RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sri Lanka
ProJet Number: 52246-001
April 2026
(Public)

SRI: Climate Resilient and Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Project (CRSWSSP)

Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent

Prepared by the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB), Government of Sri Lanka for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 April 2026)

Currency unit - Sri Lanka rupee (LKR)
SLRe1.00 = US $ 0.00316
$1.00 = LKR316.68

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CRSWSSP	–	Climate Resilient Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Project
DI	–	ductile iron
DMA	–	district metered area
DS area	–	Divisional Secretary area
DSD	–	Divisional Secretariat Division
EA	–	executing agency
EHS	–	environment, health, and safety
ESD	–	Environmental and Social Division
GCWWMIIP	–	Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Program
GN	–	Grama Niladhari
GNDs	–	Grama Niladhari Divisions
GoSL	–	Government of Sri Lanka
GR	–	ground reservoir
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
HHH	–	head of household
IA	–	Implementing agency
ID	–	Irrigation Department
IP	–	indigenous people
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
JMC	–	Jaffna Municipal Council
LA	–	Local Authority
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act
MC	–	municipal council
NIRP	–	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
NSC	–	national steering committee
NWSDB	–	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
O&M	–	operation and maintenance
OIC	–	officer-in-charge
OSH	–	occupational safety and health
PAP	–	project-affected person
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMU	–	project management unit
PMSC	–	project management and supervision consultant

PRDA	–	Provincial Road Development
RDA	–	Road Development Authority
RoW	–	right-of-way
RP	–	resettlement plan
SAR	–	subcomponent appraisal report
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSAR	–	social safeguard assessment report
SSDDR	–	social safeguard due diligence report
UDA	–	Urban Development Authority
UFW	–	unaccounted-for water
WSIP	–	Water Supply Improvement Project
WSS	–	water supply system
WTP	–	water treatment plant
WWTP	–	Wastewater Treatment Plant

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

h	–	hour
ha	–	hectare
km	–	kilometer
km²	–	square kilometer
kW	–	kilowatt
kwh	–	Kilowatt-hour
m	–	meter
m²	–	square meter
m³	–	cubic meter
m³/day	–	cubic meters per day
m³/h	–	cubic meters per hour
mm	–	millimeter

NOTES

(i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Sri Lanka and its agencies ends on 31 December. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2026 ends on 31 December 2026.
(ii) In this report, "$" refers to United States dollars.

This social safeguard due diligence report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the “terms of use” section on ADB’s website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS i

ABBREVIATIONS i

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ii

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION 4

A. Introduction 4

B. Description of Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent 5

C. Subcomponent Area 5

D. Scope and Components of Subcomponents 6

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement 15

F. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan 17

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT 18

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement 18

B. Indigenous Peoples 21

3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE 22

4. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE 25

A. Public Consultation 25

B. Stakeholder Consultation 25

C. Beneficiary Consultation 26

D. Consultations with Informal Roadside/Pavement Business Operators 29

E. Physical Survey/Affordability & Willingness to Pay Survey 31

F. Information Disclosure 32

G. Continued Consultation and Participation 32

5. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK 33

A. Policy and Legal Framework 33

B. Involuntary Resettlement Principles Adopted 33

6. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS 35

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Categories 35

Loss of Land /Land Acquisition 35

Loss of Income from Informal Livelihood Activities 35

B. Temporary Relocations and Impact of Domestic Livelihoods 36

C. Entitlements 37

7. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN 38

A. Resettlement Costs 38

8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM 39

A. Grievance Redressal Process 39

9. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS 41

A. Institutional Arrangements 41

B. Capacity Building 45

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE 46

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING 48

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist 49
APPENDIX 2: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist
APPENDIX 3: Community Consultation Meetings Minutes
APPENDIX 4: Comparative Analysis of SPS, 2009, and NIRP, 2001
APPENDIX 5: Sample Grievance Registration Format
APPENDIX 6: Sample Monitoring Template
APPENDIX 7: Social Safeguards QPR Checklist
APPENDIX 8: Outline of Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Scope and Component of Subcomponent 7
Table 1.2: Components of Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent 14
Table 2.1: Land Availability, Ownership, and Acquisition Status 18
Table 2.2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts 20
Table 3.1: Details of the proposed Subcomponent Area 22
Table 3.2: Gender Disaggregated Data by DSDs In the Project Area 22
Table 3.3: Occupation by Employment Category 23
Table 3.4: HH income in the project area 23
Table 3.5: Affordability and Willingness to Pay Monthly Tariff 24
Table 3.6: Access to Sanitation 24
Table 3.7: Access to water supply in the wet season 24
Table 4.1: Participation of Community Consultations 26
Table 4.2: Summary of Community Consultations Outcome 27
Table 4.3: Livelihood Activities in Pavement Space by Streets/Roads 30
Table 4.4:Types of Properties/ Beneficiaries of Stage -1 of the Subcomponent 31
Table 6.1: Entitlement Matrix 37
Table 7.1: Resettlement Cost 38
Table 9.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation 43
Table 10.1: Project Implementation Plan – Timeline 46
Table 10.2: Implementation of Resettlement Plan - Time Frame 47

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Subcomponent Coverage Area 6

Figure 1-2: Layout Diagram of Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent 9
Figure 1-3: Proposed Phasing of the Area for the Wastewater Collection System 10
Figure 1-4: Layout of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) 11
Figure 1-5: Layout of Effluent Disposal System 12
Figure 1-6: Proposed Area for Wastewater Collection System, Stage - I 12
Figure 9-1: Organization Structure - Jaffna Sanitation Project 44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Description.** In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 6.1 and 6.2, the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) has adopted national targets to ensure universal access to safe water and improved sanitation services by 2030. Sanitation is recognized as an essential public service and a prerequisite for sustainable urban development. Accordingly, the government has undertaken a two-pronged approach to address sanitation challenges through (i) policy development and institutional strengthening and (ii) infrastructure development in both rural and urban areas. The Climate Resilient and Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Project (CRSWSSP) support these national objectives. The project will complement the ongoing efforts of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) in expanding access to improved water supply services in the Western and Southern Provinces, building on lessons learned from previous ADB-financed projects. A key component of CRSWSSP is the Sanitation Improvement Subcomponent for the Jaffna Region, initially focusing on Jaffna City. This component involves the development of a centralized piped sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) to improve environmental conditions and public health outcomes.

2. The project is designed to benefit approximately 80,000 people. In Phase I, direct system connections will be provided to premises serving 35,000 residents. Additionally, 126 farming households will receive treated effluent for agricultural irrigation purposes. Septage management services, including bowser supply, will be made available to approximately 1,000 households per day.

3. **Resettlement Plan**. This draft Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent under CRSWSSP. The RP is based on the detailed engineering design and technical information provided by the NWSDB, stakeholder consultation, household survey, and field observations.

4. **Categorization of this subcomponent of CRSWSSP**. In accordance with the Asian Development Bank's **Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009**, the subcomponent is classified as **Category B** for Involuntary Resettlement (IR), as it involves the acquisition of limited private land for pumping stations and the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Office. Land required for the WWTP and sludge drying beds comprises government land obtained on lease. The wastewater collection network has been designed along the centerline of roads and within existing road carriageways to avoid impacts on residential structures, commercial establishments, pavement-based livelihood activities, and access to properties. Construction activities for sewer pipe laying will be undertaken during nighttime hours to minimize disruption to traffic and daily economic activities.

5. This RP will be updated, if required, in the event of any design or alignment changes identified during final field verification prior to construction.

6. **Components of Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent**. The Jaffna Sanitation subcomponent under CRSWSSP comprises: (i) WWTP construction with an effective capacity of 7,000 m^3/day, expandable to 14,000 m^3/day, (ii) sewerage reticulation system (approximately 60 km of pipelines and 1,250 manholes) construction with six

pumping stations to collect approximately 6,200 m³/day of wastewater, (iii) bowser receiving facility establishment at the WWTP to serve uncovered areas within Jaffna City and neighboring Pradeshiya Sabhas (Nallur PS, Valikamam South PS, and Valikamam South West PS), with an estimated capacity of 50–100 m³/day, (iv) treated effluent disposal system development, including pipelines to designated irrigation fields and to the downstream section of the Kallundai Barrage.

7. **Impact Avoidance and Minimization**. The technical design incorporates specific measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts: (i) sewer lines are routed within road carriageways and positioned to maintain safe distances from existing underground utilities. (ii) deep sewer lines will be laid at an average depth of approximately two meters along the road centerline, (iii) other pipelines will maintain a minimum horizontal separation of one meter from utilities, and (iv) construction activities will be carried out during nighttime hours to ensure uninterrupted traffic flow and normal functioning of commercial establishments and public administration. With this pipeline alignment strategy, activities conducted within pavements, such as vending, temporary stalls, pedestrian movement, and other roadside livelihoods, will not be affected, and commercial frontages will remain accessible.

8. **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts**. Nine land parcels are required for the construction of pumping stations, the WWTP, and the operation and maintenance (O&M) Office. Of these, four are government-owned lands, and five are privately owned. The acquisition of four private land parcels has been completed in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), with compensation paid at market value. A total of LKR24 million in compensation, together with LKR 7.5 million in interest, has been paid to all affected persons. The land acquisition is in progress for the remaining lot, and the land lot is in compliance with statutory procedures. Screening conducted along the pipeline routes identified 76 mobile vendors and 47 pavement users operating within road corridors. However, due to the centerline alignment of pipelines and nighttime construction scheduling as explained above, no livelihood impacts are anticipated for these operators. Overall, the subcomponent does not involve physical displacement or permanent economic displacement.

9. **Unforeseen Impacts During Construction**. Although not anticipated, there is a limited possibility of minor structural damage or temporary relocation requirements during deep excavations in narrow and congested streets. Any such impacts will be addressed promptly through contractor provisions included in the construction cost estimates and/or resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix and allocated within the resettlement budget.

10. **Information Disclosure and Consultation**. Information dissemination and disclosure will be conducted on a continuous basis. The summary of the approved Resettlement Plan with the entitlement matrix in local languages will be made available at the NWSDB Divisional Office, disclosed on the ADB website, and published on the PMU (NWSDB) website.

11. **Policy Framework**. The Resettlement Plan is guided by the applicable laws and regulations of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

12. **Resettlement Cost**. The total estimated resettlement cost for the subcomponent is LKR 111.25 million.

13. **Institutional Arrangement**. The Ministry of Housing, Construction and Water Supply (MHCWS) will serve as the Executing Agency, while the NWSDB will serve as the project implementing agency. A National Steering Committee, chaired by the Secretary to the MHCWS, will oversee overall policy guidance, inter-agency coordination, and performance monitoring. A Project Management Unit (PMU) established within the NWSDB will be responsible for overall project management, implementation, and monitoring. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the Northern Province will manage day-to-day implementation, including compliance with environmental and social safeguards.

14. **Grievance Redress Mechanism**. A three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to address both environmental and social concerns. The sociologist at the PIU, with support from the project manager and site engineer, will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plan and for ensuring effective grievance resolution.

15. **Project Benefit to Kallundai New Settlement Located Closer to the WWTP**. This community has not been included for the project benefits, as it did not exist at the time of the original project planning. The NWSDB indicated that the possibility of including the settlement in the project benefits will be reviewed.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. Sri Lanka's engagement in the water and sanitation sector predates the SDGs. During the UN-declared Water Decade of the 1980s, the country received substantial funding from international development partners to address pressing water- and sanitation-related health challenges, especially in underserved rural and estate areas. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB), established in 1974, has remained the leading agency responsible for implementing large-scale urban water supply and wastewater management projects nationwide, while the LAs and civil organizations are involved in rural water supply and sanitation development.

2. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) **6.2** calls upon all nations to *"achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations, by 2030."* In parallel, SDG **6.1** emphasizes universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water. Together, these global goals underscore sanitation as a fundamental pillar of public health, environmental protection, and human dignity.

3. In alignment with these commitments, the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) has adopted national targets to ensure universal access to safe water and improved sanitation services by 2030, recognizing sanitation as an essential public service and a prerequisite for sustainable urban development. The country has taken two-faceted initiatives in resolving the sanitation issue, focusing on the sanitation policy development and sanitation infrastructure development in rural and urban areas. Accordingly, the National Policy for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy in 2001 was introduced, but it did not consider the sanitation sector's national policies, acts, or strategic/action plans during its development. The policy landscape for sanitation is reflected in key documents, including the National Sanitation Policy (2017, 2022) and the Sanitation Master Plan (2021–2030). This commitment is particularly critical in rapidly urbanizing and environmentally sensitive regions such as Jaffna City, the capital of Sri Lanka's Northern Province.

4. Over the past five decades, successive governments, with strong support from development partners such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), have worked to expand and modernize water supply and sanitation services across urban, rural, and estate sectors. ADB and GOSL continue to collaborate closely through concessional financing, technical assistance, and institutional strengthening to improve service efficiency, environmental sustainability, and financial viability of the water and sanitation sector.

5. In recent years, ADB-financed initiatives such as the Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Program (GCWWMIIP) have demonstrated the transformative impacts of improved wastewater and water supply services, reducing environmental pollution, enhancing public health outcomes, and significantly improving quality of life, particularly for women, children, and low-income communities. These successes have reinforced the need to extend similar sanitation-focused investments beyond Colombo to other urban centers facing acute service gaps.

6. Against this backdrop, the Climate Resilient Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Project (CRSWSSP) have been formulated to address remaining service deficiencies in selected regions of Sri Lanka. While the project includes water supply improvements in the Western and Southern Provinces, a key component is the

Sanitation Improvement Subcomponent for the Jaffna Region, initially focusing on Jaffna City through the development of a piped sewerage network and wastewater treatment facilities.

B. Description of Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent

7. According to the Census 2024, the Jaffna District has a population of 594,751, accounting for 2.7% of the total population of Sri Lanka, with a population density of 625 persons per km². The highly urbanized and densely populated Jaffna Divisional Secretariat Division has a population of 169,102, with a population density exceeding 4,400 persons per km².

8. The Conflict-Affected Areas Rehabilitation Project (CAARP) was the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) first response to the 2003 needs assessment of conflict-affected areas in northern Sri Lanka, which comprise approximately 24% of the country's land area and contain about 10% of its population. The Jaffna and Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project has extended ADB's support for the government's reconstruction efforts by focusing on the provision of urgently needed basic infrastructure and services with the provision of safe and reliable water supply system to communities in the Jaffna Peninsula.

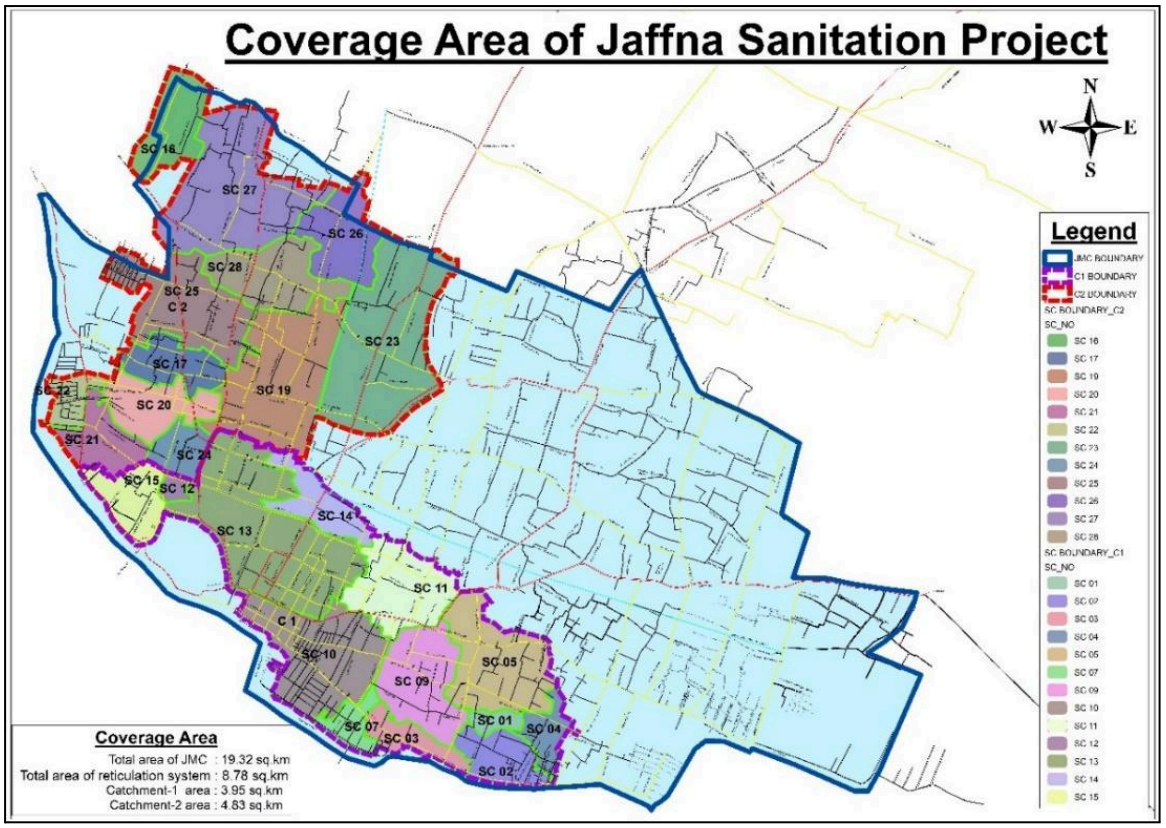
9. Jaffna City currently lacks a centralized sewage collection and disposal system. As a result, inappropriate methods of human waste disposal have led to poor sanitary conditions and associated public health concerns. Direct pit latrines and septic tanks are widely used, while local authorities face challenges in enforcing the required minimum separation distance of 15 - 30 meters between dug wells and latrines due to limited land availability. Since groundwater is the sole source of water on the peninsula, contamination arising from improper sewage disposal presents a significant environmental and public health risk.

10. These challenges have been further exacerbated by post-conflict urbanization, regional development, and the expansion of water supply services, all of which are expected to substantially increase wastewater generation. Accordingly, the establishment of an integrated sewerage system, including a treatment plant for the densely populated Jaffna Municipal Council (JMC) and Nallur Pradeshiya Sabha areas, has become a priority. The proposed subcomponent will implement a sewerage system for Jaffna city and a section of the Nallur area, including the University of Jaffna, incorporating treatment facilities and the discharge of treated effluent into farmlands.

11. Given the scale of the proposed infrastructure and the high population density of the subcomponent area, it is essential to ensure that all safeguard issues, including land acquisition and subcomponent-related displacement, are managed in a planned, transparent, and equitable manner. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has therefore been prepared to establish procedures to minimize adverse social impacts, safeguard the rights and livelihoods of affected persons, and ensure compliance with the Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

C. Subcomponent Area

12. The proposed sanitation subcomponent area is in Jaffna city and Nallur PS areas of the Jaffna District. The subcomponent area comes under the provincial administration of the Jaffna Municipal Council and Nallur Pradeshiya Sabha.



13. Jaffna City stands at a critical crossroad between rapid urbanization and environmental sustainability. As the capital of Sri Lanka's Northern Province, Jaffna is home to a dense and diverse population, where vibrant urban life intersects with congested coastal communities, particularly along the fishing belt. These areas, characterized by mixed socio-economic conditions, face increasing pressure on existing sanitation systems. The proposed sanitation subcomponent directly responds to this urgent need, aiming to safeguard public health, protect fragile coastal ecosystems, and support the heterogeneous communities that define Jaffna's social fabric.

