Social Screening Report: Central Canal Rehabilitation

Strategic Cities Development Project, Kandy City Region

MINISTRY OF MEGAPOLIS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
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1. Background

Strategic Cities Development Project has been initiated by the Government of Sri Lanka to respond to some of the current urban problems and the emerging needs of a Middle Income Country that it aspires to achieve in the medium term whilst addressing the long term goals of sustainability, inclusion and poverty reduction. The total project cost amounting to USD 192.08 MN is co-financed by the GOSL with USD 45.08 MN and the IDA credit facility of USD 147 MN managed by the World Bank (Project ID: P130548).

The above objective is to be materialized through developing a system of competitive and strategically linked cities of Sri Lanka. This concept of systemic urban development underscores triggering strategic or purposive linkages between and among the selected cities towards achieving the stated development outcomes of the project over and above the physical outputs and thereby contributing to cause or reinforce positive impacts. In this connections the cities are placed within a framework of City Region instead of confining interventions to administrative boundaries of the local government authorities under whose jurisdiction the cities are situated.

2. Sub-Project Description

1.1 Introduction: Storm Water Drain Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of Central Canal (*Meda Ela*) has been designed to improve the city's major drainage infrastructure and flood control system on the one hand and enhance capacity of the Kandy Municipal Council to manage and deliver services. It is part of a larger intervention for drainage improvement involving (a) the rehabilitation of the connected upper streams (Rajapihilla and Heelpankandura), and (b) the rehabilitation of existing silt traps (Lower Mahamaya, and Lower Red Culvert) and construction of new silt traps (Upper Red Culvert, Upper Hilllwood, Upper Mahamaya) which are screened separately.

Under this particular sub-project the following activity has been prioritized:

- Rehabilitation of Kandy City Drainage Canal *Meda Ela*

The sub-project will directly benefit the city population totaling 108,000 including in particular the population in 10 GN Divisions where the canal goes through, and an estimated 350,000 commuters. The district's population of 1.37 Mn would be among the indirect beneficiaries. The beneficiary population is multi-ethnic and multi-religious.

1.2 Existing Conditions of Facility

The existing drainage system "*Meda Ela*" (Central Canal) of Kandy City is an open channel in most places while in some areas it passes through sub-surface tunnels. It is undersized,

deteriorated, silted up, has eroded bed and banks, bottlenecks, and shows signs of potential collapse. It therefore cannot take the monsoon rain without causing floods.

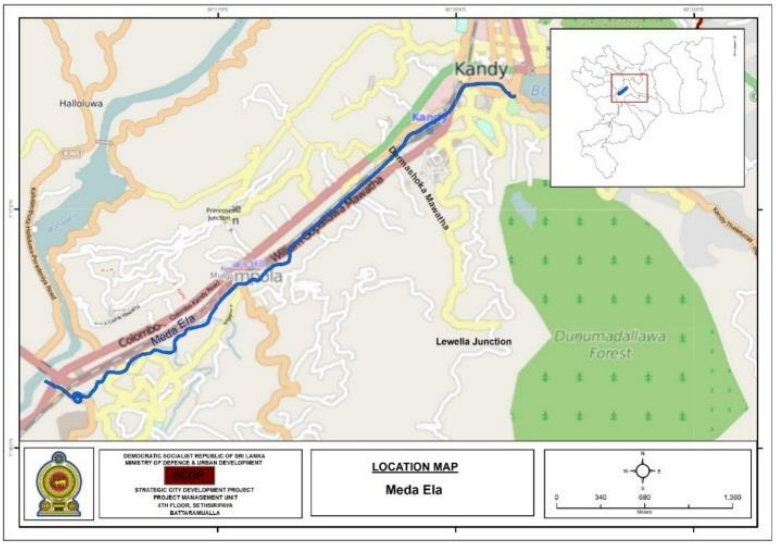

Figure 1. Site Map of Proposed Activity: Central Canal

There are 473 houses and small business places constructed on either side of the canal. Small cross bridges have been constructed connecting the roads and houses. The houses experience periodic floods, unpleasant smell of polluted water. Wastewater is discharged directly to the canal without first being treated for effluents. Many households complained that with every heavy rain their houses go under two feet of flood water, and it takes 2 to 3 hours for it to subside. Yet, the bad odour is left for days. The number of houses affected by periodic floods has been counted as 262.

