේශගුණික විපර්යාස වලට ඔරොත්තු දෙන ආහාර සුරක්ෂිත කිරීමෙහි සහයෝගිතා වැඩසටහන පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් කිරීමෙහි රැස්වීම සඳහා පැමිණීමේ ලේඛනය. [illegible]

2025 ජනවාරි මස 23 දින පෙ.ව/ප.ව 9.00 ට [illegible]

අනු අංකය	නම	ගොවි සංවිධානයෙහි නම	තනතුර	දුරකථන අංකය	අත්සන
1	W J M [illegible]	[illegible]	ගොවි නියෝජිත	0717255713	[signature]
2	K.P. උපුල් ප්‍රියදර්ශන	[illegible]	[illegible]	0714765119	[signature]
3	R H M දිසානායක	[illegible]	ගොවි නියෝජිත	0774435851	[signature]
4	R.H.M [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0715158746	[signature]
5	S.N.M [illegible]	"	[illegible]	0718944641	[signature]
6	R.A. කාලිංග ජයසූරිය	"	"	0761573921	[signature]
7	R H M [illegible]	"	"	077 6835226	[signature]
8	R.Y.M. T.B [illegible]	"	ලේකම්	0717349917	[signature]

(v) Meegas Ara sub-project

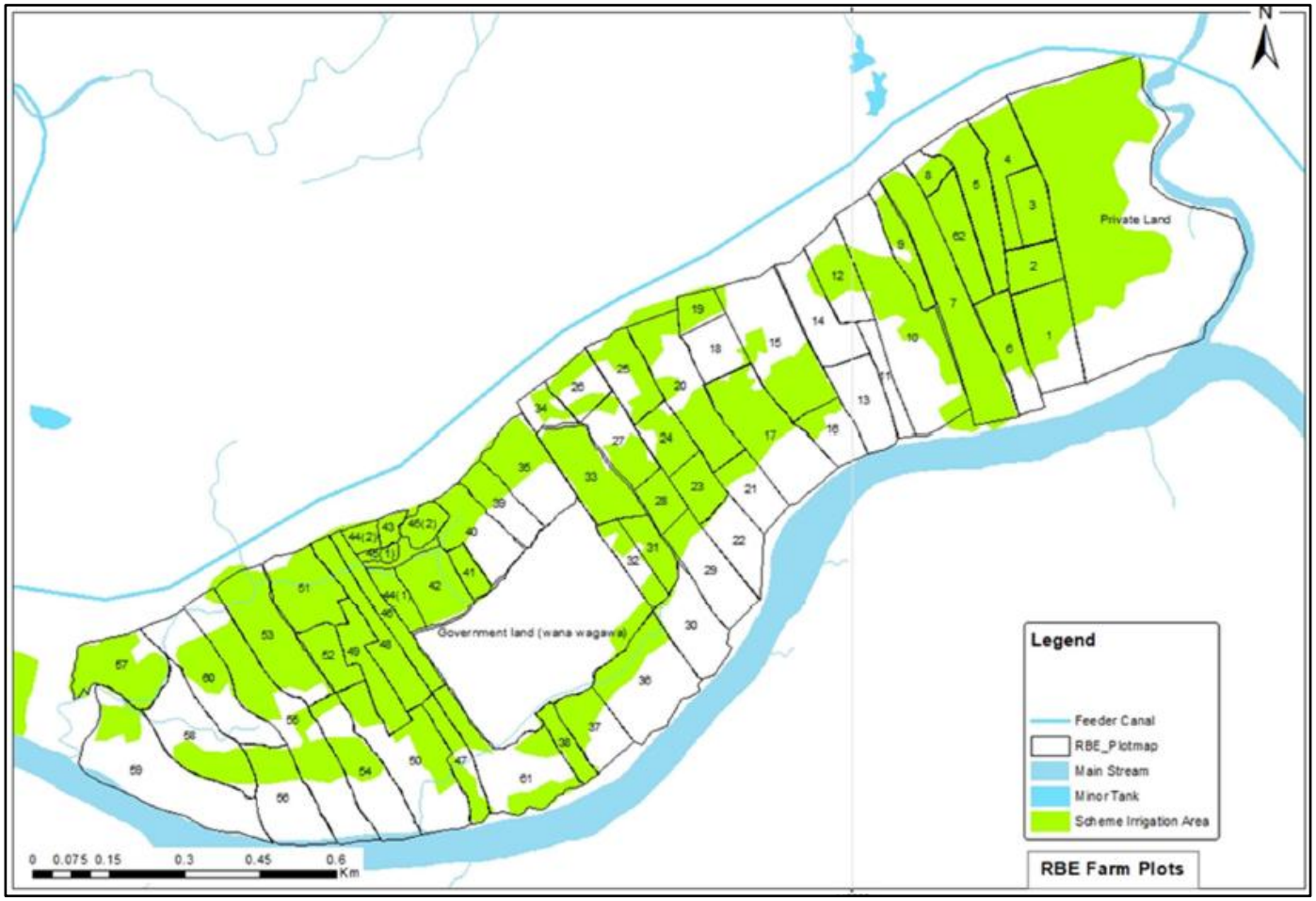


ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකු ආධාර යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වාරි කෘෂිකර්මාන්ත නවීකරණය කර දේශගුණික විපර්යාස වලට ඔරොත්තු දෙන ආහාර සුරක්ෂිත කිරීමෙහි සහයෝගිතා වැඩසටහන පිලිබඳව දැනුවත් කිරීමේ රැස්වීම සඳහා නිලධාරී මහත්ම/මහත්මීන්ගේ පැමිණීමේ ලේඛනය.

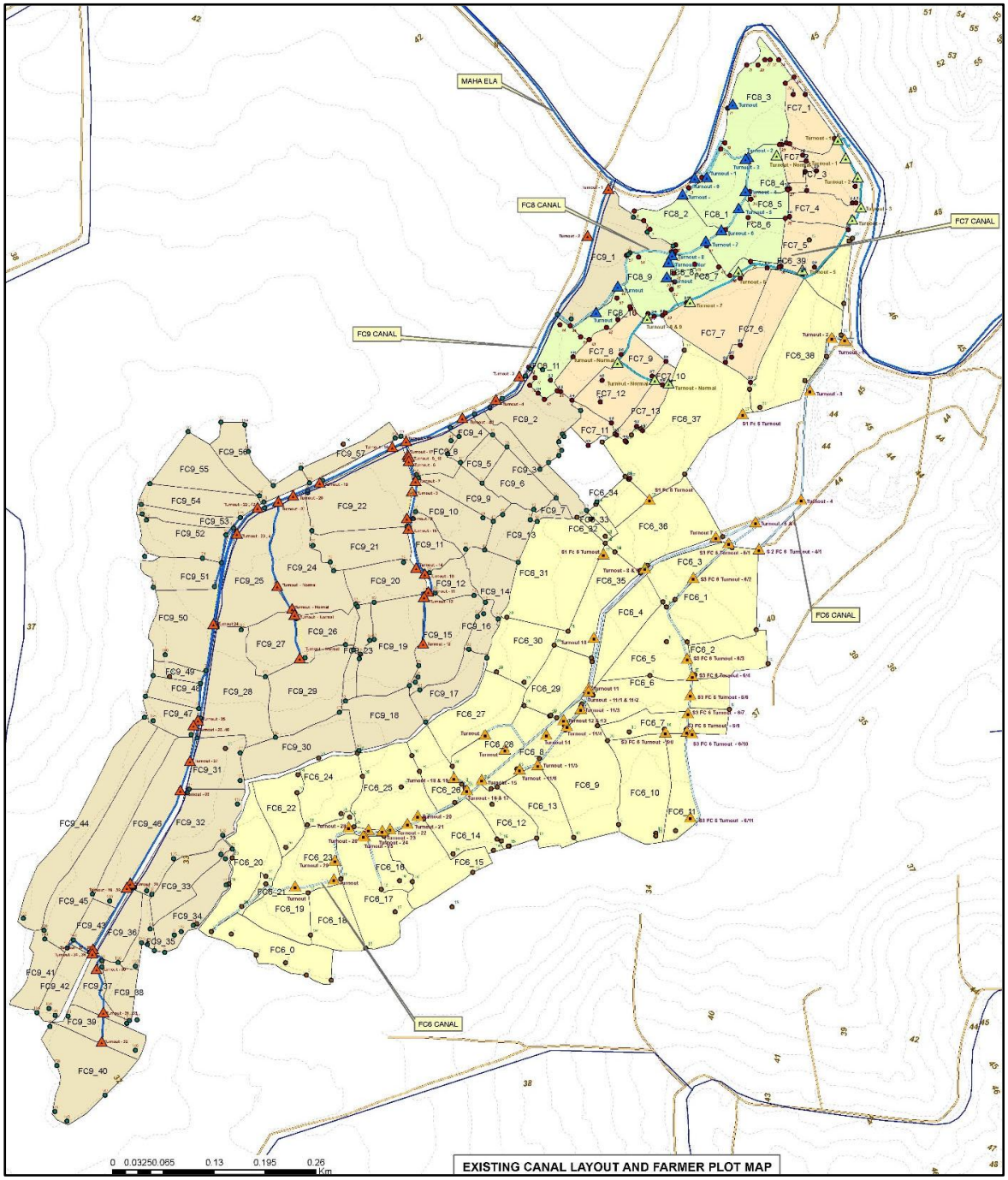
2025 ජනවාරි මස 07 දින පෙ.ව.9.00 ට [illegible] බෝධිරුක්කාරාම පන්සල