Figure 1-1: Subcomponent Coverage Area

D. Scope and Components of Subcomponents

14. The subcomponent scope was divided into three stages, with priority given to critically needy zones, including Jaffna Base Hospital, the University of Jaffna, hotels, Jaffna Town, and the surrounding densely populated residential communities (Figures 1.2, 1.3, and 1.6). This phasing approach was designed to address implementation constraints and funding requirements while ensuring that the overall subcomponent objectives are not compromised.

15. The full scope of the sanitation subcomponent has been phased and is summarized in Table 1.1 below;

Table 1.1: Scope and Component of Subcomponent

Description	Description of Originally Approved Project	Description of Revised Project	Justifications / Reasons for Change /Remarks
Components	a) Wastewater Treatment Plant 14,000 m^3/day capacity with treated effluent discharge system. b) Reticulation System (193 km length of pipes/3850 manholes) with 25 pumping stations to collect 13,300 m^3/day of wastewater. c) Bowser receiving point at WWTP to receive the gully bowsers from the uncovered area in Stage 1 within Jaffna City limits and other Pradeshiya Sabas: 50–100 m^3/day.	**Stage 1:** a) Construction of Wastewater Treatment Plant – For an effective capacity of 7000 m^3/day with the provision to expand up to 14,000 m^3/day in next stages. b) Construction of Reticulation System (60 km length of pipes / 1250 manholes) with 6 pumping stations to collect 6,200 m^3/day of wastewater. c) Bowser receiving point at WWTP: 50 – 100 m^3/day. **Stage 2** a) Expanding the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant up to 14,000 m^3/day. b) Reticulation System (88 km length of pipes / 1700 manholes) for 12 pumping stations to collect 5,800 m^3/day of wastewater. **Stage 3** a) Reticulation System (55 km length of pipes / 900 manholes) for 7 pumping stations to collect 1,250 m^3/day of wastewater.	The subcomponent scope was divided into three stages, with priority given to critically needy zones including Jaffna Base Hospital, the University of Jaffna, hotels, Jaffna Town, and the surrounding densely populated residential communities. This phasing approach was designed to address implementation constraints and funding requirements while ensuring that the overall project objectives are not compromised. As part of **Stage 1,** a bowser receiving point will be established at the Wastewater Treatment Plant to handle gully bowsers from uncovered areas within Jaffna City and from neighboring Pradeshiya Sabhas, Nallur PS, Valikamam South PS, and Valikamam South West PS
Coverage Area	a) Jaffna Divisional Secretariat Division and part of the Nallur Divisional Secretariat Division for the wastewater collection system. (30 GND Division) b) Valikamam South West Divisional Secretariat Division for sanitation improvements and the treated effluent reuse system.	**Stage 1** a) Part art of Jaffna DS and part of Nallur DS (14 GND), including Jaffna Base Hospital, the University of Jaffna, hotels, Jaffna Town, and the surrounding densely populated residential communities. b) Treated effluent reuse – 80 acres of land from Navaly, Manipay, and Sangaraththai areas. c) Bowser receiving to handle gully bowsers from uncovered areas within Jaffna City and from neighboring Pradeshiya Sabhas, Nallur PS, Valikamam South PS, and Valikamam South West PS. **Stage 2** a) Part of Jaffna DS and part of Nallur DS (11 GND) b) Treated effluent reuse – 78 acres of land from Navaly, Manipay, and Sangaraththai areas.	

Description	Description of Originally Approved Project	Description of Revised Project	Justifications / Reasons for Change /Remarks
		Stage 3 a) Part of Jaffna DS and part of Nallur DS (5 GND) b) Treated effluent reuse – 15 acres of land from Navaly, Manipay, and Sangaraththai areas.	
Beneficiaries	a) Direct connection to the system – 80,000 people. b) Benefited from treated effluent – 200 farmer families. c) Bowser receiving point – equivalent population 1,000 per day.	**Stage 1** a) Direct connection to the system – 35,000 people. b) Benefited from treated effluent – 126 farmer families. c) Bowser receiving point – equivalent population 1,000 per day. **Stage 2** a) Direct connection to the system – 33,000 people. b) Benefited from treated effluent – 68 farmer families. **Stage 3** a) Direct connection to the system – 7,150 people. b) Benefited from treated effluent – 15 farmer families.	
Revised Total Cost Estimate	Total Scope: SLR27,617 million	Total Scope: SLR40,953 million. ($136.46 million) (Conversation rate $1 = SLR300.12 in September 2025) **Stage 1**: SLR17,686 ($ 58.93 million) **Stage 2**: SLR15,752 ($ 52.49 million) **Stage 3**: SLR7,515 ($ 25.04 million)	
Revised NPV		NPV for Full Scope: 771.65 NPV for **Stage 1**: 97.12	
Revised IRR		IRR for Full Scope: 11.89% IRR for **Stage 1**: 10.39%	

Source: NWSDB

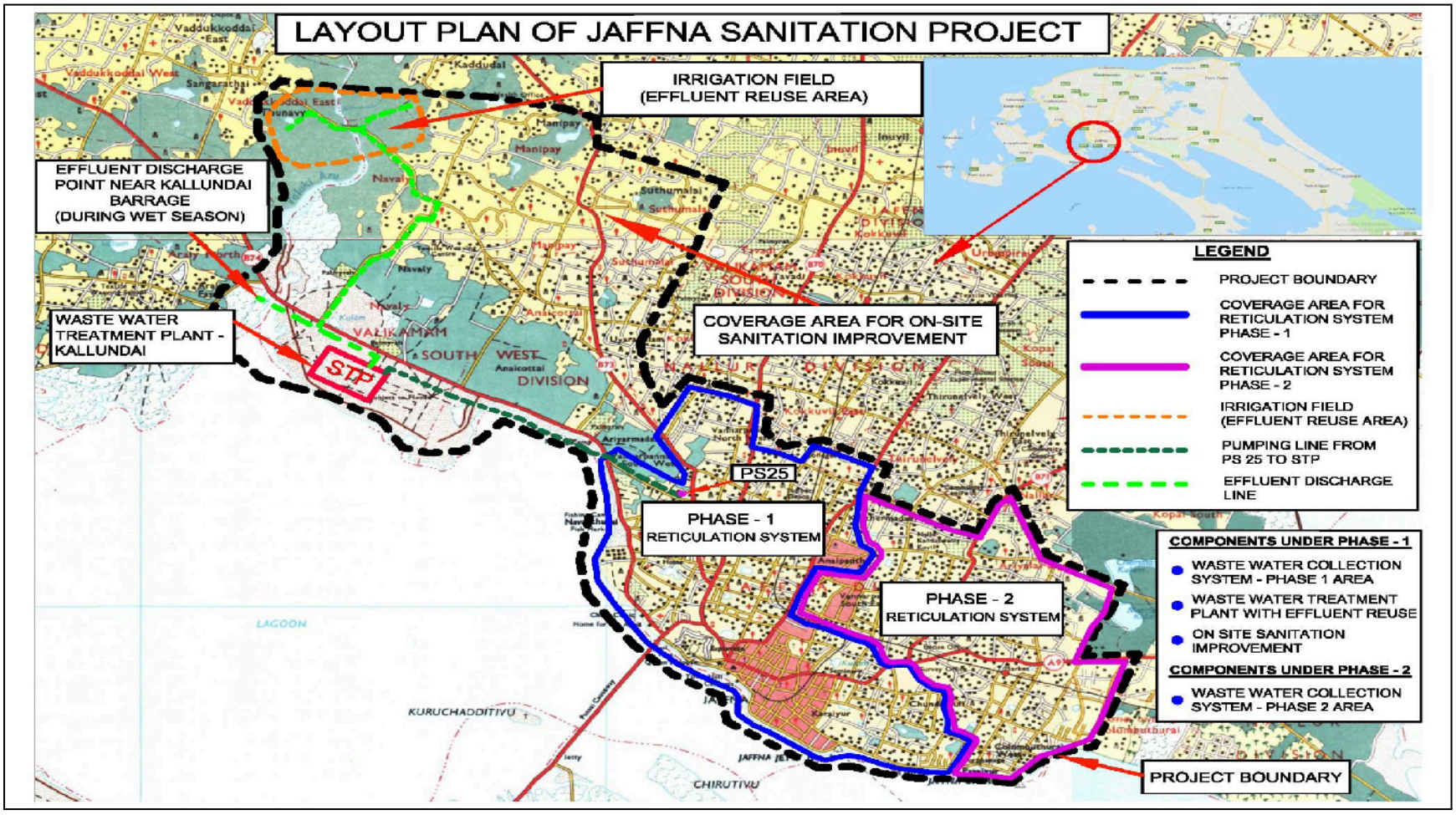


Figure 1-2: Layout Diagram of Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent

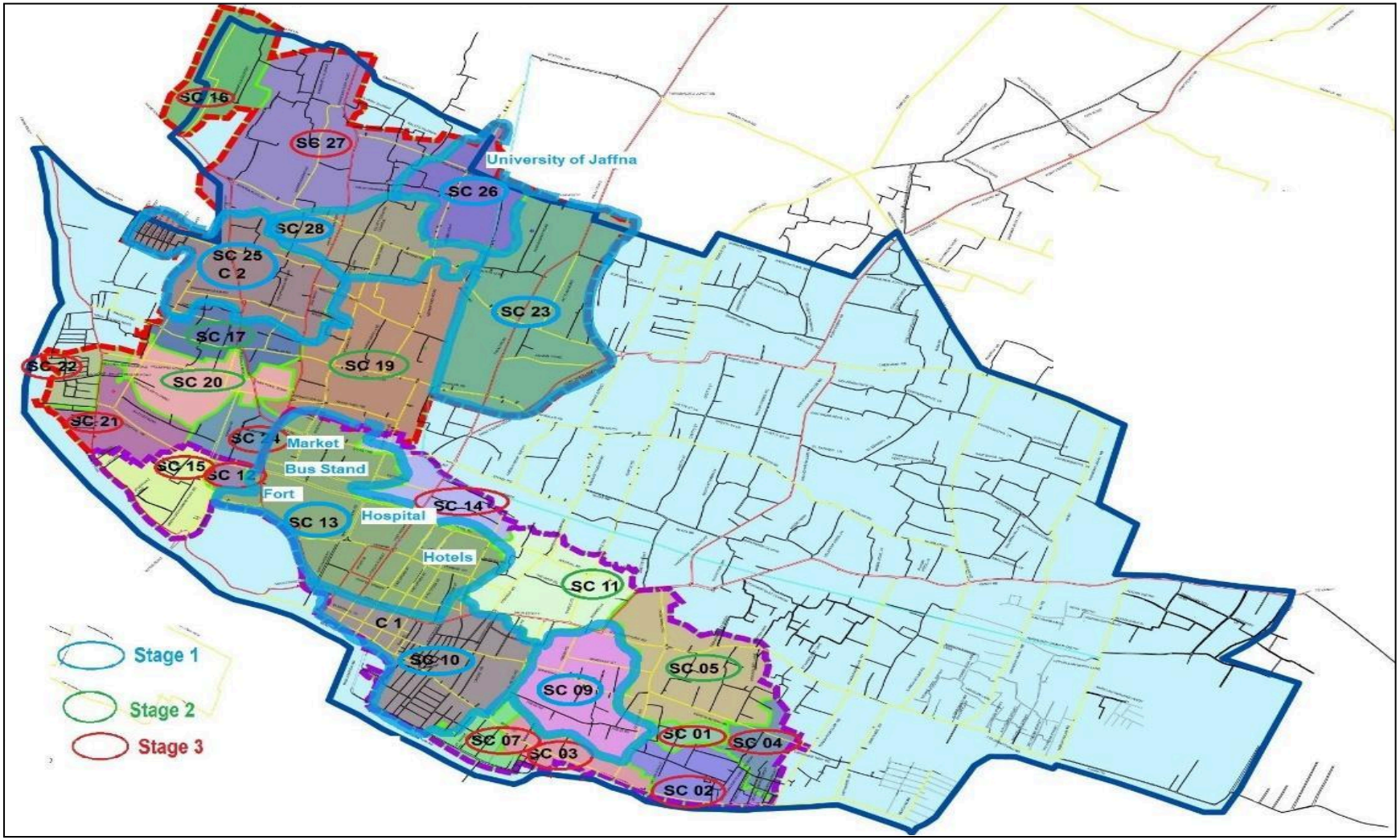


Figure 1-3: Proposed Phasing of the Area for the Wastewater Collection System

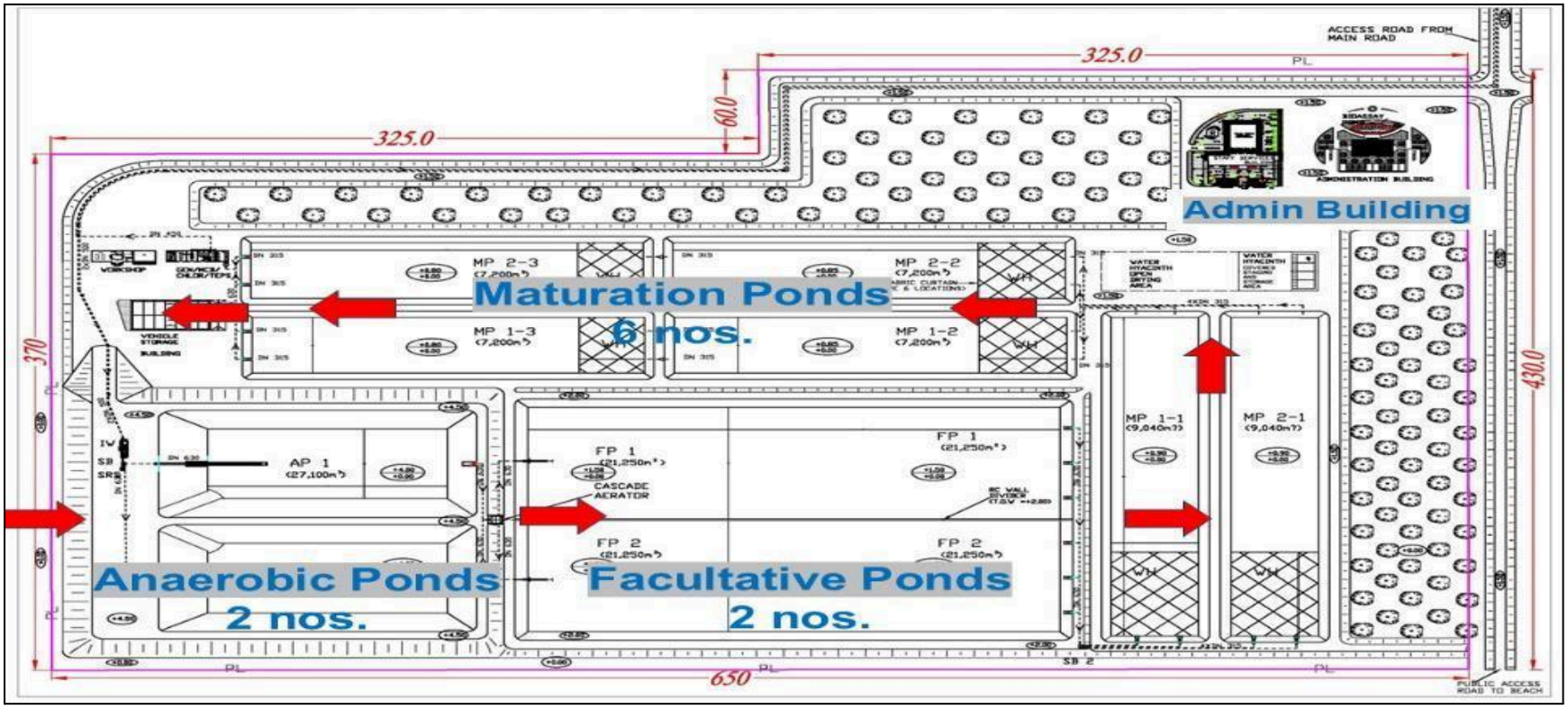


Figure 1-4: Layout of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)

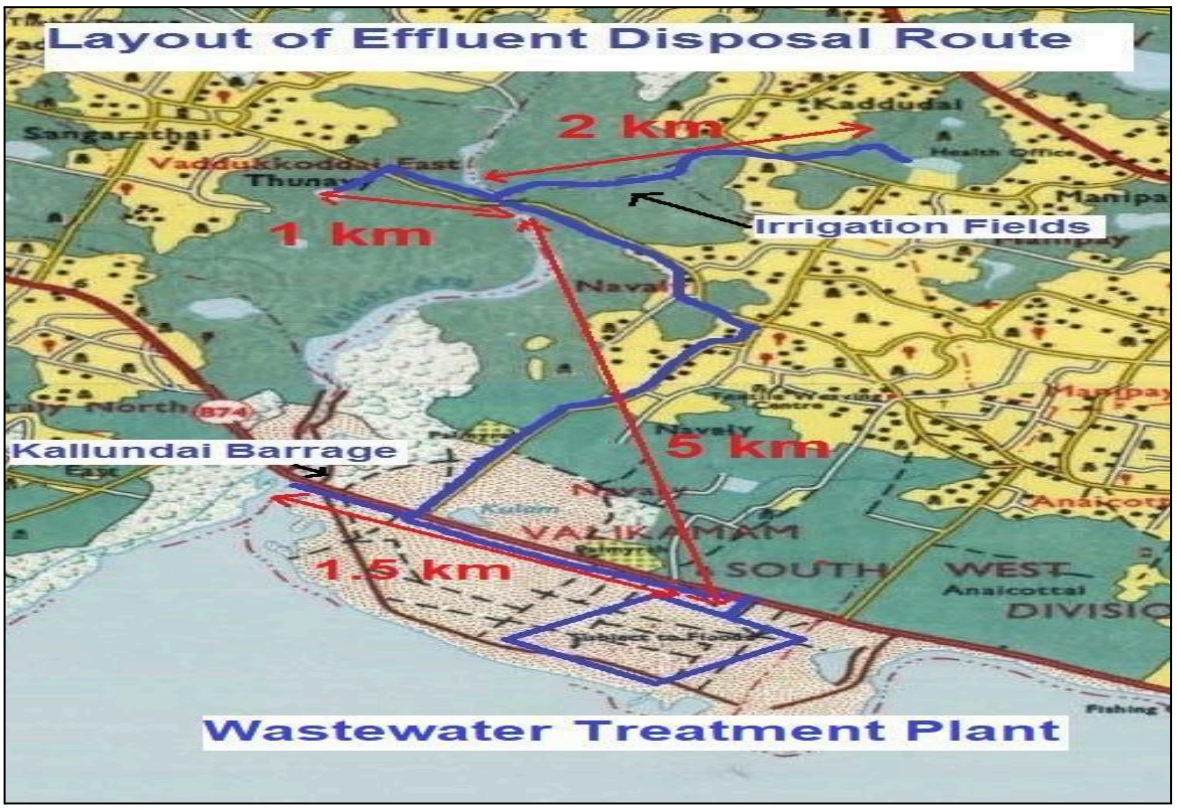


Figure 1-5: Layout of Effluent Disposal System

Stage 1 of the Subcomponent

16. Under Stage 1, the subcomponent will focus more on the Jaffna Municipal Council area and a small area in Nallur, considering the population density, which is generally high, and seasonal population influxes during festive seasons. It covers 17 Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs) fully or partially within the Jaffna Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD), representing approximately 50% of its area, and 6 GNDs within the Nallur DSD, accounting for about 15% of its area.