Table 1. No. of Households Affected by Floods according to GN Divisions

GN Division	No. of Households on Canal Banks	No. of Households Inundated
Katukale	41	16
Deiyannewela	130	90
Suduhumpola	5	5
Mulgampola	125	85
Nagastanna	32	20
Udabowala	10	6
IhalaKatukele	98	32
Welata	20	10
Gatembe	04	00
Bogodawatta	08	14
Total	**473**	**262**

1.2.1 Scope of Proposed Civil Works

Estimated to cost Rs. 800 MN and ably implemented by the KMC with SCDP assistance, the Meda Ela rehabilitation subproject involves (a) de-silting, deepening and concrete lining of the canal bed for protection, and (b) construction of Gabion walls and Gabion check-dams for canal bank protection and trapping silt where necessary.

Table 2. Basic Details of Central Canal Rehabilitation

No.	Description of Proposed Civil Works	Quantity
1	Meda Ela Total Length	4.4 Km
2	Length of Underground Canal	800 m
3	Length of Open Canal	3.6 Km
4	Width of Canal	3 m – 10 m
5	Deepening / Depth of Canal De-silted	0.5 m – 1.0 m
6	De-silting	4.4 Km
8	Concrete Lining of Canal Bed	4.4 Km
9	Construction of Gabion Walls	1000 m
10	Construction of check-dams	Nos.

Table 3. Details of Construction Design

Chainage	Main Characteristics	Civil Works
0 to 2270 m	Built up area, highly populated and no space for widening Minor cross drains and house outlets connected to the drain	De-silting and deepening the canal bed; Concrete line drain
2270 m to 3400 m	Built up area, less congested than previous section. Banks are protected with Gabions (13% of the length both sides and 53% of the length only one side)	De-silting and deepening the canal bed; Concrete lining for canal bed
3400 m to 4400 m	Less populated, unprotected banks	De-silting and deepening the canal bed; Construct Gabion walls for bank protection, keep drain bed unlined and construct Gabion check-dams at 100 m intervals

Table 4. Identified Locations for Machinery Entry to Canal

No.	Chain age	Location of Machinery Entry
1	280 m	Near Goods Shed
2	800 m	Near Edmond Silva playground
3	1200 m	Near the Laundary at William Gopallawa Mawatha
4	1300 m	Near Thennakoon bridge
5	1950 m	Near vehicle parking area
6	2450 m	Near Heerassagala bridge
7	2960 m	Near Lumbini College road
8	3450 m	Near Medabowala Bridge
9	4000 m	Near UDA land at Gatembe

The proposed activity concerns rehabilitation of an existing facility and does not involve any new civil works.

This project is not linked to any other activity not funded by SCDP. However, the project sustainability is enhanced by the implementation of Kandy Wastewater Management Project in the Municipality that will result in a centralized and modern standard wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system.

No ancillary impacts or activities away from the sub-project site are anticipated.

The sub-project has a timeline of 18 months for completion, effective 15 January 2016.

Start Date of Construction	**15 January 2016**
End date of Construction	16 July 2017

3. Justification of Project Design and Alternative Analysis

3.1 Importance of Proposed Activity

The existing drainage system of Kandy City, built over 150 years ago, has been designed to carry storm water from the city through brick lined underground tunnels to a large open stream known as Meda Ela that discharges into the Mahaveli River at Getambe.

The Central Canal drainage system is now dilapidated, has failed sections, eroded banks, and bottlenecks due to unplanned constructions on the banks. In 2013 the tunnel collapsed in 10 places. Combined with capacity limitations the drainage system cannot serve the function that it is meant to. Frequent floods during rainy season is common experience. Many households, business premises, service institutions and industries

discharge wastewater to Meda Ela without first being adequately treated for effluents. The canal is highly polluted, prone to floods and a potential health hazard. Meda Ela at present is symbolic of system incompatibilities where unhealthy behaviours and substandard wastes management practices that contrast the country's high standards of human and social development and the noteworthy achievements in economic growth manifest.

3.2 No Project Alternative

The base option of "No Project Alternative" assumes that the City Drainage System will not be improved at all. Analysis taken under this scenario showed that the citizens will continue to experience floods that flows into premises mixed with wastewater, damage to life and property, economic losses due to ill health associated with floods and poor environmental quality. The urban poor, particularly the women, children and elderly will continue to face vulnerabilities more than their fair share. The institutional stakeholders, in particular the KMC, pointed out that it will be under pressure from the public and the political authorities to respond to service needs which it can hardly meet given the capacity limitation it is already beset with. Further, the ground realities will be inconsistent with the public image projected through 'World Heritage City' and the 'Cultural Capital' of Sri Lanka that attracts Sri Lankans and foreign tourists.