අනු අංකය	නම	ආයතනය	තනතුර	දුරකථන අංකය	අත්සන
	R.M. [illegible]	ගොවිජන සේවා මධ්‍යස්ථානය [illegible]	සංවර්ධන නිලධාරි	0740913016	[illegible]
	R.M. [illegible]	-එම-	[illegible]	0722047980	[illegible]
	N.K. [illegible]	එම	[illegible]	071238945	[illegible]
	E.H.M. [illegible]	-එම-	[illegible]	0722047931	[illegible]
	A.M.C. [illegible]	එම	[illegible]	0748988226	[illegible]
	HMPK [illegible]	එම	[illegible]	0789656998	[illegible]
	D.M.N.H. දිසානායක	ප්‍රාදේශීය වාරිමාර්ග ඉංජිනේරු කාර්යාලය [illegible]	සංවර්ධන නිලධාරි	077-3055477	Nadeera
	K.K.N. ප්‍රියදර්ශනි	එම	සංවර්ධන නිලධාරි	071-9477697	[illegible]
	R.M. [illegible]	එම	[illegible]	070-6853402	[illegible]
	R.M. [illegible]	RPM offic [illegible]	[illegible]	071803339[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0707158447	[illegible]
	[illegible] උදාර කුමාර	RPM office [illegible]	[illegible]	0781968645	[illegible]

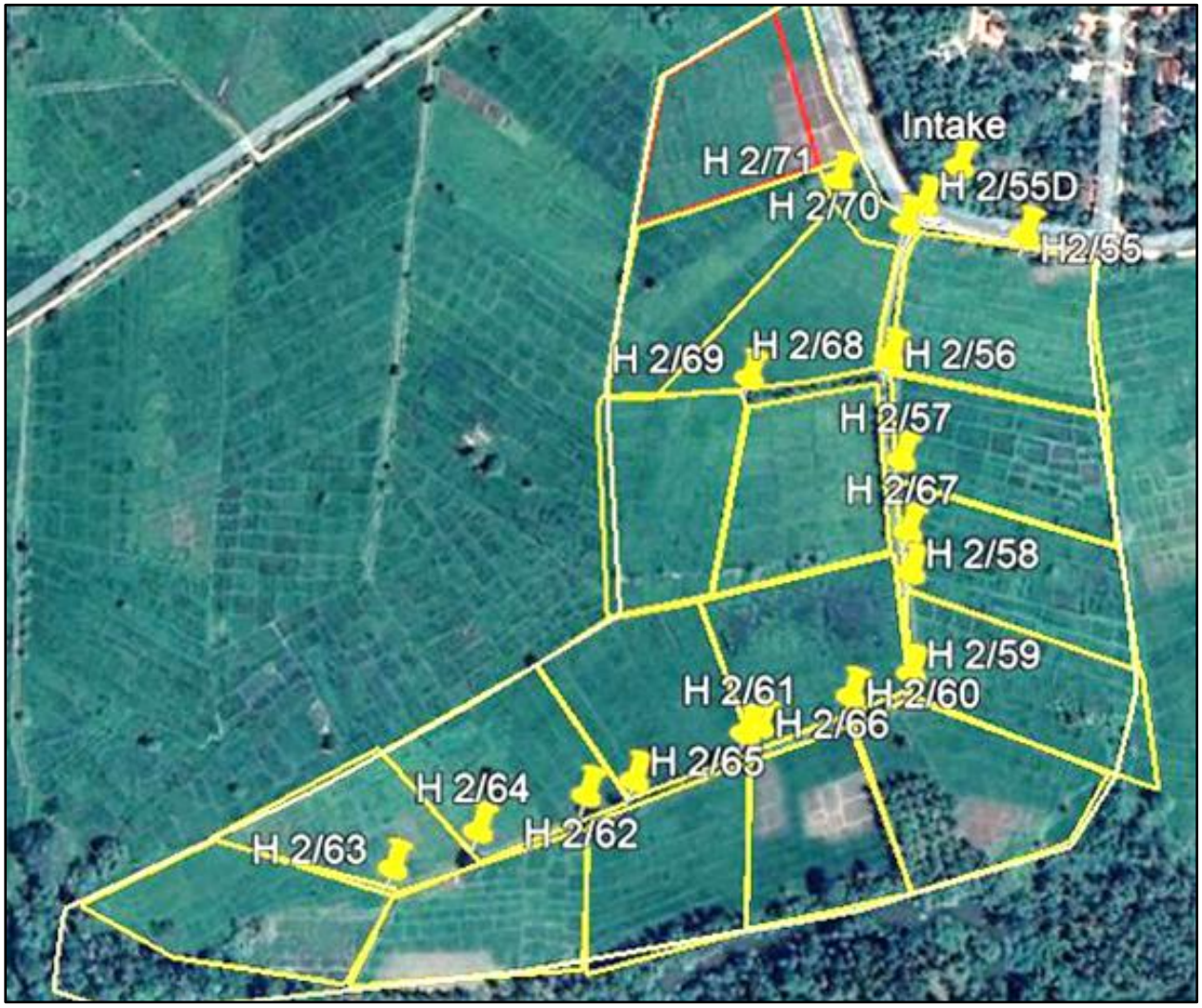
Appendix 4: Farmer plots irrigated areas at Ridi Bendi Ela