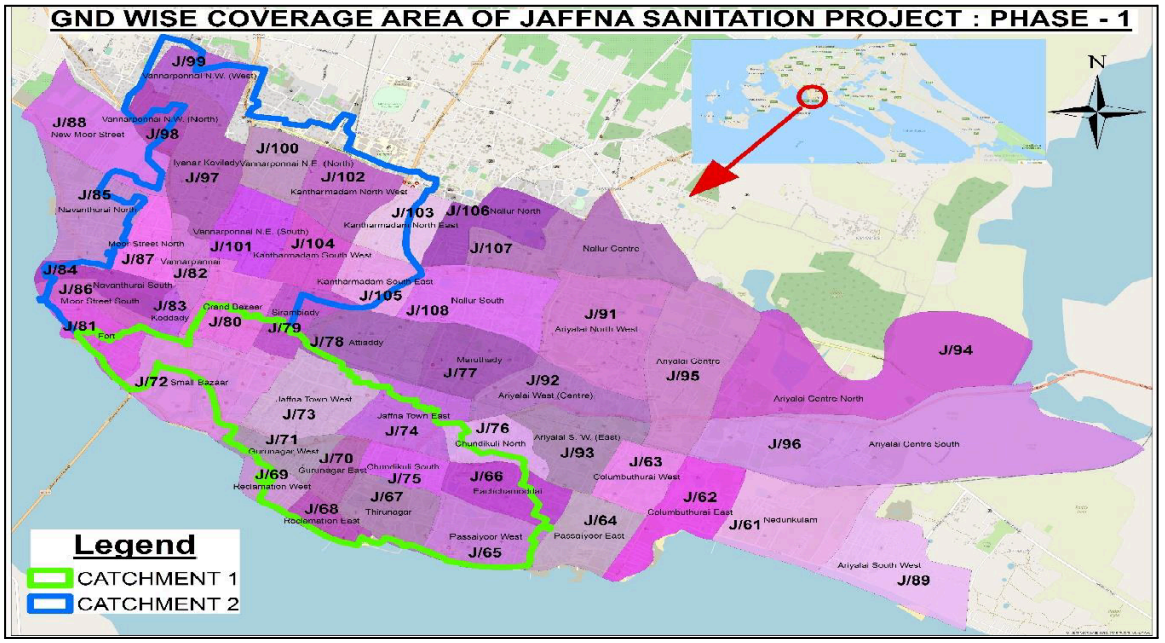


Figure 1-6: Proposed Area for Wastewater Collection System, Stage - I

Stage 1: Components of Sanitation Subcomponents

17. The first stage of the proposed Jaffna sanitation subcomponent will include the following components:

- Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant – for an effective capacity of 7,000 m^3/day (with the provision to expand the capacity to 14,000 m^3/day).
- Reticulation System with 6 Pumping Stations to receive 6,200 m^3/day.
- Bowser receiving Point at STP.

(i) Sewage Treatment Plant – Capacity: 14,000 m^3/day (Figure 1.4)

- Waste Stabilization Ponds - (Land area: 26 Ha): Three types of ponds above ground level.

- Anaerobic Ponds 2 nos. of 110 m X 50 m X 4 m each
- Facultative Ponds 2 nos. of 244 m X 80 m X 1.5 m each
- Maturation Ponds: 2 nos. of 226 m X 40 m X 0.9 m each
  2 nos. of 180 m X 40 m X 0.85 m each
  2 nos. of 180 m X 40 m X 0.8 m each

- **Buildings**

- Administration Building: Two-story building, ground area: 2 m^2
- Staff Service Building: Single-story building, floor area: 274 m^2.
- Workshop Building: Single-story building, floor area: 271 m^2.
- Vehicle Storage Building: Single-story building, floor area: 945 m^2.
- Treated Effluent Pumping Station: floor area: 182 m^2.

(ii) Treated Effluent Disposal System – Reuse for Agriculture (Figure 1.5)

- Pipelines to the irrigation fields
- Pipeline to the downstream of Kallundai Barrage

Estimated Capital Cost of the Subcomponent

18. The revised total cost estimate for Stage 1 of the Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent is SLR17.686 million (equivalent to $58.93 million: conversion rate $1 = LKR 300.12 in September 2025) to implement the above-mentioned components.

a. Expected Benefits

- Direct connection to the system – 35,000 people.
- Benefited from treated effluent – 126 farmer families
- Bowser receiving point – equivalent population of 1,000 per day

b. Components of Sanitation Subcomponent and Involuntary Resettlement Impact

19. The major components of the subcomponent are given below:

Table 1.2: Components of Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent

Components	Component Description	Involuntary Resettlement Impact
Component 1: **Sanitation Infrastructures**	a) Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant – 14,000 m^3/day capacity	The site selected for the proposed STP is located away from human settlements. The land is owned by the government, and the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) has obtained it on lease for subcomponent implementation. The site is free from encroachments and unauthorized occupants. There are no residential, commercial, or temporary structures on the land; therefore, no demolition of existing structures is required. As a result, the subcomponent will not cause any physical displacement or loss of shelter. Accordingly, no involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated.
	b) Construction of wastewater collection system (wastewater reticulation system (within densely populated Jaffna City area). i. Gravity Sewer Lines ● Depth of sewer line: 0.5 m to 5 m ● Length of sewer line: ~185 m ii. Pressure Sewer Lines ● Depth of sewer line: 1.5 m ● Length of sewer line: ~25 km iii. Pumping Stations ● 25 numbers of pumping stations. ● Depth of wet wells: 2.5 m to 5.5 m	**<u>Pumping stations and manholes</u>** The wastewater collection network includes the construction of six (6) pumping stations and approximately 750 manholes. Five privately owned land parcels are required for the construction of the pumping stations and the O&M office of the system. Ownership of these lands has been established. The acquisition of four parcels has been completed, while the acquisition of the remaining parcel is currently in progress. These lands were vacant and free from encroachments and settlement. **<u>Wastewater collection network</u>** The proposed installation of the wastewater collection network within the subcomponent area is not expected to cause damage to permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary structures along the main pipe alignment. All pipe installations will take place within the road carriageways, with no anticipated impact on livelihood activities or disruption to commercial frontages. Construction activities are strictly confined to nighttime hours (9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.) to avoid impacts on livelihoods, businesses, and other daytime activities. The roads along which the pipelines are installed are under the jurisdiction of the RDA, PRDA, and JMC, and no objections have been received from these authorities. **<u>Unforeseen property damages during the construction of pump stations and pipe laying.</u>**

Components	Component Description	Involuntary Resettlement Impact
		Although not anticipated, there is a remote possibility of damage to houses or the need for temporary relocation during construction activities. Any such damages, temporary relocation requirements, or associated livelihood losses (including domestic income-generating activities, if any) will be addressed through the subcomponent's social safeguards compliance process. This will include proper assessment and the provision of compensation in accordance with applicable safeguard policies. *(These measures are described in detail in the "Minimize Involuntary Resettlement" section of this document.)*
Component 2: **Accompanying measures to the populations**	i. Construction of facilities to valorize the treated wastewater and wastes from the wastewater treatment plant in agriculture. ii. Assistance to households for the connection of their private facilities. iii. Improvement of on-site sanitation facilities. iv. Promotion of sanitation and hygiene awareness campaigns.	No land acquisition is required for laying pipelines up to the farmlands. The roads along which the pipes are laid fall under the jurisdiction of the Valikamam Pradeshiya Sabha (PS), and the PS has already granted its consent for pipe installation. The Farmer Organization has agreed to undertake responsibility for the maintenance of the discharge point and the distribution of treated wastewater. After the treated effluent is pumped to the designated discharge points, individual farmers will install pipelines from the discharge points to their respective lands.
Component 3: **Capacity Building and Institutional Enhancement**	i. Technical assistance to the NWSDB. ii. Training to farmer's association.	N/A

Source: NWSDB

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

20. It is important to understand that the construction of a wastewater collection network is generally more complex than that of a water supply distribution network because it primarily relies on gravity flow rather than pressure. Sewer pipes must be laid at precise gradients and depths to ensure continuous flow without blockages or backflow. This requires careful alignment, deeper excavations, and strict level control. Under no circumstances can sewer pipes be bent to accommodate obstructions while maintaining proper functionality.

21. In contrast, water supply pipelines operate under pressure and therefore allow greater flexibility in alignment and elevation. Additionally, wastewater systems require manholes, pumping stations, and larger-diameter pipes, often installed within congested urban roads. This makes excavation, safety management, and coordination with existing utilities more technically demanding. To meet these technical requirements, the sewer line route must be free from any obstacles that cannot be removed. Consequently, sewer

lines are generally laid at a reasonable distance from other underground utilities, especially the water supply network.

22. In the streets of Jaffna City, approximately one meter or a little more of the road carriageway is already occupied by existing utility services, such as water supply lines, telecommunications cables, and electricity lines. Adopting a minimum one-meter horizontal separation between excavations for new utility services as a rule of thumb, the shallow sewer line has been designed to be installed at least two meters inside the road carriageway. The deep sewer line, to be laid at an approximate depth of two meters, will be positioned along the centerline of the road. With this alignment, activities within the pavement area such as vending, temporary stalls, pedestrian movement, and other roadside livelihoods as well as commercial frontages will not be affected.

23. In Jaffna, most streets and sections of main roads within the city where the sewer line is installed are narrow and heavily trafficked. Therefore, pipe laying in these streets and roads was planned to be executed during nighttime from 9:00pm to 5:00am daily to avoid disruption to the normal functioning of the city and to minimize economic and social inconvenience to motorists, pedestrians, service providers, government officers, schoolchildren, and the general public. It is evident that in the downtown area of Jaffna, commercial activities and street-based operations typically cease after 7-8 p.m., and therefore, permanent businesses, street vendors, and informal livelihood operators will not experience operational disruptions. All excavated trenches will be properly backfilled before the end of each night's work to ensure public safety and road usability during daytime hours. In areas where roads are wider, community movement is minimal, and no pavement space activities are in operation, daytime excavation may be undertaken.

24. The construction schedule, including the specific dates and times of work on each road (whether during daytime or nighttime), will be formally communicated to residents at least seven (7) days prior to commencement, in accordance with contractual requirements.

25. In narrow roads and at pumping station locations, construction activities will be carried out with additional precautions to minimize potential impacts. In selected locations where roads are particularly narrow or access is constrained, manual excavation methods will be adopted instead of heavy machinery to further reduce vibration and structural risk.

26. If any damage occurs to houses along these narrow roads or in the vicinity of pumping stations because of construction activities, immediate rectification measures will be undertaken. Where necessary, temporary relocation arrangements will be made for affected households until repair works are fully completed and the structures are certified as safe for reoccupation. The costs of such measures will be covered under the provisional sum allocated in the contract cost estimate or in accordance with the entitlement matrix proposed in this document to ensure compliance with social safeguard requirements.

27. If any damage occurs to utility services (water supply, electricity, or telephone lines) due to the movement of heavy machinery, restoration timelines are contractually specified. Water supply interruptions must be addressed within six (6) hours. Arrangements will be made with the Electricity Board to restore electricity within eight to ten (8/10) hours. Similar prompt coordination will be ensured for telecommunication services.

28. Arrangements will also be established to address health emergencies, particularly during nighttime construction. Where access is temporarily restricted due to construction activities, contractor assistance will be provided, including facilitating the transportation of patients to the nearest hospital if required.

29. Based on the confirmed technical design for pipe laying (centerline road alignment with strict avoidance of pavements and roadside livelihood areas), controlled construction scheduling (including nighttime works), and contractual safeguards for service restoration and emergency access, the subcomponent is not expected to result in physical displacement and permanent economic displacement. Accordingly, no affected persons, permanently physically or economically, are anticipated under the current subcomponent scope and implementation methodology, unless any unforeseen incidents occur.

F. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

30. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent under the proposed Climate Resilient and Sustainable Water Supply Improvement Project (CRSWSSP). The RP addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts associated with the proposed components of the Sanitation subcomponent and has been developed in compliance with the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001, applicable national legislation, and the Asian Development Bank Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

31. In accordance with the SPS requirements on involuntary resettlement, the subcomponent is classified as Category B (Appendix 1: IR and IP Screening Checklists). Accordingly, this resettlement plan has been prepared to achieve the following objectives:

(i) To describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified subcomponent components and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan;

(ii) To present the socio-economic profile of the population in the subcomponent area; identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, the poor, and the vulnerable;

(iii) To describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed activities if the subcomponent;

(iv) To describe the process undertaken during subcomponent design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during subcomponent implementation;

(v) To establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;

(vi) To describe the applicable national and local legal laws for the subcomponent and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the subcomponent;

(vii) To define entitlements of affected persons and assistance and benefits available under the subcomponent;

(viii) To present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities, and implementation schedules for resettlement implementation; and

(ix) To describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

32. The subcomponent involves the acquisition and leasing of land from the government and private parties, as indicated in Table 2.1 below.

33. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement has been established based on NWDB documents and field visits to the sanitation subcomponent locations and pipeline alignments. The table 2.2 below presents the proposed interventions and their potential involuntary resettlement impacts by subcomponent activities. A transect walk was conducted during February 2026 to identify temporary income losses due to economic displacement along the pipeline alignment, based on the brief document prepared by the NWDB for the proposed sanitation subcomponent.

34. The subcomponent requires nine land parcels for the construction of wastewater management system components. Of these, five land parcels are privately owned and consist of vacant plots with no structures or trees. These lands were identified and earmarked for subcomponent construction in 2014–2015 with the full consent of the respective owners. All required legal procedures set out in the LAA 1950 and its relevant amendments have been followed. To date, three owners of three land parcels have been paid due compensation amounting to SLR34,266,450.00, along with interest of SLR7,560,414.00. For one land parcel with unclear ownership (claimed by the JMC without valid documentation), compensation has been deposited in court. Notice under Section 10(1)(b) has been issued by the Divisional Secretary to prepare a vesting diagram to transfer the land to the NWSDB. The only remaining land parcel to be acquired is the Bishop House land, and Notice under Section 10(1)(b) has been issued to determine ownership and compensation claims. This process will be completed before the commencement of construction.

35. No land acquisition is envisaged for the installation of the wastewater collection network, as the pipeline alignment is proposed within the road carriageways of the relevant roads. However, the pump house and utility office building are proposed on government land (to be obtained on lease) and on private land through acquisition. The private lands have already been acquired, and the due compensation paid. The land requirements, ownership status, and acquisition status are summarized in the Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Land Availability, Ownership, and Acquisition Status

Proposed Use of Land	Extent (ha)	Ownership	Document Attached	Remarks
Sewage Treatment Plant	26	State	a) Divisional Secretary's letter on the land allocation b) Survey plan	The leasing process for this vacant state land was initiated during the 2014/2015 period and continued until 2022. The Divisional Secretary is required to follow up and resume the process with the Provincial Land Commissioner. Meanwhile, the Divisional Secretary has issued a letter to the NWSDB confirming that the land may be used for subcomponent purposes and that subcomponent activities may commence on the site.
O&M office (sewerage site office)	0.0347	Private	a) Certificate of Handing Over and Taking Over of the Land.	The acquisition of the vacant private land has been completed. The land was handed over to the NWSDB under Section 38(a) of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA). Compensation amounting to SLR 7,435,050

Proposed Use of Land	Extent (ha)	Ownership	Document Attached	Remarks
			b) The DS's requisition to the Survey Department for the "V" Diagram Preparation.	and interest of SLR 1,540,673 have already been paid to the landowner. The Divisional Secretary has submitted the survey requisition to prepare the vesting diagram to transfer the land to the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB).
PS 5	0.0024	State	a) Certificate of Handing over and taking over of the Land. b) DS's letter as per the survey under section 6 of LAA (Identified as State land) c) The lease application submitted to the DS	The acquisition process for this land was initially commenced under the LAA. However, during the land survey conducted under Section 6 of the LAA, it was identified as state land. Accordingly, the divisional secretary instructed the NWSDB to proceed under the state land lease process. The subcomponent has initiated the lease process with the Divisional Secretary and has obtained approval from both the Divisional and District Land Use Planning Committees.
PS 9	0.0051	Bishop of RC, Jaffna	a) Certificate of handing over and taking over of the land. b) Decision under section 10 (1)a of LAA	The land belonging to the Bishop's House in Jaffna is being acquired under the LAA. Ownership was confirmed by the DS at the Section 9 inquiry, and notice under Section 10(1)(a) has been issued. Valuation is currently in progress.
PS 10	0.015	Ownership not known (Issued 10(1) b under the LAA)	a) Certificate of handing over and taking over of the land. b) The DS's requisition to the Survey Department for the "V" diagram preparation.	This land was claimed by the Jaffna Municipal Council and was handed over to the subcomponent under Section 38(a) of the LAA. However, the Council failed to submit sufficient documentary evidence to establish ownership. Accordingly, a notice under Section 10(1)(b) has been issued by the Divisional Secretary. The compensation has been deposited in court. The Divisional Secretary has forwarded the survey requisition to prepare the vesting diagram for transfer of the land to the NWSDB.
PS 13	0.06	State	a) The divisional secretary's letter indicating the availability of the land and the leasing process is in progress.	A vacant state land has been identified by the divisional secretary for this pumping station. Approvals from both the Divisional and District Land Use Planning Committees have been obtained. The leasing process is currently in progress.
PS 23	0.0328	Private	a) Certificate of handing over and taking over of the land. b) The DS's letter confirming the delivery of compensation	The acquisition of the vacant private land is completed. The land was handed over to the NWSDB under Section 38(a) of the LAA. Compensation amounting to SLR 5,844,400 has been paid. Interest amounting to SLR1,588,377 remains to be paid to the landowner.

Proposed Use of Land	Extent (ha)	Ownership	Document Attached	Remarks
			and the request for the interest payment.	
PS 25	0.0688	Private	a) Certificate of handing over and taking over of the land. b) The DS's requisition to the Survey Department for the "V" diagram preparation.	The acquisition of the vacant private land has been completed. The land was handed over to the NWSDB under Section 38(a) of the LAA. Compensation amounting to SLR 10,887,000 and interest of SLR 4,431,364 have already been paid to the landowner. The Divisional Secretary has submitted the survey requisition to prepare the vesting diagram to transfer the land to the NWSDB.
PS 26	0.0024	University Land – to be confirmed by university	a) University Land	This is for the benefit of the university and the availability of the land for the pumping station to be handed over to the university on a lease agreement or an outright grant.

Source: NWSDB

36. All government lands involved in this subcomponent are free from encroachments and from any legal or illegal occupation. Therefore, there will be no physical relocation or permanent economic displacement under this subcomponent.

37. There may be potential unanticipated impacts on structures, such as impacts due to trenching and piling, especially under certain soil conditions that could emerge during subcomponent implementation. Emergency allocation is required to manage these temporary impacts. With respect to these unanticipated involuntary relocations, a basic entitlement matrix where potential losses are identified is included in this report, with a block grant allocated.

38. Resettlement and potential temporary relocation impacts have been assessed across six areas: permanent land acquisition, government land transfer, permanent relocation, temporary relocation, permanent loss of primary and auxiliary structures, permanent income loss, potential temporary income loss, and loss of temporary access, as described in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

S.N.	Details	Affected structures	Affected Parsons	Remarks
1.	Permanent land acquisition	None	5	Five (5) land parcels from private parties were acquired by the DS for the pump house construction and the O&M office.
2.	Government land transfer	None	4	Four (4) land parcels are state-owned, and arrangements are made to lease them from the government for the construction of pump houses, WWTP. The laying of the wastewater collection network and associated civil works is carried out on the road carriageways. These roads are properties of RDA, PRDA, JMC, and PSs, and their consent for pipe laying was obtained.