The "No Project Alternative" or "Do Nothing" option essentially serves as a base for comparison of the benefits and opportunities and savings that the proposed project would bring through the investment made in drainage improvement. There are many tangible and intangible costs that the individuals incur in the event of the particular type of "Meda Ela Floods". Such costs would be transformed into savings to individuals if the proposed improvements are carried out. Considering the reality of 'Climate Change' the cost of "Do Nothing Alternative" would be disastrous for the individuals and the society. Thus, "No Project Alternative" simply means continuing with the present arrangements without making any extra expenditures to improve the situation.

3.3 Alternative with Enhanced Scope of Work

Under the third alternative the option of undertaking greater scope of work for drainage improvement was considered. In this respect, the feasibility of widening the canal, further structural improvements to the banks, walls, widening the flow bends, construction of more silt traps and reconstruction of Bogambara lake (now a playground) for water retention were deliberated. Ideas were also expressed regarding taking precautions for climate changes and rapid urbanization.

It was clear that whatever the positive aspects attributable to widened canals and tributaries or recreation of old lake, such development can only be at the cost of demolition of a large number of properties, land acquisitions, compensation and

resettlement. It was abundantly clear that the "Greater Scope Alternative" would be too costly to bear in a project that is pilot intervention. On the other hand, it would prevent other cities from being included within SCDP.

3.4 Resilience to Natural Disasters

Resilience to natural disasters of the sub-project is ensured by the adoption of best engineering practices guaranteeing quality of all constructions and the inclusion of other connected systems such as upstream rehabilitation, redesigning the existing silt traps and construction of additional silt traps with better facilities for de-silting, diverting the overflows from Dunumandalawa reservoir. Re-greening the canal mouth and the area near Getambe will reinforce natural stability to withstand the effects of floods.

After considering the three alternatives it has been decided to implement Alternative 1 that recommends implementation of the proposed project,

4. Corridor of Impacts

The approach adopted for identification and assessment of impacts considered the Core Impact Area (CIA) that is the existing drainage pathway, the Indirect Impact Area (IIA) or the area adjacent to the CIA and the Area of Influence (AI) constituted by the indirectly impacted area beyond the CIA and IIA taken together.

4.1 Impact Area

The Core Impact Area is the pathway of the canal including the banks and the underground tunnels. The canal originates from the overflow sluice of the Kandy Lake, runs through the densely populated area that consists of residential, commercial and industrial entities down Wiliam Gopallawa Mawatha, drawing inflows from a number of tributaries along the way before discharging into the Mahaveli River at Getambe.

The Indirect Impact Area (IIA) is the area that is adjacent to the DIA. Although it is a tiny stretch confined to the canal banks there are residential and commercial facilities built up in this area. It should be noted that this SSR does not deal with the impact areas in the 'Area of Influence' such as the sites for labour camps have not been finalized as yet. This would be the responsibility of the contractor.

It is worth mentioning, however, that the community and the stakeholders have suggested taking advantage of the existing local labour would significantly reduce the need for erecting labour camps.

The impact area covers the space along the canal pathway 10 m to 15 m wide.

4.2 Impact Identification and Assessment

In the process of screening to identify and assess impacts, steps are taken to list out (a) the potentially positive and negative impacts, (b) determine the magnitude, extent and size of impacts, and (c) ascertain the relative significance of the predicted impacts.

Consultative, participatory and transparent procedures were adopted for social screening. Both qualitative and quantitative analyses were undertaken. The first step taken was to inform and consult the highest administrative, political and religious authorities in the district and the province. Key stakeholders were involved to obtain their views and concerns over the sub-project concerned. Seven levels of stakeholders (See, Annex 1 for details) were engaged in this process:

1. National Level Buddhist Sects
2. National Level Government Institutions and Political Authorities
3. Provincial Level Government Institutions and Political Authorities
4. District level Government Institutions
5. Divisional Level Government Institutions
6. Ward Level Political Authorities
7. Field Level Officers

Following the key stakeholder endorsement of the project (Annex 2), the PMU, Kandy Office commenced the consultations at the field level and community level. The community consultations took place in small groups organized at places such as community halls convenient to the community and at the individual household level. House to house visits were also undertaken. In all, nearly 296 persons representing the community of PAPs in nine GN Divisions engaged in the consultation process.

Table 5. Participation in Community Consultations

S. No.	GN Division	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total No. of Participants
1	Nagasthenna	2	0	2
2	Deiyannewela	92	34	126
3	Suduhumpala East	32	12	44
4	Wel Ata	45	7	52
5	Mulgampala	21	7	28
6	Katukele West	5	1	6
7	Ihala Katukele	23	4	27
8	Bowala	5	5	10
9	Meda Bowala	0	1	1
	Total	225	71	296

Minutes of community consultations including the lists of attendance are annexed to this report (Annex 3).