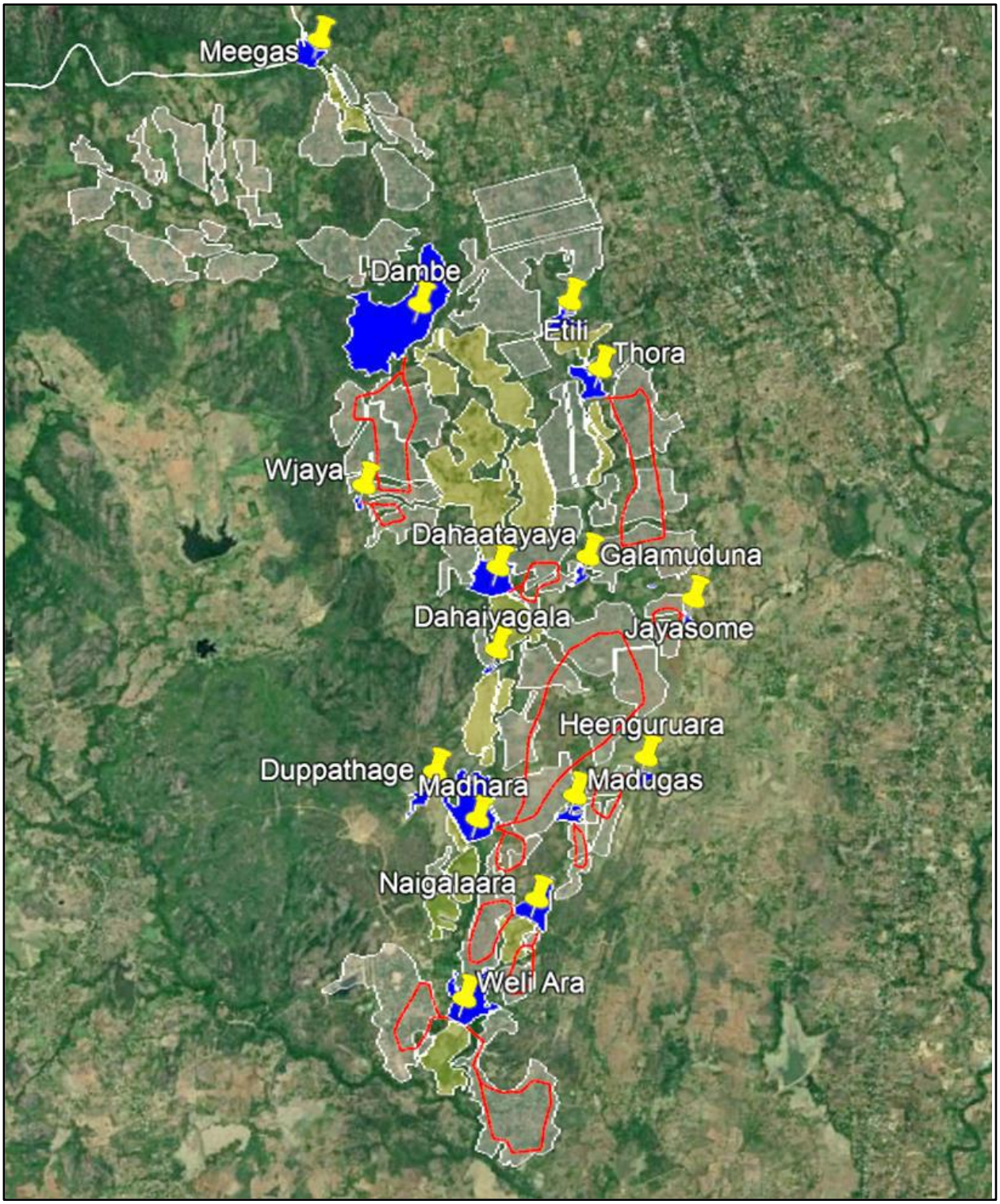
Appendix 5: Farmer plots irrigated areas at Magalle