S.N.	Details	Affected structures	Affected Parsons	Remarks
3.	Permanent relocation impact	None	None	These private landowners do not live on the lands acquired by the subcomponent. The laying of the pipeline and associated civil works will not cause any permanent relocation impact; accordingly.
	Temporary relocation impact	Possibility of unexpected impacts	Approx. / tentative number of PAPs 50	There will be an unexpected impact on residential or other structures located in proximity to construction sites. In some instances, there may be a possibility for the temporary relocations.
4.	Permanent impact: primary structure loss	None	None	No primary[1] structure will be impacted.
	Permanent income loss (due to pipe laying and other constructions)	None	None	Not anticipated The installation of the wastewater collection network is proposed within the road carriage, and hence the laying of pipes will have no impact on commercial units, livelihood operators, etc.
5.	Possible temporary income loss (due to pipe laying and other construction)	Temporary relocated households	Approx. 100 *(HH holds 50 members 50)*	There may be an income loss for the HHs who relocate due to the unexpected impact on residential or other structures located in proximity to construction sites.
6.	Temporary access	None	None	Not anticipated as explained above

B. Indigenous Peoples[2]

39. No adverse impacts to indigenous peoples are anticipated, as the subcomponent is within the urban limits of Jaffna, and there are no indigenous peoples living in the subcomponent area.

[1] Primary structure is the one where the business operation takes place and/or residential building is situated.
[2] In the Sri Lankan context, the community known as the “Veddas” or “Wanniya la eththo (forest dwellers)” is considered indigenous peoples.

3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

40. As of 2024, the project area has a total population of 43,525, comprising 21,100 males (48.5%) and 22,425 females (51.5%), residing in 11,483 housing units. Of these, 8,580 units are located within the Jaffna Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD). In the Nallur DSD, coverage is comparatively limited, with only 2,930 housing units distributed across five Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs).

41. The project area covers 8.433 km², with a population density of 5,161 persons per km². Owing to the prevailing peaceful conditions in Jaffna, along with ongoing social, political, and economic integration, there are increasing opportunities for the migrant Tamil community to invest in a range of development activities. Consequently, the Jaffna Peninsula is undergoing rapid transformation from a predominantly rural, agriculture-based society to a more semi-urbanized, business-oriented economy with a high population density. These societal changes necessitate improved infrastructure and services, including piped water supply, centralized sanitation systems, and other essential urban services.

Table 3.1: Details of the proposed Subcomponent Area

Name of DSD	Number of GNDs	Total population	Total land area (km²)	Pop. density (p/km²)	Total HHs in DSD	Beneficiary HHs	beneficiary HHs %
Jaffna	17	33,475	5.97	5,607	17,786	8,580	48%
Nallur	6	10,050	2.46	4,085	24,007	2,903	12%
Total	**23**	**43,525**	**8.43**	**5,163**	**41,783**	**11,483**	**27%**

Source: Jaffna & Nallur DSD Resource Profiles 2025

42. **Gender Difference in the subcomponent Area**: Table 3.2 below presents the total population in the proposed project area, disaggregated by gender. The female population is slightly higher than the male population in the project areas, which is consistent with the national demographic trend. In contrast, the male population exceeds the female population in the two Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs) covered under Jaffna DSD (Small Bazar and Chundikuly South GNDs) and in the GNDs (Ivenar Kovilady) covered under Nallur DSD

Table 3.2: Gender Disaggregated Data by DSDs In the Project Area

DSD Name	Female Population	Male Population	Total Population	Women-headed households	Men-headed households
Jaffna	17,256	16,219	33,475	2021	6,559
Nallur	5,169	4,881	10,050	734	2,169
Total	**22,425**	**21.100**	**43,525**	**2,755**	**8728**

Source: Jaffna & Nallur DSD Resource Profiles 2025

43. The number of women-headed households in the Northern Province is comparatively high due to several factors. The reasons include killings and disappearances during the country's civil unrest, post-conflict migration where men did not return, accidents related to farming and fishing livelihoods, family separations across displacement camps, and cases where men did not rejoin their families during post-conflict resettlement.

44. **Occupation**: Table 3.3 presents the occupation data of the working population in the project area. According to the household survey, around 23% of household members have permanent employment in the government, semi-government, and private sectors. Around 10% of household members are involved in self-employment, while 3% are employed overseas, mostly women.

Table 3.3: Occupation by Employment Category

Emp. Category	Jaffna	%Nallur	Total
Government	14.8%	26.7%	17.6%
Pensioners	8.3%	17.7%	10.5%
Semi Government	1.3%	3.0%	1.7%
Co-operative Employee	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%
Business owner	1.0%	5.7%	2.1%
Private sector	13.7%	7.1%	12.1%
Self-Employment	36.4%	28.9%	34.6%
Unskilled labour	24.3%	9.8%	20.8%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Resource Profiles of DSDs, 2025

45. **Poverty and Income of HHs in the Project Area**: For 2025, the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) has declared the official poverty line for the Jaffna District at SLR 16,327, which is closely aligned with the national figures of SLR 16,318 in 2025. However, due to the rapid rise in inflation and the overall cost of living, the practical or experiential level of poverty faced by many households is significantly higher than the officially declared threshold. The household income levels in the project area, based on data compiled from the HH sample survey, are presented in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4: HH income in the project area

Income Category (LKR)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
< 2,500	0	0.0%
2,501 – 10,000	1	1.4%
10,000 – 15,000	4	5.4%
15,001 – 25,000	3	4.1%
25,000 – 50,000	21	28.4%
> 50,001	45	60.8%
Total	**74**	**100%**

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2025

46. It is observed that, in alignment with the government-declared poverty line, approximately 6.8% of households (HHs) live below the poverty line, of which 1.4% are in absolute poverty. The rich category represents around 89.2% of households, earning an income of SLR 50,000 or more per month. The inclusion of households in “Aswesuma” benefits (the GoSL welfare program for the poor) is also consistent with these figures. Accordingly, 10% of households receive government welfare, while 90% are excluded from the welfare program due to their income level.

47. Data from the 2025 household sample survey shows that 9% of households receive government financial assistance under the “Aswesuma” program. Of that 4% are in the status of absolute poverty. Accurate data and information on income levels and poverty in the project area are essential for delivering services equitably across all social groups and ensuring broad and inclusive access to project benefits

48. **Affordability and Willingness to Pay**: During the survey, households’ willingness and affordability to pay for improved sanitation services were assessed. Around 96% of respondents expressed willingness to join the wastewater management system. Households that do not wish to join are generally poor and do not have toilets in their homes. The survey indicates that 34% of households are willing to pay more than SLR 1,000 per month for sanitation services, while 40% prefer to pay between SLR 500 and 1,000 per month. About 6% stated that they are not capable of paying for the improved service.

Table 3.5: Affordability and Willingness to Pay Monthly Tariff

Monthly Affordable Charge (LKR)							
Cannot pay	**< 500**	**501-1,000**	**1,001-1,500**	**1,501-2,500**	**2,501-3,500**	**>3,500**	**Total**
6.8%	20.3%	39.2%	13.5%	5.4%	8.1%	6.8%	**100%**

49. **Sanitation Facilities and Practices**: Present sanitation facilities: except for households that use their parents' toilets, all other surveyed households (74) have water-seal latrines with pits. Among them, 39 households reported that their pits were approved by the JMC as technically acceptable pits that do not release effluent to the environment. Thirty-three pits were not approved by the JMC, while 5 households were unaware of whether their pits had been approved. Eleven households discharge their kitchen wastewater into soakage pits constructed within their premises, while the remaining households release kitchen effluents into nearby drains or public pits in proximity.

50. The data from the household survey is somewhat similar to the census data of the project area maintained by the Divisional Secretary. The status of sanitation facilities within the project area is provided in Table 3.6 below.

Table 3.6: Access to Sanitation

Name of DSD	No. of GNDs	Availability of Sanitation/ Toilet Facilities					
		Water Seal	Temporary Pit	Special/ Disabled	Common	Not Reported	Total
Jaffna	17	91.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	7.9%	100%
Nalllur	6	99.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	100%
Total	23	93.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	5.9%	100%

Source: Resource Profiles, Jaffna and Nallur DSDs

51. **Access to Water Supply**: Good water is a scarce resource in the Jaffna peninsula. It is believed that currently, 86,531 shallow wells in the peninsula provide water to meet all domestic purposes. Once the attempt to supply fresh water from the main land was failed, the desalination plant has been installed to cater to the growing demand for drinking water in Jaffna city and suburban areas. Almost all people in Jaffna city are awaiting the supply connection from the NWSDB.

52. According to the household survey, except for 16 households, all other households have their own water supply source, either a well or a tube well. However, 34 (46%) households obtain drinking water from JMC common taps, and 7 (9%) households use RO-treated water due to the poor quality of their well water. The remaining 36 (49%) households use well water for all purposes, including drinking, regardless of its quality. All 74 households surveyed have applied for an NWSDB water connection.

Table 3.7: Access to water supply in the wet season

JMC Piped water	RO Water	Own well (protected) -pumping	Own Well unprotected -Pumping	Common well	Neighbor's well	Tube well -own	Tube well - Common
34	7	21	21	11	4	13	1

Source: Household survey 2025

4. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

53. Public participation and community consultation constitute integral components of the subcomponent's social and environmental assessment process. A series of site visits, field observations, and stakeholder meetings was undertaken to identify potential impacts and to better understand the socio-economic context of the subcomponent area.

54. Since 2011, public consultations have been carried out to disseminate information on the proposed wastewater management interventions, obtain community feedback and suggestions, and assess potential social and environmental impacts. During these consultations, participants were informed that the primary objective of the subcomponent was to prevent groundwater pollution, improve public health and sanitation conditions in Jaffna City and its suburban areas, and contribute to long-term environmental sustainability. It was further emphasized that enhanced wastewater management would support economic development across the Jaffna Peninsula by fostering a healthier, safer, and more resilient urban environment.

55. According to NWSDB, these consultations have been conducted with local community members, respective Grama Niladhari(s) (GNs), and other village-level government officers during the subcomponent planning stage. Their feedback has been duly considered in subcomponent planning and design, including the development of mitigation measures to address potential disruptions during construction.

B. Stakeholder Consultation

56. Stakeholder consultation, information disclosure, and participation in relation to the proposed subcomponent were undertaken on several occasions: initially in 2011 under the Jaffna–Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project (JKWSSP); subsequently in 2019 with financial support from Agence Française de Développement (AFD) until activities were suspended due to the country's economic crisis; and most recently in 2025 under the Climate Resilient and Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Project.

57. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) is a standing member of the Jaffna District Coordinating Committee (DCC), chaired by the District Secretary. The DCC serves as a platform for district administrative authorities to review development plans, discuss implementation constraints, and coordinate resource allocation and utilization. Over the past 15 years, the NWSDB has maintained continuous and structured engagement with key line agencies and institutions, including Divisional Secretariats (DSs), the Urban Development Authority (UDA), the Road Development Authority (RDA), the Provincial Road Development Authority (PRDA), Local Authorities (LAs), and the Central Environmental Authority (CEA). These engagements have provided an effective coordination platform for addressing inter-agency issues and facilitating smooth project implementation.

58. Through these sustained consultations, several critical subcomponent-related matters have been successfully resolved. These include land acquisition requirements; addressing concerns raised by the Kallundai village community regarding the proposed STP located near their settlement, where misconceptions existed about wastewater treatment practices due to the current improper disposal of septage by the Jaffna Municipal Council (JMC); and mobilizing farmer organizations in Sandilipay village (Walikamam Pradeshiya Sabha area) to utilize treated effluent for highland cultivation.

These efforts have strengthened stakeholder confidence, enhanced transparency, and improved local acceptance of the subcomponent.

59. Despite uncertainties in project financing over the past six years, the NWSDB proactively restructured and refined the project to align with evolving donor requirements and safeguard standards, thereby ensuring its continuity and eventual implementation. Throughout this period, stakeholder engagement was maintained on a continuous basis; priority interventions were finalized; and potential social and environmental impacts were systematically identified, assessed, and incorporated into project planning with appropriate mitigation measures.

60. In view of this sustained coordination framework and long-standing institutional engagement, additional stakeholder meetings or consultations with these agencies are not considered necessary at this stage. Formal consultations were conducted in 2011, 2019, and 2025, during which key issues were discussed, and stakeholder inputs were integrated into subcomponent design and implementation arrangements. Accordingly, the objectives of stakeholder consultation with these agencies have been adequately achieved through established coordination mechanisms and prior engagements.

C. Beneficiary Consultation

61. An additional round of community consultations was conducted in December 2025 with community leaders representing six selected communities during the preparation of this Resettlement Plan (Table 4.1). The meetings were attended by Divisional Secretariat (DS) Office officials and Grama Niladhari(s), ensuring transparency, inclusiveness, and compliance with applicable social safeguard requirements.

Table 4.1: Participation of Community Consultations

S/N	Location, Date, and Venue of Consultation	Number of Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	PS 5 area on 12.12.2025 at GN office, Eachchamoddai (J66) -Beneficiary Community	5	0	5
2.	PS 13 area on 12.12.2025 at GN office, Fort (J81) - Beneficiary Community	5	1	6
3.	PS 9 area on 12.12.2025 at GN Office, Chundukuli South (J75) - Beneficiary Community	3	2	5
4.	PS 10 areas on 12.12.2025 at GN Office, Reclamation West GN (J69) - Beneficiary Community	4	1	5
5.	WWTP are on 13.12.2025 at the community center, Kallundai new settlement (J35 and J36) - settlement in proximity to WWTP.	6	2	8
6.	Wastewater reuse area on 13.12.2025 at Sandilipay Agrarian Service Centre - Farmer organization where treated effluent is discharged	4	0	4
	Total	**27 (81%)**	**6 (19%)**	**33 (100%)**

Source: Community consultations in Jaffna, December 2025.

62. Participants were briefed on and updated regarding the subcomponent objectives and key features, including the scope of pipe-laying activities; construction methodologies; anticipated temporary disturbances and inconveniences, such as restricted access, traffic diversions, noise, and dust during trench excavation, as well as the proposed implementation timeline. Community representatives were also invited to provide suggestions on appropriate mitigation measures and implementation arrangements to minimize potential disruptions.

63. Feedback was obtained from participants on several aspects, including community perceptions of the proposed sanitation improvements; existing household sanitation facilities and wastewater disposal practices; concerns regarding contamination of shallow wells and other water resources; prevalent sanitation-related health issues; willingness to pay for improved sanitation services; affordability considerations; and their willingness to cooperate with and support subcomponent implementation.

64. The key issues raised during these consultations are summarized in Table 4.2. Minutes of the community meetings and the list of participants are provided in Appendix 3: Minutes of Community Consultation. Community feedback has been duly incorporated into the preparation of this resettlement plan, including the development of mitigation measures to address potential temporary disruptions during construction.

Table 4.2: Summary of Community Consultations Outcome[3]

A community consultation meeting was conducted in 6 communities covering the 4 pumping stations, treated affluent discharge location, and the WWTP.		
PS 5, Eachchamoddai (J66)	PS 9, Chundukuli South (J75)	WWTP Site in Kallundai New Settlement (J35 and J36)
PS 10, Reclamation West (J69)	P 13, Fort	Treated Wastewater Re-use location in Manipay West
Concerns /Issues Discussed	**Project Response and Explanations**	
In all communities, local leaders inquired whether the project would be implemented as planned on this occasion. They recalled being informed about the proposed sanitation project during the 100% household survey conducted in 2019, including the identification of locations within their premises for the installation of interceptor chambers (ICs).	In response, the participants were briefed on the reasons for the six-year delay in project implementation, including funding uncertainties and subsequent revisions to the project scope to align with updated technical, financial, and safeguard requirements. The community was also informed of the rationale for prioritizing their areas in the current phase of implementation, based on factors such as groundwater vulnerability, population density, severity of sanitation-related issues, and technical feasibility. Furthermore, participants were updated on key modifications to the proposed sanitation project, including reduction of service area, the status of statutory approvals obtained from relevant authorities such as CEA, and the reuse of treated wastewater for agricultural purposes.	
Across all communities consulted, participants expressed dissatisfaction with the existing sanitation facilities and highlighted several recurring issues: • Frequent overflowing of septic tanks during the rainy season; • Inaccessibility of gully bowsers for desludging due to narrow roads and congested access ways; • Occasional overflow of sewage into the surrounding environment during delays in desludging; • Prolonged response times by the Jaffna Municipal Council (JMC) for emptying septic tanks; and	Participants were informed that these issues stem largely from the limitations of on-site sanitation systems, particularly in high-density urban areas with shallow groundwater tables and constrained access. It was explained that the proposed centralized wastewater management system is designed to provide a long-term and sustainable solution to these concerns. Under the project: • All wastewater generated from households, including blackwater and greywater, will be collected through a piped sewer network. • Wastewater will be conveyed to the designated wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) for proper treatment in accordance with environmental standards;	

[3] Minutes of 6 meetings are attached as Appendix 3.

• Discharge of greywater and other household wastewater into public drains, creating public nuisances, unpleasant odors, and potential health hazards.	• Existing septic tanks will be decommissioned following connection to the sewer system, and the vacated space may be repurposed by households for other suitable uses; and • The risk of groundwater contamination, drain pollution, and sanitation-related health hazards will be significantly reduced. These clarifications were positively received by participants, who acknowledged that a centralized wastewater system would address many of the persistent sanitation challenges currently faced by the community.
Participants expressed dissatisfaction with the current water supply situation in the area. Many households rely on public standposts operated by the Jaffna Municipal Council (JMC) for drinking water, while using shallow well water for other domestic purposes, despite concerns regarding groundwater contamination. Community members emphasized that a reliable and adequate water supply should be ensured prior to the implementation and commissioning of the sanitation project.	In response, it was explained that the originally proposed Jaffna–Kilinochchi Water Supply Scheme could not be implemented as planned due to technical and other constraints. As an alternative measure to address the urgent potable water needs in Jaffna, a desalination plant has been established to augment the domestic water supply in the peninsula. Participants were informed that all households within the sanitation project area will be provided with a piped water supply in the near future. It was further clarified that arrangements will be made to ensure that a continuous and adequate water supply is available to households in the project area prior to the commissioning of the centralized sanitation system, thereby enabling its effective operation and maximizing public health benefits.
The Community of J69 requested that GN Divisions J68 and J69 be included under Phase 01 of the project.	The request is noted for consideration during project phasing and prioritization.
Participants raised concerns regarding potential inconveniences during pipe-laying activities, particularly with respect to access to residences, commercial establishments, and the use of pavement spaces.	In response, it was clarified that the sewer pipeline alignment will be confined to the road carriageway and will not encroach upon pavement areas. Therefore, shops, commercial establishments, and individuals utilizing pavement spaces for livelihood activities will not be directly affected by the construction works. It was further explained that, within the Jaffna downtown area, construction activities will generally be carried out during nighttime hours, typically after 9:00 p.m., to minimize disruption to traffic flow, business operations, and daily community activities. Appropriate traffic management measures, safety signage, and temporary access arrangements will also be implemented to ensure public safety and convenience throughout the construction period even though constructions are carried out at night.
Participants raised questions regarding the affordability of connecting to and using the proposed wastewater management services.	It was clarified that household connections to the sewer network will be provided free of charge up to the property boundary (or designated connection point) under the project. This includes the installation of the necessary connection infrastructure to facilitate linkage to the main sewer line. Households were further informed that any applicable user charges for wastewater services will be determined in accordance with approved tariff structures and regulatory guidelines. The objective is to ensure that the service remains affordable and equitable while supporting the sustainable operation and maintenance of the system.