Some of the major issues and concerns which were discussed included the following:

- Previous development projects promised compensation but were never honoured. Will it be repeated?
- What will be the fate of those whose properties would be demolished or acquired?
- When will construction begin and end? All starting at the same time? Some areas prioritized? If so, on what basis?
- Will there be impact on houses due to vibrations of machinery and dredging? Some houses, retaining walls have suffered flood damages but survived with cracks. Will they be worsened?
- Some structures are '*anawasara*' land (no title deeds of ownership. Are they entitled for any benefits?
- What if the cross bridges are damaged by contractors' machinery?
- Occasionally KMC repaired and de-silted the canal. People were never consulted. Why only this time? Is there a secret plan to evict unauthorized occupants?
- Some land and structures in Kandy belong to the temples. Users are only tenants. Do they have rights?
- In case of service failures, who takes responsibility for restoration?
- Will there be work available for the local community in construction work?
- How much money will be spent on this project?
- Many households and business premises have connected sewers and wastewater lines to the canal or the linked drains. Canal rehabilitation alone will not benefit people.
- Construction programme will be affected by rain, and women, elderly and children will be exposed to risks and dangers especially in certain sensitive areas

The impacts identified by the community and their assessment obtained during consultations are summarized in the Table 6.

Table 6. Impact Identification and Assessment

Item of Impact	Construction Period		Anticipated Impact	Remarks
	Core Impact Area	Indirect Impact Area		
Land Acquisition	+	-	Small section of wall affected due to canal widening to increase curvature of canal path	Owner agreed to move business area interior and continue business and rebuilt the wall on concrete slab; Negligible extent; On canal reservation encroached
Land Instability	-	-		No construction in unstable land; Re-greening downstream canal and river banks part of the design
Land Settlement	-	-		No physical relocation of people
Structure Loss	-	+	Due to increasing curvature of canal path	Owner / occupier agreed with mitigation measure
Infrastructure	-	+	Public utilities (water supply, sewerage, underground telecommunication lines) might be damaged	Slim possibility because construction activities take place away from these facilities
Agriculture	-	-		No agriculture area impacted
Agro-forestry	-	-		No agro-forestry area impacted
Fishing	-	-		No fishing in canal
Mining	-	-		No sand mining in canal
Trade & Commerce	-	-		No impact anticipated as access roads are impacted

Culture & Archaeology	-	-		No impact on cultural and archaeological sites anticipated
Noise, Vibration, Dust	-	++	Anticipated on transportation routes and construction sites	
Recreation & Touristic Activities	-	-		Construction activities from touristic activity areas
Transportation, Vehicle parking places, Roads, lanes, Cross bridges	-	+++	Traffic congestion, Increased risk of accidents, Interruption of service, Access to houses and business premises may be affected, Machinery may damage cross bridges	William Gopallawa Mawatha will be used for construction vehicles for transportation and parking; Goods Shed Bus Stand will face consequent traffic
Public Health & HIV	-	+ +	Inflow of workers may cause infectious disease	
Public Security	+	+ +	Inflow of workers may endanger public security	Worker behaviours and practices may not be acceptable to the community
Public Safety	+	+	Low quality construction may not withstand floods and structures may collapse; Dredging may lead retaining walls to collapse	
Muck disposal site	-	+	Removed materials from tunnels and sediments from canal bed may be dumped in environmentally sensitive areas	In the past the KMC has repaired collapsed sections and removed silt from the canal

Code: +++ Major Impact; ++ Moderate Impact; + Minor Impact; - No Impact

4.3 Significant Impacts

(i) Improved Quality of Public Health

The implementation of the sub-project will lead to positive health outcomes and impacts due to effective control of seasonal floods flowing into residential and business premises mixed with wastewater and polluted water resulting from the rehabilitation of the central canal including improvements to the canal bed, banks and related infrastructure. About 110 residential facilities would be relieved of risk of flood events. Additionally, 61 out of 152 houses located at an elevation than the canal will benefit from reduced flood level.

Quality of mental health of the population will improve due to the enhanced aesthetic value of the city landscape beautifully merged with the city's drainage system. Quality of life will be improved for both the city residents, commuters and visitors including pilgrims.

(ii) Improved Property Safety and Sustainability of Drainage Infrastructure

Rehabilitation of Central Canal improves the carrying capacity and serves the southern city community in Kandy by way of relieving threats to private and public property from storm water induced floods and impairment of underground tunnels and open area banks. With the bottlenecks removed and the flow movement facilitated in addition to having more silt traps in place solid wastes accumulation is unlikely thus contributing to safety of structures and clean environment. Further, soil erosion will be contained by the planting appropriate species such as bamboo trees in the embankment where the canal meets the river.