Appendix 6: Farmer plots irrigated areas at Inginimitiya

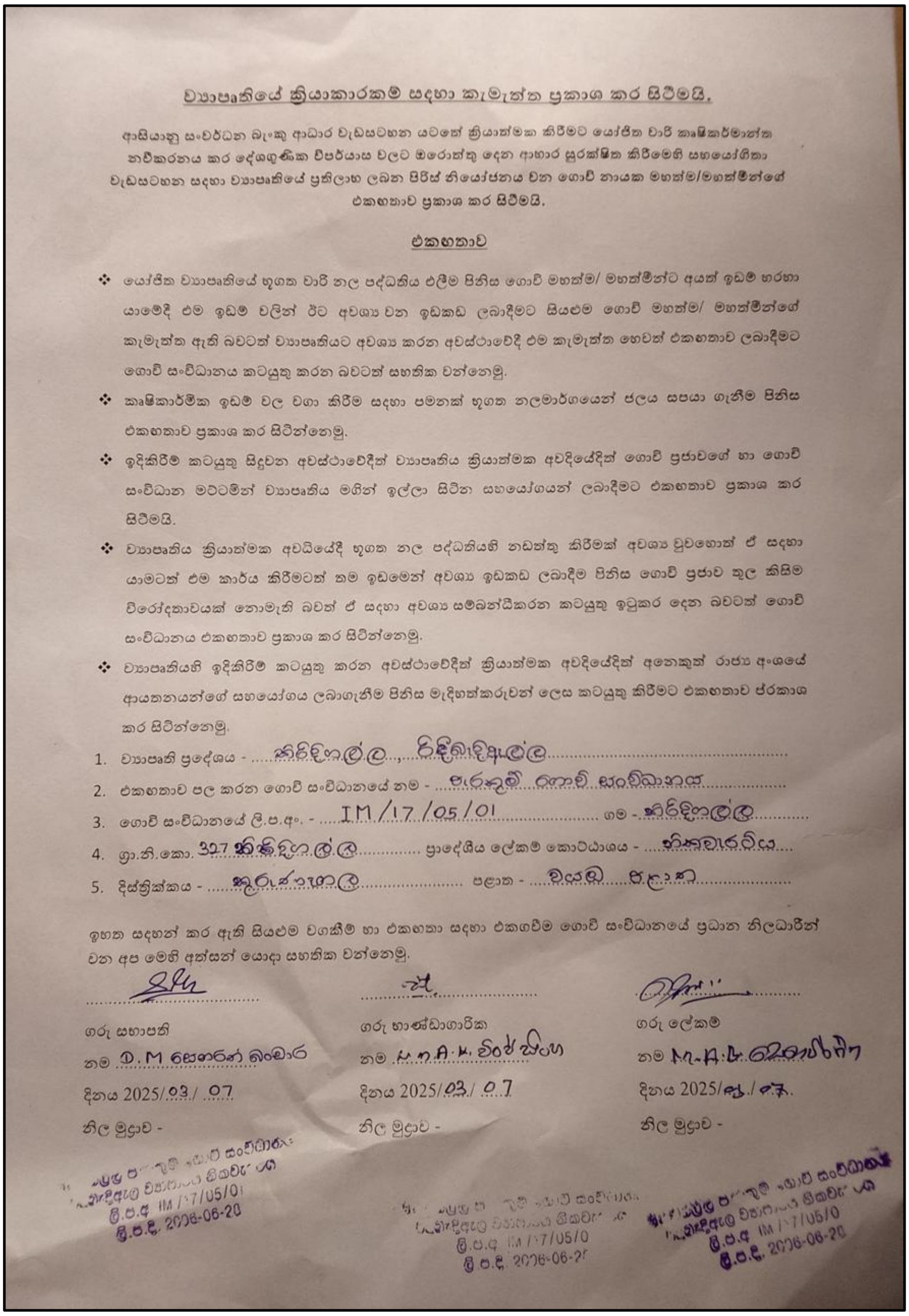


Appendix 7: Farmer plots irrigated areas at Meegas Ara



Appendix 8: A sample proof document for the consent letter for the land requirement and temporary economic displacement

(i) The Parakum farmers' organization at Ridi Bendi Ela plot



ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා කැමැත්ත ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටීමයි.

ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකු ආධාර වැඩසටහන යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට යෝජිත වාරි කෘෂිකර්මාන්ත නවීකරනය කර දේශගුණික විපර්යාස වලට ඔරොත්තු දෙන ආහාර සුරක්ෂිත කිරීමෙහි සහයෝගිතා වැඩසටහන සඳහා ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ප්‍රතිලාභ ලබන පිරිස් නියෝජනය වන ගොවි නායක මහත්ම/මහත්මීන්ගේ එකඟතාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටීමයි.

එකඟතාව

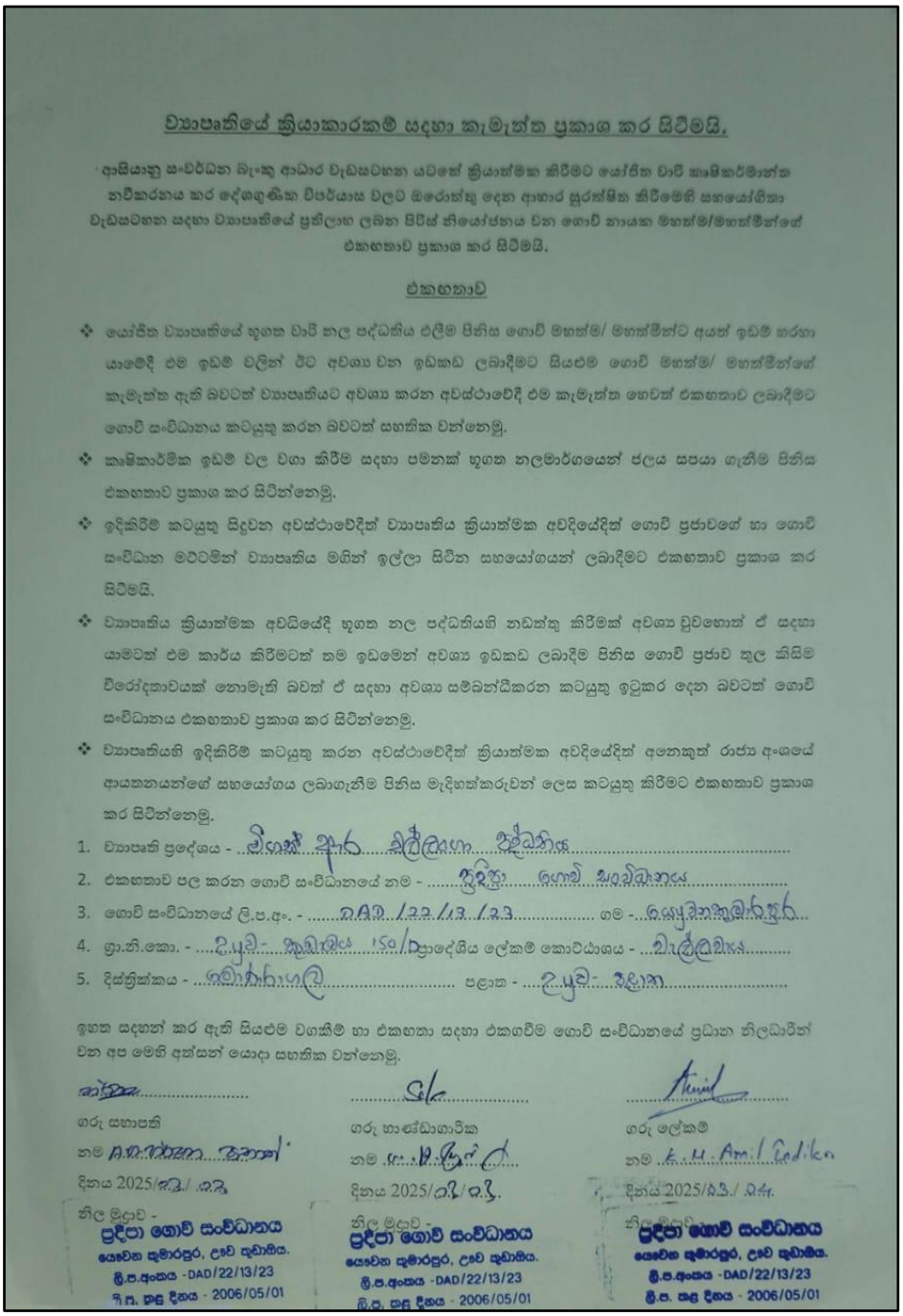
- යෝජිත ව්‍යාපෘතියේ භූගත වාරි නල පද්ධතිය එලීම පිනිස ගොවි මහත්ම/ මහත්මීන්ට අයත් ඉඩම් හරහා යාමේදී එම ඉඩම් වලින් ඊට අවශ්‍ය වන ඉඩකඩ ලබාදීමට සියළුම ගොවි මහත්ම/ මහත්මීන්ගේ කැමැත්ත ඇති බවටත් ව්‍යාපෘතියට අවශ්‍ය කරන අවස්ථාවේදී එම කැමැත්ත හෙවත් එකඟතාව ලබාදීමට ගොවි සංවිධානය කටයුතු කරන බවටත් සහතික වන්නෙමු.
- කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩම් වල වගා කිරීම සඳහා පමනක් භූගත නලමාර්ගයෙන් ජලය සපයා ගැනීම පිනිස එකඟතාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටින්නෙමු.
- ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු සිදුවන අවස්ථාවේදීත් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක අවදියේදීත් ගොවි ප්‍රජාවගේ හා ගොවි සංවිධාන මට්ටමින් ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ඉල්ලා සිටින සහයෝගයන් ලබාදීමට එකඟතාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටීමයි.
- ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක අවධියේදී භූගත නල පද්ධතියහි නඩත්තු කිරීමක් අවශ්‍ය වුවහොත් ඒ සඳහා යාමටත් එම කාර්ය කිරීමටත් තම ඉඩමෙන් අවශ්‍ය ඉඩකඩ ලබාදීම පිනිස ගොවි ප්‍රජාව තුල කිසිම විරෝදතාවයක් නොමැති බවත් ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සම්බන්ධීකරන කටයුතු ඉටුකර දෙන බවටත් ගොවි සංවිධානය එකඟතාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටින්නෙමු.
- ව්‍යාපෘතියහි ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු කරන අවස්ථාවේදීත් ක්‍රියාත්මක අවදියේදීත් අනෙකුත් රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ ආයතනයන්ගේ සහයෝගය ලබාගැනීම පිනිස මැදිහත්කරුවන් ලෙස කටයුතු කිරීමට එකඟතාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටින්නෙමු.

1. ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රදේශය - කිරිදිගල්ල, රිදීබැඳිඇල්ල
2. එකඟතාව පල කරන ගොවි සංවිධානයේ නම - පැරකුම් ගොවි සංවිධානය
3. ගොවි සංවිධානයේ ලි.ප.අං. - IM/17/05/01 ගම - කිරිදිගල්ල
4. ග්‍රා.නි.කො. 327 කිරිදිගල්ල ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාශය - නිකවැරටිය
5. දිස්ත්‍රික්කය - කුරුණෑගල පළාත - වයඹ පළාත

ඉහත සඳහන් කර ඇති සියළුම වගකීම් හා එකඟතා සඳහා එකගවීම ගොවි සංවිධානයේ ප්‍රධාන නිලධාරීන් වන අප මෙහි අත්සන් යොදා සහතික වන්නෙමු.

ගරු සභාපති	ගරු භාණ්ඩාගාරික	ගරු ලේකම්
නම D.M සෙනරත් බංඩාර	නම M.A.M. [illegible]	නම M.A.D. [illegible]
දිනය 2025/03/07	දිනය 2025/03/07	දිනය 2025/03/07
නිල මුද්‍රාව -	නිල මුද්‍රාව -	නිල මුද්‍රාව -

(ii) The Pradeepa farmers' organization at Meegas Ara plot



ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා කැමැත්ත ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටීමයි.

ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකු ආධාර වැඩසටහන යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට යෝජිත වාරි කෘෂිකර්මාන්ත නවීකරනය කර දේශගුණික විපර්යාස වලට ඔරොත්තු දෙන ආහාර සුරක්ෂිත කිරීමෙහි සහයෝගිතා වැඩසටහන සඳහා ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ප්‍රතිලාභ ලබන පිරිස් නියෝජනය වන ගොවි නායක මහත්ම/මහත්මීන්ගේ එකඟතාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටීමයි.