Kallundai New Settlement (J35 and J36) The Kallundai New Settlement, comprising areas J35 and J36, is located in close proximity to the proposed STP and faces significant health and sanitation challenges. The community reported frequent infestations of houseflies and sewer flies in their homes due to the nearby large solid waste dumping yard operated by the Jaffna Municipal Council (JMC). Additionally, houses and access roads in the settlement are often inundated during heavy rains, exacerbating sanitation and public health risks. The community requested that the project improve the common road providing access to both the proposed STP and their settlement. Residents expressed concerns regarding the JMC's operation of the solid waste dumping yard without community consent and the covert disposal of septage into the yard by gully bowser. The community requests improved sanitation facilities for their houses.	It was explained that Kallundai New Settlement did not exist at the time of the original project planning and was therefore not included in the initial wastewater coverage. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) indicated that the possibility of including the settlement in the project benefits will be reviewed. Participants were informed that the proposed sanitation project will eliminate the disposal of sewage into the solid waste dumping yard (emptying the septage by the JMC), thereby directly addressing one of the community's main sanitation concerns. The community leaders acknowledged this benefit, expressed their support for the project, and requested that awareness programs be conducted in the settlement prior to project implementation to inform residents of the project's objectives and expected outcomes. This engagement reflects a commitment to inclusive planning and the consideration of newly established communities in project coverage where feasible.
Farmer Organization – Manipay The Farmer Organization in Repetitive, Manipay, requested that the project be expedited so that treated wastewater could be made available for the irrigation of their farmland. During consultations, the responsibilities for operation and maintenance (O&M) of the pipeline and related infrastructure at the effluent discharge point were discussed.	The Farmer Organization agreed to assume full O&M responsibility for the pipeline and associated facilities at the effluent discharge location. To formalize this arrangement, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will be signed between the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) and the Farmer Organization. The implementation of the irrigation system is planned within three to four years. Farmers have been advised to begin saving funds to cover the cost of laying distribution pipes from the main effluent discharge point to individual farmland plots. This cooperative arrangement ensures sustainable management of treated wastewater for agricultural use while promoting community ownership and active participation in the system's operation.

D. Consultations with Informal Roadside/Pavement Business Operators

65. Under Phase 1/Stage -1 of the subcomponent, the wastewater collection network will be laid along 96 road sections and streets within the Jaffna city area. A transect walk conducted during February 2026 identified livelihood activities taking place at roadsides along the proposed pipeline routes. The survey recorded 76 mobile vendors and 47 pavement-space occupiers operating on 27 roads/streets, while the remaining 69 roads/streets were found to be free from any livelihood activities (Table 4.3).

66. However, none of these individuals will be affected by the pipe-laying works. The pipeline alignment is confined to the road carriageway, and construction activities are planned to be carried out during nighttime, as explained in para 22 above. These measures will ensure that existing livelihood activities within pavement areas can continue without disruption.

Table 4.3: Livelihood Activities in Pavement Space by Streets/Roads

Streets/Roads	Mobile Vendors	Pavement Business	Streets/Roads	Mobile Vendors	Pavement Business
SC 5					
Old Park Road	-	-	2nd Cross Street	-	-
Colombothurai Road	-	-	3rd Cross Street	-	-
Eachamoddai Road	-	-	4th Cross Street	-	-
A9 Road	-	-	5th Cross Street	-	-
Vidhanai Lane	-	-	Chapel Street	-	-
SC 9			Vembady Road	2	-
Old Park Road	-	-	Hospital Road	4	4
Rajasingam Road	-	-	Martin Road	1	-
Grusolt Road	-	-	KKS Road	5	3
Mathews Road	-	-	Circular Road	5	2
Patricks Road	-	-	Bazaar Street	3	-
Moolai Lane	-	-	C. Ponnambalam Road	3	2
Press Road	-	-	Clocktower Road	3	-
A9 Road	-	-	Jumma Mosque Lane	-	-
SC 10			Kasthuriyar Road	2	3
A9 Road	2	2	Old Post Office Road	2	3
Beach Road	4	2	Stanley Road	4	-
Bankshal Street	3	4	O.L.R. Avenue	-	-
Patricks Road	2	-	Victoria Road	-	-
David Road	-	-	Vairavar Kovil Road	-	-
Carmal Road	-	-	Kanthapusekaram Road		3
6th Cross Street	3	3	Muneeswaran Road	3	3
Rajenthira Road	-	-	**SC 23**		
Cathedral Road	-	-	Point Pedro Road	1	-
Abandoned Railway Road	-	-	Oddumadam Road	1	-
Odakkarai Road	-	-	Palaly Road	3	2
Adapan Road	-	-	Ramanathan Road	2	3
Puthumaimatha Kovil-East	-	-	Sivan Road	-	-
Puthumaimatha Kovil-West	-	-	Palam Road	-	-
St. James Street (1st cross)	1	-	Hindu Ladies Road	-	-
Bazaar Street	2	2	Navalar Road	1	-
4th Cross Street	2	2	Amman Road	-	-
3rd Cross Street	-	-	Kanthapurana Veethy	-	-
2nd Cross Street	-	-	Kumaraswamy Road	-	-
1st Cross Street	-	-	Hindu Ladies Road	-	-
Sebastiar Road	-	-	Kanthapurana Veethy	-	-
Central East Road	-	-	**SC 25**		
Water Tank Road	1	-	KKS Road	1	1
Water Tank Road - 1	-	-	Taffs Road	2	-
Water Tank Road - 2	-	-	Manipai-Karainagar Road	1	-
Water Tank Road - 3	-	-	Oddumadam Road	3	2
Water Tank Road - 4	-	-	Pirapankulam Road	-	-
St. James Street	1	-	Pirapankulam Lane	-	-
Velankan Road	-	-	Kilnar Lane	-	-
Ice plant Road	-	-	Seliyan Lane	-	-
Reclamation 3rd Cross	-	-	Pichaikulam-Azath lane	-	-
Kondadi Road	-	-	**SC 26**		
SC 13			Ramanathan Road	1	1
Main Street	-	-	Brown Road	2	-
Ice plant Road	-	-	Kaladdy Aman Kovil Road	-	-
1st Cross Street	-	-	Aaththiyadi Road	-	-
Total				**76**	**47**

Source: Transect walk in Jaffna, February 2026.

E. Physical Survey/Affordability & Willingness to Pay Survey

67. At the subcomponent's inception, a comprehensive headcount of structures, both residential and commercial, institutions, commercial units, schools, hospitals, other structures, and the present sanitation and water supply facilities within the Stage 1 subcomponent area was conducted by the NWSDB. This survey identified the type, size, occupancy, and population associated with each structure. (Table 4.4).

68. The collected data provide essential information on sensitive locations, such as schools, hospitals, and religious institutions, so that additional care and appropriate mitigation measures can be implemented during construction activities under stage 1 of the subproject.

Table 4.4:Types of Properties/ Beneficiaries of Stage -1 of the Subcomponent

Type of Properties	SC05		SC09		SC10		SC13		SC23		SC25		SC26	
	Nos	Pop	Nos	Pop.	Nos	Pop.	Nos	Pop.	Nos	Pop	Nos	Pop	Nos	Pop
Administrative	8	210	9	340	13	510	33	1690	7	50	2	-	4	10
Army Camp		-		-	2		2	170		-		-		-
Bus stand		-		-		-	1	1300		-		-		-
Commercial	9	50	27	70	142	660	1378	1940	81	600	26	230	37	190
Hospitals/ health centers		-		-	6	690	16	6040	8	330		-		-
Hostels		-		-	3	2060	4	1700	27	230		-	11	200
Hotels	4	120		-	2	60	12	30		-		-		-
Population	615	3080	562	2810	1731	8660	652	3260	988	4940	808	4040	408	2040
Industry		-	4	200	2	30		-		-		-		-
Market / Park / Playground		-		-	1	60	5	1,000		-		-		-
Religious Places	6	170	5	20	18	40	13	200	9	10	6	20	8	40
Institutions - Schools / Colleges	6	6530	7	8020	9	3300	13	6770	9	1130	4	2850	6	5400
Total	648	10160	614	11460	1929	16690	2129	24100	1129	7290	846	7140	474	7880

Source: Jaffna Sanitation Subproject Office, NWSDB, 2019

69. However, this survey is limited to a physical headcount and does not provide sufficient insight into community perceptions and practices related to sanitation and wastewater management.

70. Therefore, in addition to collecting secondary data, a small-scale household survey has been planned to specifically assess affordability and willingness to pay for improved facilities, as well as the following:

- Types and conditions of existing household sanitation facilities
- Current wastewater disposal methods and associated costs
- Awareness of groundwater pollution, particularly contamination of shallow wells
- Prevalence of common waterborne diseases within the community
- Household affordability and willingness to pay for improved wastewater management services
- Community perceptions regarding temporary inconveniences during pipe-laying construction activities

71. A total of 74 households across seven designated pumping zones were surveyed using a structured questionnaire. The findings of this survey informed project design, public awareness strategies, and the development of appropriate social and environmental mitigation measures. Findings of the household survey is indicated in Section 3 of this report.

F. Information Disclosure

72. Information dissemination and disclosure will be a continuous process from the beginning of the project. The approved resettlement plan will be placed in the RSC office and the project office of NWSDB and disclosed on ADB's website, as well as the project and NWSDB websites. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents, as and when updated. Information on compensation, entitlements, and resettlement planning and management principles adopted for the project will be made available in the local language, and the same will be distributed to affected persons.

73. A Project Information Disclosure (PID) leaflet containing the executive summary of this resettlement plan and the entitlement matrix and contact numbers of the PIU, field-level officers, contractor, and grievance redressal contact number will be distributed among affected persons and beneficiaries at least two months before the commencement of constructions.

G. Continued Consultation and Participation

74. **Community Response to the Inconvenience during constructions:** The surveyed households are supportive of the project's implementation, with 90% indicating that they are willing to tolerate temporary inconveniences such as parking restrictions, noise, and other disturbances during the construction period. Their main concern is to reinstate the roads after pipe lying without delay.

75. The PMU will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the construction. Extensive consultation will be required with all stakeholders, especially during excavation of trenches for pipe-laying works, to mitigate any temporary loss of income, unexpected damages to the houses or any other structures, and restriction of nighttime travelling within the excavation areas. Residents of the roads will be formally informed by the contractor of pipe laying a minimum of 7 days prior to the pipe laying on their roads. The Grama Niladhari(s) will be the focal point of village work and made aware of the pipe-laying work schedule and project activities, anticipated impacts and mitigation measures, grievance redress process, and contact details of PMU and field personnel prior to the start of work.

5. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Policy and Legal Framework

76. The policy and legal framework for this subcomponent is guided by the applicable laws and regulations of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

77. **Municipal Council Ordinance, 1947**: The Municipal Council Ordinance, as amended, applies to subcomponent activities that involve temporary impacts on shops, kiosks, and encroached ramps along road margins. Specifically, Section 42A empowers the mayor to issue notices directing occupiers to remove unauthorized buildings; failure to comply allows the Council to remove such structures, and Section 77 authorizes Council-designated officers to remove obstructions or encroachments on streets if notices are not complied with.

78. **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Laws**: The main legislation for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in Sri Lanka is the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1950. The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001, approved by the Government of Sri Lanka, addresses involuntary resettlement impacts not covered by the LAA. For this subcomponent, acquisition of five land parcels was required. The LAA, 1950, was applied, and the land acquisition process commenced in 2019. Compensation has been fully paid to affected parties. Since the lands acquired were bare and no structures existed, no livelihood impacts arose from the acquisition. The remaining step is the formal handover of land by the Divisional Secretary (DS) to the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB).

79. **ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009**: The SPS outlines three key safeguard areas: (i) Involuntary resettlement safeguards (ii) Environmental safeguards (iii) Indigenous peoples' safeguards. The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguards include avoiding involuntary resettlement where possible, minimizing resettlement impacts through project and design alternatives, restoring or improving livelihoods of affected persons relative to pre-project levels, and enhancing the standards of living of poor and vulnerable groups.

80. A comparison of the key provisions of ADB's SPS and the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 2001, and gap-filling measures is presented in Appendix 4. The subcomponent will follow the involuntary resettlement policy principles and the entitlement matrix to ensure that the gaps between the ADB's SPS requirements and the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy are complied with.

B. Involuntary Resettlement Principles Adopted

(i) **Early Screening and Assessment**: Identify past, present, and future resettlement impacts and risks and conduct a census and socio-economic survey of affected persons, including gender analysis.

(ii) **Avoidance and Minimization**: Explore siting project components on government land or less impactful locations, and use appropriate technologies to reduce land requirements. And modify designs to minimize displacement and land acquisition.

(iii) **Restoration of Livelihoods**: Where displacement is unavoidable, restore or improve livelihoods through land-based resettlement strategies where possible, prompt replacement of assets with access to equivalent or higher-value assets, and cash compensation at full replacement cost where assets cannot be restored.

(iv) **Assistance to Affected Persons**: Provide secure tenure and adequate housing if relocation is required; ensure integration into host communities and extension of project benefits; offer transitional support such as credit, training, or employment; and provide civic infrastructure and community services as needed.

(v) **Entitlements for Non-Titled Persons**: Persons without legal rights to land are eligible for compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost.

(vi) **Support to Vulnerable Groups**: Improve living standards of the poor, women, elderly, children, and other vulnerable groups to at least pre-project or national minimum standards.

(vii) **Consultation and Participation**: Conduct meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and NGOs; inform affected persons of entitlements and options; and ensure participation in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

(viii) **Resettlement Plan Preparation**: document entitlements, livelihood restoration strategies, institutional arrangements, monitoring frameworks, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

(ix) **Disclosure**: Disclose draft and final resettlement plans, including consultation documentation, in accessible locations and in local languages.

(x) **Compensation and Implementation**: Pay all compensation and provide entitlements prior to physical or economic displacement and before the commencement of civil works, and implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout the project.

(xi) **Grievance Redress Mechanism**: Establish a mechanism to receive and resolve affected persons' concerns.

(xii) **Negotiated Settlements**: Ensure transparent, consistent, and equitable procedures for land acquisition through negotiated settlement, maintaining or improving income and livelihoods of those involved.

(xiii) **Monitoring and Evaluation**: Monitor resettlement outcomes and impacts on living standards of affected persons; assess whether resettlement objectives have been achieved, comparing baseline conditions and monitoring results; and disclose monitoring reports to stakeholders.

81. This framework ensures that the project complies with both national legislation and ADB safeguards while protecting the rights, livelihoods, and welfare of affected persons throughout project implementation.

6. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Categories

82. The anticipated types of losses associated with the proposed wastewater management project include:

Loss of Land /Land Acquisition

83. Permanent loss of land required for the construction of pumping stations, wastewater treatment facilities, and associated infrastructure. In line with the involuntary resettlement principles, the following categories of affected persons (APs) are eligible for compensation for lands and resettlement assistance: (i) those who hold legal title to land that is lost wholly or partially due to the project and (ii) those occupying land without formal legal documentation, who lose land wholly or partially.

84. For the implementation of the proposed project components, a total of nine land parcels is required, comprising four state-owned lands and five privately owned lands. The ownership of three private land parcels was clearly established, and these have already been acquired with compensation paid to the respective claimants at assessed market value. In the case of the private land parcel with unclear ownership, the determined compensation amount has been deposited in court pending resolution of ownership. The acquisition process for the remaining private land parcels is currently underway in accordance with applicable legal procedures and relevant safeguard requirements.

85. Where ownership information for certain land parcels is unavailable, the Acquiring Officer (Divisional Secretary) will conduct an inquiry under Section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1950, and issue notices accordingly. If no valid claimant appears or ownership is disputed: (i) the officer will record findings and document all available evidence; (ii) market value will be determined and compensation awarded under Section 17 of the Act, and in cases with no clear claimant, compensation will be deposited in the District Court with jurisdiction, which will determine the legal owner and entitlement to payment. Upon completion of these legal procedures, the State may take possession of the land.

Loss of Income from Informal Livelihood Activities

86. The legitimate body for determining compensation for persons affected by land acquisitions under the LAA of 1950 and the LAR 2008 is the Chief Valuer of the Valuation Department. However, neither of the two regulatory frameworks has the provisions to determine compensation for non-land economic displacements, such as in the case of recovery of possession of state land occupied by tenants, mobile vendors, squatters, etc., for their economic activities.

87. Under the SPS 2009, informal or unauthorized livelihood activities, such as pavement vendors or hawkers operating without formal legal title, are still recognized as affected persons when displaced by ADB-financed projects. The SPS 2009 requires that borrowers identify and assist all displaced persons, including those without recognizable legal rights to land, by providing livelihood restoration support, compensation for loss of non-land assets, and transitional assistance. Although such occupants may not be entitled to compensation for the land itself, the policy emphasizes improving or at least restoring their income-earning capacity and living standards, ensuring that vulnerable groups depending on pavement spaces for subsistence are not left worse off due to project interventions.

88. As described above, certain livelihood activities are currently undertaken along roadsides and pavement areas within the proposed pipeline corridors, involving approximately 123 individuals. However, none of these persons are expected to be adversely affected by the pipe-laying works, as the pipeline alignment is confined to the existing road carriageway. In addition, construction activities are scheduled to be carried out during nighttime hours (9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.) to minimize disruption. Accordingly, no impacts on informal livelihood activities within the project area are anticipated, and the subcomponent is not expected to result in either temporary or permanent loss of income.

89. In the event of unforeseen incidents, such as ground subsidence caused by heavy vehicle movement or underlying soil conditions (e.g., limestone formation), that result in damage to roadside temporary structures, such incidents shall be covered under the contractor's insurance.

B. Temporary Relocations and Impact of Domestic Livelihoods

90. Temporary relocation may be required during deep excavations for pipeline installation, particularly in congested areas where houses are located in proximity to construction sites, manholes, and pumping stations. The options for addressing any unforeseen damage and potential livelihood impacts on affected households are outlined below:

91. **Option 1:** If any damage occurs to public or private property as a result of construction activities, such damage will be restored promptly to its original condition. The contractor will be fully responsible for reinstatement, and relevant provisions will be incorporated into the bidding documents and contractual agreements. A provisional sum will be included in the contract package and may be utilized, subject to approval by the project director, based on justified cost estimates. In addition, the contractor's civil works insurance policy may be used to cover the cost of unforeseen property damage. However, while this option adequately addresses physical damage to property, it may not sufficiently cover temporary livelihood disruptions experienced by affected households.

92. **Option 2:** Unforeseen impacts on households, such as property damage, temporary relocation, and particularly temporary livelihood disruption, will be addressed in accordance with the project's social safeguard procedures. Such impacts will be covered under the Entitlement Matrix (EM), and compensation and assistance will be determined through an Entitlement Assessment Committee (EAC) established for the project. The project will seek approval from the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) through the appropriate administrative mechanism for the establishment of the EAC where required. The functions of the EAC will include (i) determining resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance not covered under existing laws and regulations, particularly for persons affected by non-land acquisition-based activities; (ii) determining compensation for transitional or alternative housing and business structures, where applicable; and (iii) assessing and determining compensation for damages or injurious effects caused by civil works.

93. The EAC will comprise the project director, deputy project director/project manager, social safeguards officer (in charge of social safeguards), a representative of the relevant government agency (e.g., the Divisional Secretary and/or Jaffna Municipal Council), and a civil society representative nominated by the respective Divisional Secretary of the Project Implementation Area. The EAC will operate in accordance with the entitlement parameters set out in the approved Entitlement Matrix of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board.

94. This categorization ensures that all persons experiencing permanent or temporary loss of land or livelihood are considered under the project's resettlement and compensation framework.

C. Entitlements

95. The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies for land acquisition and temporary relocation during construction.

Table 6.1: Entitlement Matrix

S/N	Type of loss	Affected person	Entitlement	Details
1.	**Private Land without Structures (Permanent Impact)**			
1.1	Loss of land due to project-related activities	Legal title holders/affected parties with land use rights recognized under the law	Compensation at replacement cost	1.1.1 Compensation for affected land at replacement cost as per LAA 1.1.2 Three months' advance notification for harvesting crops (if any), or compensation for crop damage 1.1.3 Compensation for trees affected at market price 1.1.4 Applicable interest on the compensation amount for delay in payment of compensation calculated from the date of taking over land possession 1.1.5 Compensation for the economically non-viable remainder or residual land, if the land loser is willing to surrender such land, at replacement cost
2.	**Temporary relocations due to damage to the residential structure during construction and construction related incidents**			
2.1	Partial loss or damage to the residential structure	Owner-occupants of a residence with a title or sale deed in their favor	Compensation Relocation assistance	2.1.1 Compensation of LKR 500,000 for the damaged structure at replacement cost as per LAA, according to the actual cost needed to repair the structure to its original or better condition 2.1.2 Upon rental, an allowance for alternative accommodation of equivalent standards OR LKR 30,000/month (whichever is higher) for six months to enable the contractor to repair the affected structure 2.1.3 Transportation allowance of LKR 15,000 offered to move to a new house.
3.	**Loss of income of the APS, temporarily relocated due to damage to the residential house**			
3.1	Loss of livelihood due to damage to the residential structure and relocation as a result	Loss of income from domestic livelihood activities Vulnerable and women-headed families are losing income due to relocation.	Payment of income with proper and fair assessment	3.1.1 Payment of LKR 30,000 per month to meet the domestic livelihood income 3.1.2 Vulnerable families eligible for government welfare assistance will be supported with the Aswesuma program or the old age pension scheme.

7. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Resettlement Costs

96. The resettlement cost estimate includes land acquisition, restoration of unforeseen damages to structures (residential) during construction, assistance for temporary relocation, and income loss to HHs of the temporarily relocated that may be required to be compensated. The government will provide an adequate budget for all costs related to the resettlement plan implementation from the counterpart funding. The estimated total resettlement cost for the project is **LKR 111.25 million**. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Resettlement Cost

S. N	Details	Number	Period (months)	Unit Cost million	Total Cost (LKR million)
A	**Land acquisition**				
1.	Compensation for the private lands (per Ha)	0.2		150	30.00
2.	Interests for the delays in payments		LS		12.00
	Sub Total				**42.00**
B	**Compensation for temporary relocation**				
1.	Relocation due to house damage during constructions	50		0.5	25.00
2.	House rental allowance	50	6	0.03	9.00
3.	Transport allowance	50		0.015	0.75
	Sub Total				**34.75**
C	**Loss of income from the domestic livelihoods due to temporary relocation (Members of affected residential structures during construction)**				
1.	Income of the head of households	50	3	0.03	4.50
2.	Other members	50	3	0.03	4.50
3.	Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)		LS		1.00
	Sub-total				**10.00**
D	**Provide community facilities**				
1. Children play area and other community facilities					10.00
	Sub-total				**10.00**
	Total				**96.75**
	Administration @ 5%				**4.8**
	Contingency @ 10%				**9.7**
	Grand Total				**111.25**

8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

97. A project Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) will be established at three levels and will cover both environment and social issues. The GRM will be established to evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social and environmental issues arising from subcomponent-related activities in a time-bound manner. GRM will be accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive, and culturally appropriate for receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project.

98. The GRM will be disclosed to the communities within the subcomponent footprint prior to the mobilization of contractors for the project. Contact details and the process of grievance redressal will be disclosed to the communities through notices displayed within the relevant Grama Niladhari, divisional secretary, and NWSDB offices (including the PIU). Notices will also be displayed at locations with frequent/common community gatherings, such as temples and other religious buildings. The PIU safeguard officers will be responsible for registration of grievances, disclosure and communication, and timely resolution of grievances. A complaint register will be maintained at the site office and PIU level with details of the complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken, and date of communication sent to the complainant.

99. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by submitting the grievance/suggestion through the already established customer care smart zone or through the 24-hour call center. A grievance/suggestion can also be conveyed in writing, through email or telephone call to the site engineer, PIU project manager, or PIU safeguards officer(s), or by writing in the complaint's logbook at the site office. A sample grievance redressal registration form is given in Appendix 5. The grievances could also be directed to the environmental and social division of the NWSDB.

A. Grievance Redressal Process

100. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the project manager, with the support of the site engineer on-site, will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned project manager, PIU safeguards officers, and contractors will be displayed at all construction sites at visible locations. The second level will be at the PMU level, with grievances taken up for resolution by the Deputy Project Director, supported by the Sociologist/Social and Gender Officer, PMU, and the Environmental Officer, PMU. The third level will be a three-member committee with the project director and PMU acting as its convenor.

i. **1st Level Grievance.** The phone numbers of the respective deputy project director, site engineer, PIU-level safeguard officers, PMSC safeguards specialists, and contractors' environmental/social and safety officers shall be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and site unit staff can immediately resolve grievances onsite and seek the advice of the deputy project director as required and resolve grievances within seven days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. The Grama Niladhari of the respective village will also be a member of this 1st-level grievance committee.

ii. **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within seven days at the first (site) level will be reviewed by the Deputy Project Director at PIU with the support of the divisional secretary. The PIU level safeguards officers, PMSC safeguards specialists, and a senior-level staff or representative of the contractor

will assist the DPD. This committee at the PMU level (2nd level) shall resolve grievances within fourteen days of receipt / reference of a complaint/grievance.

iii. **3rd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 14 days at level 2 (PIU) will be placed before the level 3 grievance redressal committee (GRC). This level three committee will attend to such grievances within 30 days, as only critical issues such as land-related matters shall be elevated to this level. This GRC committee will comprise a minimum of five members, with preferably one member being a woman. The secretary to the ministry, project director, and senior officers of any relevant line agency will form the other members of this GRC.

101. **Court of Law**: Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

102. **ADB Accountability Mechanism**. Any project-affected person can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Sri Lanka Resident Mission (SLRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries.

9. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangements

103. **National Steering Committee (NSC).** At the central level, an NSC will be established at the Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Water Supply (MHCWS) with the secretary to the ministry chairing the proceedings. Other members of the PSC will include staff from the ministry, NWSDB, and ADB. Other government institutes, such as the Land Ministry, the Department of Project Management and Monitoring, the Department of National Budget, the Department of National Planning, the Department of External Resources, the Road Development Authority, and the Central Environmental Authority, will also be stakeholders of the NSC. The NSC will be responsible for (i) monitoring and reviewing project performance levels and discussing key policy-related issues, and (ii) reviewing overall progress and discussing key issues to be addressed at the ministry level. (iii) Ensures collaboration among stakeholders; and (iv) monitors implementation and reviews TA performance level, provides guidance, and discusses key policy-related issues.

104. **Executing Agency (EA) and Implementing Agency (IA).** The Executing Agency (EA) is the Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Water Supply, and the Implementing Agency (IA) is the NWSDB. The project EA will have the following responsibilities: (i) provide policy directions to facilitate loan project and TA implementation; (ii) chair the National Steering Committee; (iii) review the project and TA performance regularly and resolve issues; (iv) ensure overall oversight of the loan project and TA; (v) approve annual programs and budget and facilitate (vi) coordination among the Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Water Supply: Ministry of Finance and ADB (vii) provides guidance and policy-level support to the project and TA and (viii) approves the constitution of various committees for evaluation of bids. The NWSDB as the project IA among implementation of project related activities will be responsible for, (i) establish and maintain PMU; (ii) Recommend key policy decisions for PMU for smooth project implementation; (iii) provides technical and institutional capacity building support; (iv) procurement oversight for contracts; (v) ensure timely decisions for efficient procurement and contract management; (vi) reports to ADB; (vii) ensure system for sustainable operation and maintenance project offices/facilities; (viii) ensures the gender equality and social inclusion is implemented and reported in its terms; (ix) delegates power to Project Director; (x) approves all key processes and procedures to be followed; (xi) monitors and reviews implementation of the Projects and takes appropriate decision to expedite; (xii) monitors implementation of loan covenant agreed with ADB and issue necessary direction jointly with the MHCWS; (xiii) issues necessary direction that the project is implemented within schedule; (xiv) approve contract awards, contract variations and contract time extensions; (xv) maintains project accounts and project financial records; (xvi) prepares budgeting and financial planning and management; (xvii) submits all audited project financial statements and financial statements pertaining to the project; (xviii) ensures auditing of loan proceeds and maintenance of all accounts; (xix) ensure timely internal auditing; and (xx) ensures the development and implementation of major outputs and capacity building activities as per attached technical assistance.

105. A Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) will be established within the Implementing Agency, as follows:

106. **Project Management Unit (PMU).** The PMU will be established and headed by a full-time project director and assisted by deputy project directors for the three PIUs set up for interventions in the western province (PIU1), southern province (PIU2), and northern province (PIU3). The PMU and PIUs will be responsible for (i) contract management and administration, (ii) construction supervision, and (iii) reporting/meetings.

107. The PMU will also be responsible for monitoring safeguards compliance, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities. The PMU will have a social-gender officer and an environment officer who will be responsible for (i) ensuring that the contents of the EA are in compliance with the provisions and requirements of the ADB SPS 2009, such as ensuring that works are selected according to the environmental and social safeguards criteria for project selection; (ii) reviewing and approving project EAs and EMPs; (iii) ensuring timely disclosure of final EA/EMP in locations and forms accessible to the public and stakeholders; (iv) proper implementation and monitoring of environmental and social safeguard compliance; (v) consolidating monthly/quarterly environmental monitoring reports from PIUs (see below) and submitting semi-annual monitoring reports to the ADB; and (vi) addressing any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner. The semi-annual monitoring report submitted by PMU to ADB will focus on the progress of implementation of the EMP, issues encountered, measures adopted, and follow-up actions required, if any, as well as the status of compliance with relevant loan covenants.

108. **The Regional Support Centers (RSCs) of NWSDB** will also assist the PMU and PIUs in implementing the project along with other stakeholders such as the local authorities, CBOs, RDA, PRDA, the Department of Irrigation, and the successor companies of Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB).

109. **Project management and supervision consultant (PMSC).** The PMSC will be engaged to work closely with and advise the PMU and PIUs in implementing the project. The PMSC will include a full-time environmental and social specialist**.**

110. **Contractor.** The contractor will be responsible for the construction and commissioning works of the intake and the new WTP. The contractor will also appoint an environment supervisor to (i) coordinate with PIU on updating the EA/EMP based on detailed designs and (ii) ensure implementation of EMP during civil works.

111. **Environmental and Social Division (ESD) of NWSDB:** The Environmental and Social Division (ESD) of NWSDB is headed by the Deputy General Manager (Environmental and Social) and supported by two Assistant General Managers (Sociology and WASH) and (Environmental and Water Resources), along with sociologists and other supporting staff.

112. The ESD promotes environmental sustainability and social responsibility in NWSDB's planning, design, construction, and operational activities. Its focus areas include safeguarding water quality, ensuring water quantity, integrating disaster and climate resilience, strengthening environmental and social safeguards, and promoting gender inclusiveness. At present, the role of the ESD in project-level safeguard implementation requires a clearer definition, as projects appear to be implementing social and environmental policies independently through dedicated staff. This institutional gap will be addressed once the division is fully operational and formally integrated into monitoring social and environmental safeguard compliance in subcomponents. The CRSWSSP will support NWSDB to further strengthen the ESD.

113. **Logistical Support and Contractor Compliance:** The EA and IA will provide all necessary logistical support to the PMU, including vehicles, office equipment, and support staff, to ensure effective project implementation, including site-level supervision, quality control, and contract administration. Day-to-day monitoring of social and environmental safeguard requirements, in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), will be undertaken by project staff.

Table 9.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

Activities	Institution Responsible
Disclosure of proposed project and anticipated social and environmental impacts on ADB website	ADB NWSDB
Disclosure of proposed project, social/environmental impacts, proposed mitigation measures in local languages	NWSDB
Disclosure of grievance redress mechanism/process	NWSDB, PMU, PIU
Finalization of designs for the sanitation subcomponent	NWSDB
Finalization of pipeline alignments	NWSDB RSC, PIU & PMU
Identification of roads for closure, existing utilities, road conditions	NWSDB RSC - O&M, PMU, PIU
Updating of safeguard documents based on detailed design	PIU & PMU
Review of updated EA and send to ADB for approval before contract award	NWSDB PMU
Clearance and disclosure of updated safeguard documents	ADB; NWSDB
Conducting transect walks through road stretches to identify the extent of impacts	PIU & PMU, Contractor
Conducting meetings at the community/household level with affected persons (APs)	PIU & PMU, Contractor
Design/implementation of detailed measurement survey (DMS) on roads identified for full/partial closure, identification of poor and vulnerable APs	PIU & PMU, RSC - O&M
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements, if any	PIU
Conducting consultations/ focus group discussions/ meetings/ workshops during DMS survey and updating safeguards documents	PIU & PMU DS and GN (if needed)
Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures	NWSDB RSC, PMU PIU, Contractor
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	PIU & PMSC, Contractor
Grievance redressal	GRC & NWSDB PMU PIU & PMSC, Contractor
Internal monitoring	NWSDB, RSC, PMU, PIU, PMSC & ESD

114. The proposed project organizational structure is presented in Figure 9.1 below.

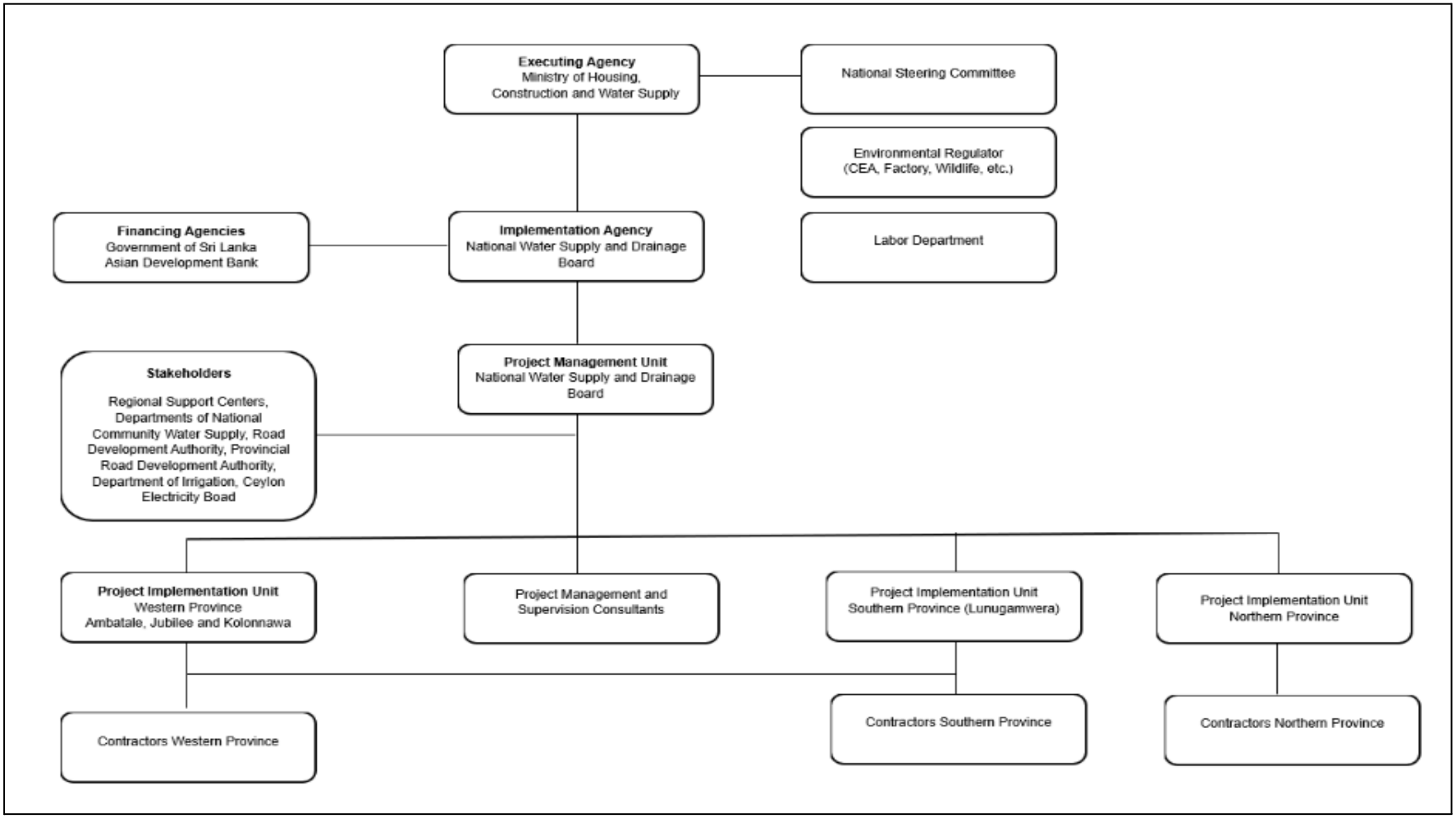


Figure 9-1: Organization Structure - Jaffna Sanitation Project

Source: Asian Development Bank

B. Capacity Building

115. Staff of the NWSDB and contractors engaged in project implementation will be required to be fully conversant with ADB Social Safeguard Policy requirements, including the avoidance and mitigation of temporary impacts. The PMU structure includes a Senior Sociologist, an Environmental Officer, and a Safety Officer, who will be responsible for ensuring compliance with social and environmental safeguard requirements throughout project implementation.

116. The social safeguard planning and implementation capacity of the NWSDB has been strengthened through the provision of technical expertise, targeted training, and continued institutional support, particularly by establishing the environmental and social division. The capacity-building measures will continue throughout the project implementation period. Prior to commencement of works, and as required during implementation, relevant technical and safeguard staff, including contractor personnel, will receive both general and task-specific training on social and environmental safeguards, pipe-laying activities, construction quality assurance, occupational health and safety, and the identification, monitoring, and mitigation of environmental and social impacts.

117. To further strengthen the capacity of the PMU and contractors, orientation and training on resettlement management will be conducted at the outset of the project. The capacity building program will cover:

(i) meaningful consultation, participation, and information disclosure.

(ii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms.

(iii) grievance redress mechanisms; and

(iv) monitoring and reporting.

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

118. The overall implementation plan of the Jaffna Sanitation subcomponent is presented in Table 10.1. Accordingly, the construction activities, both pipe laying and civil works, of the project are planned to commence in the third quarter of 2026.

Table 10.1: Project Implementation Plan – Timeline

Time Line for Project Implementation

No.	Activities	2025		2026				2027				2028				2029			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Loan Finalisation with ADB including PAC, Board, ERD and Cabinet approval for the Stage 1																		
2	Procurement Process for Wastewater Treatment Plant																		
3	Construction of Wastewater Treatment Plant																		
4	Procurement Process for Reticulation System																		
5	Construction of Reticulation System																		

119. The resettlement plan of the project is prepared in line with the overall project implementation plan (Refer Table.10.2). Accordingly, the compensation for the land acquisition and taking over of the lands will be completed before the commencement of the civil work of the project. Excavation work for pipe laying can begin only after the information on the date of construction is conveyed to each household by the contractor's note at least 7 days before the construction.