එකඟතාව

- යෝජිත ව්‍යාපෘතියේ භූගත වාරි නල පද්ධතිය ඵලීම පිනිස ගොවි මහත්ම/ මහත්මීන්ට අයත් ඉඩම් කරනා යාමේදී එම ඉඩම් වලින් ඊට අවශ්‍ය වන ඉඩකඩ ලබාදීමට සියළුම ගොවි මහත්ම/ මහත්මීන්ගේ කැමැත්ත ඇති බවටත් ව්‍යාපෘතියට අවශ්‍ය කරන අවස්ථාවේදී එම කැමැත්ත හෙවත් එකඟතාව ලබාදීමට ගොවි සංවිධානය කටයුතු කරන බවටත් සහතික වන්නෙමු.
- කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩම් වල වගා කිරීම් සඳහා පමනක් භූගත නලමාර්ගයෙන් ජලය සපයා ගැනීම් පිනිස එකඟතාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටින්නෙමු.
- ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු සිදුවන අවස්ථාවේදීත් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක අවදියේදීත් ගොවි ප්‍රජාවගේ හා ගොවි සංවිධාන මට්ටමින් ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ඉල්ලා සිටින සහයෝගයන් ලබාදීමට එකඟතාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටීමයි.
- ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක අවධියේදී භූගත නල පද්ධතියහි නඩත්තු කිරීමක් අවශ්‍ය වුවහොත් ඒ සඳහා යාමටත් එම කාර්ය කිරීමටත් තම ඉඩමෙන් අවශ්‍ය ඉඩකඩ ලබාදීම පිනිස ගොවි ප්‍රජාව තුල කිසිම විරෝදතාවයක් නොමැති බවත් ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සම්බන්ධීකරන කටයුතු ඉටුකර දෙන බවටත් ගොවි සංවිධානය එකඟතාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටින්නෙමු.
- ව්‍යාපෘතියහි ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු කරන අවස්ථාවේදීත් ක්‍රියාත්මක අවදියේදීත් අනෙකුත් රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ ආයතනයන්ගේ සහයෝගය ලබාගැනීම පිනිස මැදිහත්කරුවන් ලෙස කටයුතු කිරීමට එකඟතාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටින්නෙමු.

1. ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රදේශය - මීගස් ඇර විල්ලාගම නිම්නය
2. එකඟතාව පල කරන ගොවි සංවිධානයේ නම - ප්‍රදීපා ගොවි සංවිධානය
3. ගොවි සංවිධානයේ ලි.ප.අං. - DAD /22/13 /23 ගම - යෙවුනකුමාරපුර
4. ග්‍රා.නි.කො. - උඩුවැ- කුඹුක්ගම 150 ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාශය - විල්ලාගම
5. දිස්ත්‍රික්කය - ගම්පහ පළාත - උඩුවැ- වයඹ

ඉහත සඳහන් කර ඇති සියළුම වගකීම් හා එකඟතා සඳහා එකඟවීම ගොවි සංවිධානයේ ප්‍රධාන නිලධාරීන් වන අප මෙහි අත්සන් යොදා සහතික වන්නෙමු.

ගරු සභාපති	ගරු භාණ්ඩාගාරික	ගරු ලේකම්
නම [illegible]	නම [illegible]	නම [illegible]
දිනය 2025/[illegible]	දිනය 2025/[illegible]	දිනය 2025/[illegible]
නිල මුද්‍රාව - ප්‍රදීපා ගොවි සංවිධානය යෙවුන කුමාරපුර, උඩුවැ කුඩාමිය. ලි.ප.අංකය -DAD/22/13/23 වි.ෆ. කළු දිනය - 2006/05/01	නිල මුද්‍රාව - ප්‍රදීපා ගොවි සංවිධානය යෙවුන කුමාරපුර, උඩුවැ කුඩාමිය. ලි.ප.අංකය -DAD/22/13/23 ලි.ප. කළු දිනය - 2006/05/01	නිල මුද්‍රාව - ප්‍රදීපා ගොවි සංවිධානය යෙවුන කුමාරපුර, උඩුවැ කුඩාමිය. ලි.ප.අංකය -DAD/22/13/23 ලි.ප. කළු දිනය - 2006/05/01

(iii) Photograph evidences (During February and March 2025)

Figure 1: A farmer at Ridi Bendi Ela plot

Figure 2: A farmer at Meegas Ara plot

Appendix 9: Existing elephant fences at Meegas Ara plot area (photograph evidences: 7 and 8 January 2025)