120. Public consultation meetings, especially in narrow roads, will be held to ensure the community's support towards the project implementation, contractors' tasks, and bear temporary inconvenience during construction. Monitoring and grievance redress will be an ongoing process throughout the project implementation.

Table 10.2: Implementation of Resettlement Plan - Time Frame

Resettlement Activity	2025				2026				2027				2028			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Setting up of PMU/PIU	Completed in 2011/2019															
Detailed measurement survey and census survey	Completed in 2011/2019															
Notification of cut-off date	Completed in 2011/2019															
Complete land acquisition and leasing arrangement	Starting in 2011/2019, 4 private land parcels have been acquired, and 1 is in progress. The acquisition will be completed before the commencement of construction. State lands were already cleared by the divisional secretary.															
Setting up of GRM								x								
Updating of this resettlement plan (based on the final field verification before the start of civil works)							x									
Relocation assistance during construction if houses are damaged during construction										x		x		x		x
Payment of assistance for temporary loss of income from domestic livelihood activities if houses are damaged during constructions										x		x		x		x
Consultations, disclosure, and awareness creation							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Internal monitoring							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Impact evaluation																

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

121. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will undertake concurrent monitoring of resettlement plan implementation and prepare monthly and quarterly progress reports. In addition, the monitoring process is also looking into the following: (i) communication and feedback of people; (ii) measures taken to mitigate temporary impacts and their adequacy and timeliness; (iii) use of grievance procedures; (iv) information dissemination to affected persons on benefits; and (v) implementation timetable.

122. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with people, details of surveys undertaken to assess temporary impacts, measures adopted to mitigate temporary impacts on businesses and residences, and a review of the progress of other implementation activities, including complaints/concerns/issues raised by the affected persons, will be submitted to PMU. The progress report, after being reviewed by the PMU, will be compiled and submitted as part of the quarterly progress report to ADB for review and disclosure. The quarterly progress report checklist is given in Appendix 7.

123. The PMU will submit semiannual monitoring reports until the completion of civil works and/or all resettlement activities are completed. The monitoring reports will be disclosed on ADB and NWSDB websites upon clearance by ADB. A sample template for a semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report is given in Appendix 8. The key indicator to be monitored will be whether compensation was paid for the actual duration of impact.

124. The proposed Jaffna sanitation subcomponent of CRSWSSP does not entail significant involuntary resettlement risks/ impacts of category A nature. Thus, no external independent monitoring is required.

APPENDIX 1

Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist

Activity name: Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent
Province/ district: Northern Province/ Jaffna

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
1. Will there be land acquisition?	√			4 Private lands and 4 Government lands were acquired. Acquisition of 1 private land is in progress and nearing completion. Government lands had already been obtained through lease agreements and outright transfers.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	√			Yes. All lands (private and government-owned) were surveyed, and boundaries established
3. Are the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	√			4 owners of the private lands were identified, and 3 had already paid the compensation, and the Ownership of one land is not established, and according to the LAA, compensation has been deposited at the courts 4 Government lands are owned by the Divisional Secretary.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		√		All these lands have a ROW through public access
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		√		No. All lands are bear lands
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		√		No. All lands are bear lands
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		No. All lands are bear lands
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		No. All lands are bear lands
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		No. All lands are bear lands
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?		√		No.

11. If land use is changed, will it hurt social and economic activities?		√		No.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		No.
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [√] No [ ] Yes If yes, approximately how many?				
Are any of them poor, female heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [√] No [ ] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [√] No [ ] Yes				
IR categorization of activity	Cat. A	Cat. B X	Cat. C	Category- B, due to the acquisition of private lands
Remarks/ recommendations:	Private lands are used for the project work. Hence, IR principles triggered			
Prepared by (date):	Ananda Dissanayake (10/4/2026)			

APPENDIX 2

Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

Activity name: Jaffna Sanitation Subcomponent
Province/ district: Northern Province/ Jaffna

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?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
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		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
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?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
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)		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production		√		No IPs or their activities are

system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				present within the project footprint.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
C. Identification of Special Requirements *Will the project activities include:*				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
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?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		No IPs or their activities are present within the project footprint.

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	**Anticipated positive effect**			**Anticipated negative effect**
LIST ALL PROJECT COMPONENT / ACTIVITY / OUTPUTS HERE	INDICATE EFFECTS TO IPS OR PUT N/A AS NECESSARY			
1.Pipe laying	N/A			N/A
2.WTP constructions	N/A			N/A
3.Elivated tanks and group sump constructions	N/A			N/A
IR categorization of activity	Cat. A	Cat . B	Cat. C X	**Category C**
Remarks/ recommendations:	Indigenous Peoples (IP) in Sri Lanka are limited to a few locations in the Uva and Eastern Provinces, and they are now largely integrated with the majority ethnic groups—Sinhalese and Tamils.			
Prepared by (date):	Ananda Dissanayake (4/10/2026)			

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

APPENDIX 3

(a) Community Consultation Meetings Minutes - Eachchamoddai GND (J66)

Item	Description
Project	Proposed Sanitation Improvement Project – Jaffna
DDR Component	Stakeholder Consultation
Sanitation Cluster	PS-05
GN Division	Eachchamoddai (J66)
Date & Time	12 December 2025, 10.00 a.m.
Venue	Community Centre, Eachchamoddai GN Division (near Maravakkulam)
Participants	Community leaders and representatives, ADB DDR consultants, JKWSSP project staff
Consultation Method	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A. Issues Raised, Community Feedback, and Project Considerations

No.	Topic / Issue	Community Views and Concerns	Project Response / Considerations for DDR
1	Awareness of the Project	Participants recalled that household-level surveys and marking of sewer lines and inspection chambers were conducted about 10 years ago during the initial project phase.	Project confirmed the earlier design stage surveys and clarified the revised scope under current ADB financing.
2	Importance of the Sanitation Project	Community expressed strong support and relief that the long-awaited wastewater collection and treatment system for Jaffna is moving forward after years of delay.	Community support noted; project identified as a high-priority urban sanitation intervention.
3	Existing Sanitation Conditions	Most toilet pits are old and unsealed, contributing to groundwater contamination. Even sealed pits require frequent emptying and pose operational challenges.	Centralized sewerage system expected to substantially reduce groundwater pollution and health risks.
4	Cost of Septic Pit Maintenance	Emptying sealed pits costs approximately LKR 7,500 per service and is required about twice per year, creating a financial burden on households.	Project expected to reduce long-term household sanitation costs by eliminating reliance on pit emptying.
5	Septic Sludge Disposal	Limited capacity of JMC for safe sludge disposal; sludge is often dumped at municipal solid waste disposal sites.	Sewerage system will reduce pressure on JMC sludge management and associated environmental risks.
6	Housing and Land Use Regulations	Minimum plot size for residential housing (9 perches) may be reduced to 6 perches once sewerage system is operational, easing housing constraints.	Potential indirect benefit of improved sanitation infrastructure acknowledged.
7	Monsoon-related Sanitation Issues	Toilet pits frequently flood during monsoon seasons, causing serious health and sanitation problems.	Sewerage system expected to improve resilience during monsoon periods.
8	Construction-Phase Impacts	Temporary impacts during pipe laying are unavoidable but acceptable, as the community has prior experience from water supply pipeline works.	Construction impacts considered manageable with appropriate planning and communication.
9	Road Access and Traffic	Most roads are ring roads; full road closures may not be necessary.	Traffic and access management plans to consider

		Dead-end roads can be managed with targeted mitigation measures.	road typology during construction.
10	Temporary Parking During Construction	Community centres and GN office premises could be used as temporary parking areas if house access is blocked; security arrangements are required.	Suggestion to be considered in contractor traffic and site management plans.
11	Need for Updated Household Verification	Significant changes to houses and plots have occurred since initial surveys; inspection chamber and outlet locations should be rechecked.	DDR to recommend updated household-level verification prior to construction.
12	Drinking Water Supply	Area depends mainly on JMC common water posts, with limited supply hours (about two hours per day); households pay a monthly tariff.	Water supply constraints noted as part of baseline conditions.
13	Household Utility Connections	Many households have applied for individual NWSDB water connections; electricity supply from the national grid is available.	Existing utility coverage documented for DDR baseline.

B. Key Outcomes and Community Position

- Strong community support for the sanitation project and its timely implementation
- Recognition of significant public health, environmental, and financial benefits
- Acceptance of temporary construction-phase inconveniences, provided impacts are well managed
- Request for updated household-level verification prior to construction
- Willingness to cooperate with the project during implementation

D. Photos





(b) Community Consultation Meetings Minutes – Reclamation West GND (J69)

Item	Description
Project	Proposed Sanitation Improvement Project – Jaffna
DDR Component	Stakeholder Consultation
Sanitation Cluster	PS-10
GN Division	Reclamation West (J69)
Date & Time	12 December 2025, 11.00 a.m.
Venue	Grama Niladhari Office, Reclamation West GN Division
Participants	Community leaders and representatives, Grama Niladhari (J69), Economic Development Officer (J69), ADB DDR consultants, JKWSSP project staff
Consultation Method	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A. Issues Raised, Community Feedback, and Project Considerations

No.	Topic / Issue	Community Views and Concerns	Project Response / Considerations for DDR
1	Awareness of the Project	Participants recalled household visits and marking of sewer lines and inspection chambers carried out approximately 10 years ago during initial project preparation.	Project confirmed earlier design-stage surveys and explained the revised scope under current ADB financing.
2	Importance of the Sanitation Project	Community expressed strong satisfaction that the long-awaited sewerage system for Jaffna is moving toward implementation.	Strong community support noted for DDR documentation.
3	Settlement Characteristics	Gurunagar area (five GN Divisions) is located on reclaimed lagoon land and is among the most densely populated settlements nationally.	High-density settlement identified as a priority area for centralized sanitation.
4	Space Constraints for Sanitation	Houses are overcrowded with very limited space for on-site sanitation facilities.	Off-site sewerage system recognized as the most viable sanitation solution.
5	Flooding Conditions	Flooding is not a major issue due to proximity to the lagoon.	Baseline condition noted for DDR; sanitation issues primarily due to density, not flooding.
6	Existing Sanitation Conditions	Most toilet pits are old and unsealed, contributing to groundwater contamination risks.	Sewerage system expected to reduce contamination and public health risks.
7	Sealed Pit Challenges	Sealed pits reduce contamination but require frequent emptying and create operational challenges.	Project expected to eliminate reliance on sealed pits in serviced areas.
8	Cost of Septic Pit Emptying	Emptying sealed pits costs approximately LKR 7,500 per service and is required about twice per year.	Long-term household sanitation cost savings anticipated under the project.
9	Access Constraints for Gully Bowsers	Congested settlement limits access for septic waste emptying vehicles.	Centralized sewerage system will address access-related operational constraints.
10	Request for Phase Prioritization	Community requested that GN Divisions J68 and J69 be included under Phase 01 of the project.	Request noted for consideration during project phasing and prioritization.
11	Pumping Station Location	Participants recognized the previously identified pumping station site and sought clarification on its scale.	Project confirmed underground pumping station with

			submersible pumps and minimal disturbance.
12	Construction-Phase Impacts	Temporary impacts during pipe laying are unavoidable but acceptable based on prior experience with water supply works.	Construction impacts considered manageable with standard mitigation measures.
13	Drinking Water Sources	Drinking water mainly sourced from JMC common water posts and small-scale RO vendors.	Water supply conditions documented as part of DDR baseline.
14	Water Supply Duration and Cost	Water supplied for about two hours per day; households spend approximately LKR 500–600 per month on drinking water.	Baseline expenditure and service levels recorded.
15	Dug Wells	Dug wells exist but water is unsuitable for use due to sewage and wastewater contamination.	Reinforces need for improved sanitation infrastructure.
16	Livelihood Profile	Fisheries identified as the primary livelihood in the Gurunagar area.	Livelihood context recorded for social baseline and impact assessment.

B. Overall Community Position

Aspect	**Summary**
Community Support	Strong support for the sanitation project
Acceptance of Temporary Impacts	Construction-related inconveniences accepted if properly managed
Key Requests	Phase 01 prioritization for J68 and J69 GN Divisions; clear communication during construction
Implementation Expectation	Early and timely implementation of the project

D. Photo





(c) Community Consultation Meetings Minutes – Chundukuli South GND (J75)

Item	Description
Project	Proposed Sanitation Improvement Project – Jaffna
DDR Component	Stakeholder Consultation
Sanitation Cluster	PS-09
GN Division	Chundukuli South (J75)
Date & Time	12 December 2025, 12.00 noon
Venue	Grama Niladhari Office, Chundukuli South GN Division
Participants	Community leaders and representatives, Grama Niladhari (J75), Economic Development Officer (J75), ADB DDR consultants, JKWSSP project staff
Consultation Method	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A. Issues Raised, Community Feedback, and Project Considerations

No.	Topic / Issue	Community Views and Concerns	Project Response / Considerations for DDR
1	Awareness of Previous Surveys	Participants could not recall household surveys conducted about 10 years ago, as many residents are young or newly settled in the area.	Project confirmed earlier surveys and committed to conduct updated household verification prior to construction.
2	Need for Centralized Sewerage	Community emphasized the necessity of a centralized wastewater system due to limited space and inadequate on-site sanitation.	Centralized sewerage recognized as essential intervention for the area.
3	Monsoon-Related Flooding	Seasonal flooding worsens hygiene conditions due to poor wastewater and sewerage management.	Sewerage system expected to improve sanitation resilience during monsoon periods.
4	Condition of Existing Toilet Pits	Many pits are old and assumed to be sealed but are, in fact, poorly constructed and not fully sealed.	Risk of groundwater contamination acknowledged in the DDR baseline.
5	Groundwater Contamination Risk	Improper pits allow sewage to infiltrate groundwater.	Sewerage system expected to reduce groundwater pollution.
6	Pit Emptying Experience	Some households emptied pits only after approximately seven years, revealing poor pit performance.	Highlights inadequacy of existing on-site sanitation systems.
7	Domestic Water Sources	Dug wells are used for domestic (non-drinking) purposes despite contamination risks.	Water use patterns documented for baseline conditions.
8	Drinking Water Sources	Drinking water obtained mainly from JMC common water taps and RO water vendors.	Dependency on communal and purchased water recorded.
9	Access Constraints	Narrow internal roads prevent gully bowsers from accessing households.	Centralized sewerage will eliminate need for gully bowser access.
10	Road Conditions	Roads are concrete-surfaced; community requested avoidance of damage during pipe-laying works.	Road reinstatement included as a key construction obligation.
11	Construction-Phase Impacts	Temporary construction impacts acknowledged as unavoidable.	Standard construction impact mitigation measures to be applied.

12	Noise and Dust Environment	Area has no industries and is generally quiet and residential in nature.	Low baseline noise and dust levels noted for impact assessment.
13	Community Activity Patterns	Community activity is largely limited to daytime and early evening hours (up to around 9.00 p.m.).	Timing considerations to be incorporated into construction planning.
14	Livelihood Characteristics	Majority of residents depend on daily wage employment, mainly in construction and informal sectors.	Livelihood profile recorded for social baseline.

B. Overall Community Position

Aspect	**Summary**
Community Support	Strong support for the sanitation project
Acceptance of Temporary Impacts	Construction-related inconveniences accepted if roads are properly reinstated
Key Requests	Updated household verification; protection and reinstatement of concrete roads
Implementation Expectation	Timely implementation of the centralized sewerage system

D. Photo





(d) Community Consultation Meetings Minutes – Fort GND (J81)

Item	Description
Project	Proposed Sanitation Improvement Project – Jaffna
DDR Component	Stakeholder Consultation
Sanitation Cluster	PS-13
GN Division	Fort (J81)
Date & Time	12 December 2025, 3.00 p.m.
Venue	Grama Niladhari Office, Fort GN Division
Participants	Community leaders and representatives, Grama Niladhari, Economic Development Officer, ADB DDR consultants, JKWSSP project staff
Consultation Method	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A. Issues Raised, Community Feedback, and Project Considerations

No.	Topic / Issue	Community Views and Concerns	Project Response / Considerations for DDR
1	Importance of Centralized Sewerage	Participants strongly emphasized the necessity of a centralized off-site wastewater collection and treatment system, particularly as Fort GN forms part of the core Jaffna town area.	Centralized sewerage identified as critical urban infrastructure for Jaffna town.
2	Coverage of Urban Core	Fort GN includes residential, commercial, and institutional areas within Jaffna town.	High urban importance noted for prioritization and impact assessment.
3	Condition of Existing Toilet Pits	Majority of toilet pits are old and not properly sealed.	High risk of environmental and public health impacts noted.
4	Sealed Pit Operational Challenges	Recently constructed sealed pits require frequent emptying, creating financial burden on households.	Project expected to eliminate dependence on on-site pits in serviced areas.
5	JMC Service Capacity	JMC has limited capacity to provide timely septic waste emptying services.	Centralized system expected to reduce service pressure on JMC.
6	Monsoon-Related Groundwater Seepage	Elevated groundwater levels during monsoon cause even sealed pits to fill rapidly, requiring monthly emptying.	Seasonal risk noted; centralized system offers long-term solution.
7	Commercial Establishments	Shops and commercial entities face difficulties in managing wastewater and strongly expect centralized sewerage services.	Economic benefits of improved sanitation recognized.
8	University Hostel Facilities	University of Jaffna hostels accommodating around 360 students face critical wastewater management issues.	Institutional sanitation risk noted for DDR impact analysis.
9	Hotels and Lodging Facilities	Hotels discharge wastewater openly or partially treated due to inadequate on-site treatment capacity.	Environmental compliance risks documented.
10	Monsoon-Season Impacts	Wastewater management becomes particularly difficult during monsoon periods for both households and businesses.	Seasonal impacts to be considered in design and phasing.
11	Urban Development Constraints	Lack of off-site sewerage hinders sustainable economic and urban development of Jaffna town.	Project identified as enabling infrastructure for urban growth.

12	Community Support	Strong support expressed by residential, commercial, and institutional stakeholders.	High stakeholder acceptance recorded.

B. Overall Community Position

Aspect	Summary
Community Support	Strong and unanimous support for the project
Acceptance of Temporary Impacts	Construction-phase inconveniences accepted in view of long-term benefits
Key Expectations	Early availability of centralized sewerage services for urban core
Development Perspective	Project viewed as essential for sustainable urban and economic development

7. Photo





(e) Community Consultation Meetings Minutes – Community Adjacent to Wastewater Treatment Plant- Kallundai New Settlement (J35 & J36 GN Divisions)

Item	Description
Project	Proposed Sanitation Improvement Project – Jaffna
DDR Component	Stakeholder Consultation
Sanitation Cluster	Community Adjacent to Wastewater Treatment Plant
GN Divisions	Kallundai New Settlement (J35 and J36)
Date & Time	13 December 2025, 10.00 a.m.
Venue	Community Centre, Kallundai New Settlement
Participants	Community members (J35 & J36), ADB DDR consultants, JKWSSP project staff
Consultation Method	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A. Issues Raised, Community Feedback, and Project Considerations

No.	Topic / Issue	Community Views and Concerns	Project Response / Considerations for DDR
1	Project Awareness	Community was informed about the sanitation project, WWTP location, approvals obtained, and current scope under ADB financing.	Information dissemination recorded; clarifications provided during consultation.
2	Exclusion from Original Project Scope	Settlement did not exist at the time of original project planning and was therefore not included in wastewater coverage.	Status noted; inclusion request to be considered in project planning and phasing.
3	Settlement Background	Settlement established with ~65 relocated households; now expanded to ~97 families due to formation of sub-families.	High density and growth trends recorded for DDR baseline.
4	Limited Land Availability	Limited plot sizes force shared housing and construction of annexes and semi-permanent structures.	Space constraints strengthen case for centralized sanitation services.
5	Flooding During Monsoon	Severe monsoon flooding affects houses and internal roads.	Flood risk identified as a key environmental and social issue.
6	Lagoon Proximity and Drainage	Settlement located near lagoon; upstream stormwater flows toward settlement.	Drainage constraints noted for design coordination.
7	Saltwater Intrusion Bund	Saltwater intrusion bund restricts free stormwater discharge to lagoon, worsening flooding.	Need for coordination with Irrigation Department identified.
8	JMC Solid Waste Dumping Site	Stormwater runoff from nearby dumping site flows toward settlement, often mixed with waste; flies are a year-round issue.	Environmental nuisance and health risk recorded for DDR.
9	WWTP Access Road Design	Community expects elevated access road from AB21 and parallel drainage to intercept stormwater.	Drainage integration to be considered in WWTP access road design.
10	Flood Mitigation Expectation	Elevated road and drainage expected to significantly reduce flooding within settlement.	Co-benefit potential noted; expectations to be managed through design and communication.
11	Request for Multi-Stakeholder Engagement	Community requested stakeholder meeting involving Irrigation Department to manage bund gate operations.	Recommendation for inter-agency coordination noted.

12	Drinking Water Supply	No piped water; Pradeshiya Sabha supplies water via bowser twice weekly at ~LKR 500 per filling.	High water cost and service vulnerability recorded.
13	Water Supply Reliability	Bowser supply is irregular when Pradeshiya Sabha faces operational issues.	Water security risk noted.
14	NWSDB Water Connections	Most households have applied; ~5 applications rejected due to lack of access roads.	Project agreed to review rejected cases and explore solutions.
15	Livelihood Profile	Livelihoods mainly in construction (skilled/unskilled) and fishing.	Socioeconomic baseline recorded.
16	Livelihood Development Needs	Community requested support for skills development and small/self-employment opportunities.	Livelihood enhancement needs noted for consideration.
17	Internal Roads and Drainage	Internal roads are low-lying, poorly surfaced, and frequently flooded; drainage patterns inadequate.	Infrastructure improvement needs recorded.
18	Overall Expectations	Community expects support for drinking water, wastewater management, and stormwater/flood mitigation.	Integrated service expectations documented for DDR.

B. Overall Community Position

Aspect	Summary
Inclusion in Sanitation Program	Strong request for inclusion of Kallundai New Settlement in the sanitation program at the earliest possible phase.
Drinking Water Concerns	High concern regarding the affordability and reliability of drinking water supplied through bowser services; expectation for priority provision of NWSDB household water connections.
Stormwater and Flood Management	Strong expectations for improved stormwater management, including: • Design of treatment plant–related infrastructure (access road and drainage) to contribute to flood mitigation • Coordinated action with the Irrigation Department to manage stormwater discharge and saltwater intrusion bund operations • Improvement of internal road levels and drainage networks to reduce water stagnation
Community Development Needs	Expectation for community development initiatives, including skill training, support for small industries, and promotion of self-employment opportunities to strengthen livelihood sustainability.
Community Engagement	Willingness of the community to engage with the project and relevant agencies to address sanitation, water supply, and flooding issues.

D. Photo





(f) Community Consultation Meetings Minutes – Treated Wastewater Re-use for Agriculture Manipay West Farmer Organization Area

Item	Description
Project	Proposed Sanitation Improvement Project – Jaffna
DDR Component	Stakeholder Consultation
Sanitation Cluster	Treated Wastewater Re-use (Agricultural Users)
Location	Manipay West
Date & Time	13 December 2025, 12.00 noon
Venue	Sandilipay Agrarian Service Centre
Participants	Leaders and members of Manipay West Farmer Organization, Agrarian Development Officer (Sandilipay ASC), ADB DDR consultants, JKWSSP project staff
Consultation Method	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A. Issues Raised, Community Feedback, and Project Considerations

No.	Topic / Issue	Community Views and Concerns	Project Response / Considerations for DDR
1	Awareness of Treated Water Re-use Concept	Participants were briefed on the sanitation project, WWTP location, approvals, and the concept of re-using treated wastewater for agriculture.	Information dissemination recorded; concept re-introduced due to time lapse since earlier consultations.
2	Recall of Previous Consultations	Farmers could not clearly recall earlier meetings as they occurred long ago and FO leadership has since changed.	Need for renewed and continuous engagement noted.
3	Acceptance of Treated Water Re-use	Strong acceptance and welcome of treated wastewater reuse for farming purposes.	High stakeholder acceptance recorded.
4	Suitability of Manipay West	Area identified as highly suitable due to intensive vegetable and field crop cultivation during dry season and rainfed paddy during Maha.	Area suitability confirmed for reuse planning.
5	Farmer Organization Profile	Around 600 farmers under Manipay West FO; average landholding ~40 perches.	Smallholder context recorded for DDR baseline.
6	Paddy Cultivation Pattern	About 700 acres of rainfed paddy cultivated only during Maha season; no dry-season paddy due to lack of irrigation tanks.	Single-season paddy constraint documented.
7	Paddy Yield	Average yield around 1,920 kg per acre using BG varieties (4-month maturity).	Productivity baseline noted.
8	Dry-Season Crop Cultivation	Vegetables and field crops cultivated on ~350 acres of upper land and ~300 acres of paddy land after harvest.	Dry-season cropping dependence documented.
9	Existing Irrigation Source	Irrigation depends on agro-wells with limited capacity.	Groundwater limitation highlighted.
10	Dry-Season Water Stress	July–September is identified as an extreme dry period, severely constraining irrigation.	Seasonal water stress noted for risk assessment.
11	Irrigation Costs	Farmers use kerosene pumps (~5 litres per irrigation); crops like onion require up to ~25 irrigations per cycle.	High irrigation cost baseline documented.
12	Expected Benefits of Re-use	Treated water expected to expand cultivation area, reduce crop failure	Livelihood and productivity benefits recognized.

		risk, and lower irrigation costs if supplied under pressure.	
13	Additional Area Proposal	Farmers proposed inclusion of “Kelankamam” area within Manipay West FO due to proximity and high crop potential.	Expansion request noted for feasibility consideration.
14	Water Distribution Design	Request for additional branch pipelines from main line to avoid open canals and reduce water loss.	Design inputs to be considered in reuse system planning.
15	Water Outlets	Request for designated outlet points identified jointly with farmers for hose connections.	Participatory outlet planning recommended.
16	Pipeline Protection	Suggestion to bury pipelines ~3 feet underground to prevent damage from farming activities.	Practical design suggestion recorded.
17	Operation & Maintenance Capacity	FO not capable of maintaining large pipelines independently.	Need for project/NWSDB support during initial O&M phase noted.
18	Cost Recovery Mechanism	Proposal to install water meters at outlets and collect user charges for maintenance through FO.	Potential cost-recovery model documented.
19	Role of Farmer Organization	FO expected to organize farmers, coordinate water use, and support system management.	Institutional role recognized.
20	Capacity Building Needs	Request for training on irrigation management, pipes/accessories, and efficient use of treated water.	Capacity-building requirement recorded.
21	Implementation Timeline	Strong request for early completion and timely supply of treated water.	Urgency and farmer expectations noted.

B. Overall Community Position

Aspect	**Summary**
Acceptance of Re-use	Strong acceptance of treated wastewater reuse for agriculture
Area Suitability	Manipay West confirmed as highly suitable; request to include Kelankamam area
Key Constraints	Severe dry-season water scarcity and high irrigation costs
Design Expectations	Direct pipe supply, multiple outlets, protected pipelines, and reliable O&M support
Capacity Building	Strong demand for farmer training and complementary irrigation support
Implementation Priority	Early project completion and commencement of treated water supply

D. Photo





APPENDIX 4

Comparative Analysis of SPS, 2009, and NIRP, 2001

S. No	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statements (SPS) (2009)	Sri Lanka National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001	Remarks (Differences and Gaps between ADB SPS and NIRP and Action Taken in the RP to Bridge the Gap)
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible and minimized by exploring project and design alternatives	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or reduced as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.	No difference between ADB Policy and NIRP on this principle.
2	Early screening to identify IR impacts and risks; Survey/census of displaced persons, including gender analysis, to be conducted to determine the scope of resettlement planning	A comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan is required if 20 or more families are affected. If less than 20 families are affected, the policy still applies but a plan can be prepared to a lesser level of detail. Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to.	NIRP does not explicitly specify the process/methodology (e.g. early screening or surveys) for scoping or identification of IR impacts and risks, including those on women and other vulnerable persons, unlike ADB policy. However, it does require the scope of land acquisition and resettlement (number of affected families) to be identified. The RP has undertaken early screening and identification of IR impacts, including those on vulnerable persons, through census surveys of affected businesses
3	Carry out meaningful consultation with affected persons (AP) - with special emphasis on vulnerable APs, host communities and NGOs to ensure their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement program. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of APs' concerns. Undertake 'social preparation' wherever impacts and risks are highly sensitive	Policy principles: Affected persons should be fully involved in selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation, and development options at the earliest opportunity. Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities. To assist those affected to be economically and socially integrated into the host communities, participatory measures should be designed and implemented. A stated policy objective relates to grievance redressal: "To make all affected people aware of processes available for redress of grievances that are easily accessible and immediately responsive."	NIRP does not mention the need for 'meaningful consultation' with vulnerable APs and NGOs. The Resettlement Plan for the project is based on a consultation process with all stakeholders (affected persons, including women and other vulnerable persons, NWSDB, local community, NGOs, etc.).It specifies that consultation shall be a continuous process at all stages of the project cycle, such as the design stage, implementation, and post implementation phase, including the monitoring phase. The Resettlement Plan has special provisions for grievance redress procedures, which include the formation of a Grievance Redress Committee in line with ADB policy principles and NIRP policy objectives.
4	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms	Policy objectives: The livelihoods of the displaced persons should be re-established, and the standard of living improved no impoverishment of people shall result	No difference between ADB Policy and NIRP objectives on this aspect.

	relative to pre-project levels	as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition for development purposes by the State.	
5	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected people. Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their living standards.	No difference between ADB Policy and NIRP on this principle.
6	Develop procedures in transparent and equitable manner if land acquisition is through a negotiated settlement to ensure same or better livelihood status of AP	Policy objectives highlight the need for a "consultative, transparent and accountable IR process with a time frame agreed to by the Project Executing Agency and the APs" and that "the livelihoods of displaced persons should be re-established and the standard of living improved."	NIRP makes no mention of 'land acquisition through negotiated settlement. In case of the subcomponent, no land acquisition or displacement is envisaged; hence, the issues of negotiated settlement or livelihoods of displaced people do not apply.
7	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.	Affected people who do not have a documented title to land should receive fair and just treatment.	The NIRP broadly concurs with ADB on the issue, though less explicitly. The Entitlement Matrix provides for compensation to all affected persons irrespective of their legal status. The date of the DMS survey is the cut-off date and affected persons listed on the cut-off-date will be eligible for assistance.
8.	Prepare RP elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule	<u>Institutional Responsibilities</u> The Project Executing Agencies (PEAs) will be responsible for complying with all the requirements for planning and implementing resettlement according to the NIRP. The PEAs that have significant resettlement in their projects will establish Resettlement Units with adequately trained staff. <u>Monitoring and Evaluation</u> A system of internal monitoring should be established by PEAs to monitor implementation of Resettlement Action Plans, including budget, schedule and delivery of entitlements, consultation, grievances and benefits. A further system of external monitoring and evaluation by an independent party should be established to assess the overall outcome of resettlement activities.	NIRP and ADB policy do not differ on this, though NIRP mentions these under different heads.
9.	Disclose the draft resettlement plan (RP) before project appraisal, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and	The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) will review and approve the Resettlement Action Plans prepared by the PEAs, and "make plans publicly available".	Though NIRP states that plans are to be made available to the public, it does not go into specifics of how such disclosure is to be undertaken.

	a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose final RP to APs and other stakeholders.		The resettlement plan along with the eligibility and entitlement will be disclosed to the affected persons.
10.	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	Project Executing Agencies should bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.	No difference between ADB Policy and NIRP on this principle.
11.	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RP under close supervision.	Replacement land should be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land; in the absence of replacement land cash compensation should be an option for all APs. Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income should be based on full replacement cost and should be paid promptly. This should include transaction costs. Refer S. No. 8 for NIRP provisions related to internal monitoring and supervision of resettlement.	NIRP does not mention that compensation and entitlements are to be paid or provided before physical or economic displacement. The resettlement plan specifies that payment of compensation and assistances should be completed prior to commencement civil works.
12.	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and whether objectives are achieved by taking into account baseline conditions and results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Refer S. No. 8 for NIRP provisions related to internal monitoring and external monitoring and evaluation. In addition, NIRP states: Monitoring and evaluation reports should be reviewed by PEA, CEA and Ministry of Land Development (MLD) and action taken to make improvements where indicated. Affected persons and other stakeholders should be consulted in monitoring and evaluation.	Unlike ADB policy, NIRP does not mention the need for public disclosure of monitoring reports. However, NIRP mentions a requirement for external monitoring, which is required only for Category A projects as per ADB SPS 2009. The RP has detailed provision for a monitoring. The PMU will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation and internal monitoring through PIU.

APPENDIX 5

Sample Grievance Registration Format

The _____Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.

Date		**Place of registration**			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		**Gender**	* Male * Female	**Age**	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below: If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or an update on your comment/grievance?					
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY					
Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)					
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic					
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance					
Action Taken:					
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No				

Means of Disclosure:

APPENDIX 6

Sample Monitoring Template

The monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to ADB as part of the quarterly progress report by the PMU. It will include: (1) the list of affected persons, with compensation and assistance due to each and details of payment with signed receipts annexed to the report, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) list of affected common facilities, plan to restore access and/or actions taken to restore access to the same or facilities of equal quality elsewhere; (3) list of roads for closure and actions planned / taken to minimize disturbance; (4) details of consultations held with affected persons (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken; (5) details of grievances registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRC meetings held; (6) details of information disclosure and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behavior change, if any; and (7) any other relevant information showing Resettlement Plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation.

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB and PMU websites		
3	Circulation of summary Resettlement Plan in local languages to all stakeholders		
A. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Cell and Committee established		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons and assistance due		
4	Finalization of road excavation plan and full or partial closure of road; mitigation measures proposed		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per amounts specified in Resettlement Plan		
6	Affected persons received assistance for the duration of impact		
7	Payment of assistance (Number of affected persons)		

8	Grievances No. of grievances registered; No. of grievances redressed; Outstanding complaints; Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
9	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per plan		
C. Monitoring			
1	Survey on socio-economic status of affected persons completed and compared with baseline survey results		
2	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with Resettlement Plan implementation completed		
D. Labor			
1	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
2	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

Note

Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts and other details.

APPENDIX 7

Social Safeguards QPR Checklist[4]

Activity	Yes / No	Remarks (If Answer Is **No**)
A. For subcomponent packages under bidding		
1. RPs/DDRs/IPPs cleared by ADB?		
2. RPs/DDRs/IPPs included in the bidding documents?		
3. RP includes cut-off-date?		
4. Are there changes in the scope of work of the cleared RPs/DDRs/IPPs?		
5. ID cards prepared for APs and distributed?		
6. Are specific actions identified in RP/IPP, if any, that are required of the contractor for impact avoidance or mitigation, incorporated in bid documents?		
7. BOQ line item includes any requirements specified in RP/DDR/IPP?		
8. RP/IPP disclosed in form and language understood by stakeholders and affected persons (APs)?		
9. Consultations with stakeholders and affected persons/IP held?		
10. Is the GRM in place and GRC constituted?		
For subcomponent packages with contracts awarded (no works yet)		
1. All NOCs/land transfers obtained?		
2. All compensation and assistances paid in full?		
3. Detailed measurement survey conducted jointly by contractor, project consultant and PMU/PIU?		
4. All community concerns and grievances related to specific sites mitigated through consultations or agreed actions?		
5. All common property resources (CPR, including small shrines, trees of worship etc.) identified and plan for continued access prepared?		
6. Each contractor designated social safeguards and grievance registration officer?		

[4] This checklist should provide the Project's general compliance to safeguards during the reporting period. The indicators are aligned with project loan agreement, PAM, RPs and ADB's Sustainable Development Safeguards Division Safeguards project performance rating. The detailed social safeguards compliance status should be provided in the semi-annual social monitoring report.

7. For DBO packages, detailed design completed and updated RP/DDR/IPP submitted to ADB?		
8. For DBO packages, serial no. 1-6 accomplished?		
For subcomponent packages with contracts awarded and works on-goi ng		
1. Contractors have appointed social safeguards and grievance registration officer per subcomponent package?		
2. Site-specific signages with date of start and end of construction and contact number for grievances and safety instructions for general public posted onsite?		
3. Grievance registration register available at each work site?		
4. Site fencing/protection works etc. undertaken before start of physical construction work?		
5. Contractors provided PMU/PIU with a notification/incident report of any grievance or unanticipated impact within 24 hours?		
6. Reports of complaints/grievances reported monthly to PMU?		
7. Records of information disclosure/consultations submitted by PIUs to PMU monthly?		
8. Records of site inspection by PIU and DSC submitted to PMU monthly?		
9. Records of site inspection by PMC submitted to PMU monthly?		

APPENDIX 8

Outline of Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

Following requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the *Operations Manual* section on safeguard policy (OM F1), borrowers/clients are required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. For projects categorized as A or B in Involuntary Resettlement and/or Indigenous People, the Borrowers/clients are required to submit semi-annual monitoring reports for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (IR) and with the current status of project implementation phase.

This outline can be used for periodic monitoring report (semiannual) and RP completion report to start the civil works in the impacted areas. A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

A. Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

B. Background of the Report and Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- Background/context of the monitoring report which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards impacts.
- Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable
- Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

C. Scope of Impacts

This section outlines the detail of

- Scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts,
- Vulnerability status of the affected people/communities,
- Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final RP(s).

D. Compensation and Rehabilitation[5]

This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan. This includes:

- Payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes, etc. to the entitled persons;

- Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan.

Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

[5] Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report this activity might not yet started. Provide the information on the expected date the activity to be conducted instead.

E. Public participation and consultation

This section describes public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with APs during RP finalization after the completion of detail design; the numbers of activities conducted; issues raised during consultations and responses provided by the project team, implementing NGOs, project support consultants, contractors, etc.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

This section described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved RP. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints receive, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attentions should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

G. Institutional Arrangement

This section describes the actual implementation or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit/ team and appointment of staff in the EA/IA; implementation of the GRM and its committee; supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, the roles of NGO and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

H. Monitoring Results - Findings

This section describes the summary and key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of IR compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of IR rehabilitation measures including serviced housing sites, house reconstruction, livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, RP, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building, etc.). It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g., IR impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

I. Compliance Status

This section will summarize the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) on SR 2 and the approved final RP(s).

J. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure

This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on during the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lessons learned to improve future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table of required actions should be provided

Appendices

(i) List of Affected Persons and Entitlements
(ii) Summary of RP with entitlement matrix
(iii) Copies of AP's certification of payment (signed by the APs)
(iv) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations
(v) Summary of complaints received and solution status.