(iii) Risks to Public Safety

Although there is no land acquisition, resettlement or livelihood impairment, during the period of construction the public will be inconvenienced by dust, noise, disturbances, interruption of vehicular movement, traffic congestions etc. These are detailed in the impact mitigation schedule.

(iv) Loss of Land / Livelihood

A tiny stretch of land on which a temporary structure of 6' x 5' has been erected next to the retaining wall is required to reduce the sharpness of the canal bend at chainage 990 m. Natha Devalaya as the land owner has no objection for the proposed development. However, the user who erected the structure will be affected, although it is an illegal construction, and not presently functional unlike previously when he sold fruits from there. To enable rebuilding the temporary structure the PMU has agreed to extend the slab to cover the area so he has the option of rebuilding.

Considering the occurrence of a disputed land / structure at 1870 m, the original design was revised to exclude the structure without compromising on quality of proposed development activity.

4.3.1 Impact Mitigation

Pursuant to the adoption of Social Management Framework that sets out the principles, guidelines and procedure for identification and assessment of potential social impacts and risks, and prepare mitigation plans as appropriate for different sub-projects, the PMU arranged for awareness creation targeting the primary and secondary stakeholders to prepare the mindset and ensure broad community support in favour of the proposed interventions including for social screening and potential impact assessment. The idea was to eventually prepare social management action plans with gender dimension mainstreamed to mitigate impacts with inputs from the Project Affected Community and institutional stakeholders.

Adoption of the above process resulted in the identification of impact locations, direct and indirect impacts as well as temporary and permanent impacts in a general sense because specific and finalized engineering designs were not available at the time. The community will be educated on these specifics at a subsequent stage. However, in terms of nature of impacts some of them belonged to adverse or negative effects and impacts while others found membership in the positive or beneficial set of impacts. The latter category was in the majority. These are detailed in this Social Screening Report (SSR) that will be disclosed to the public in due course. For the present the following mitigation measures that resulted from the consultations are furnished.

Table 7. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Item of Impact	Anticipated Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
Structure Loss	Due to increasing curvature of canal path section of structure partially affected	Erect extended concrete slab over the bank protection wall so the owner loses no floor area and has a more dependable base on which to build a wall	Contractor under supervision of the project engineer
Infrastructure	Public utilities (water supply, sewerage,	Discuss with KMC, NWSDB, Telecom regarding obtaining	Project Director to introduce the contractors to

	underground telecommunication lines) might be damaged	services on payment; Inform the authorities including the PMU immediately in case of breakdown in service; Attend to the repairs immediately	service providers;
Noise, Vibration, Dust	Anticipated on transportation routes and construction sites	Adopt best practices; Follow relevant guidelines; Train work force; Night work at sensitive areas with permission from authorities; Cover removed earth / silt from rain	Contractor under supervision of the project engineer
Transportation, Vehicle parking places, Roads, lanes, Cross bridges	Traffic congestion, Increased risk of accidents, Interruption of service, Access to houses and business premises may be affected, Machinery may damage cross bridges	Avoid parking by the main road and lanes; Make authorities and community aware of the proposed plans; Obtain assistance from traffic police; Use small machinery; Stick to the identified points to enter canal; Repair immediately any accidental damage to cross bridges etc. at own cost; Communicate through community contact persons; Introduce mechanisms to record and respond to public complaints	Contractor under supervision of the project engineer; Contractor to inform the ADP/ Social Team; ADP to ensure community support to the construction programme

Public Health & HIV	Inflow of workers may cause infectious disease	Conduct awareness and train on basic PR; Issue guideline	Contractor with support from KMC health authorities
Public Security	Inflow of workers may endanger public security	Conduct awareness with resource persons from the police department; Register workers of all categories with the authorities; Issue guidelines	Contractor with support from AD/Social and Police Department
Public Safety	Low quality construction may not withstand floods and structures may collapse; Dredging may lead retaining walls to collapse	Adopt best practices	Contractor under supervision of Project Engineer
Muck disposal site	Removed materials from tunnels and sediments from canal bed may be dumped in environmentally sensitive areas	Dump only at the particular locations identified by the KMC / CEA	Contractor under supervision of Project Engineer

In the meanwhile, the PMU will prepare a schedule of activities in respect of mitigation of adverse social impacts based on the SSR that will be treated as an essential part of the Contracts to be entered with the service providers.

4.3.2 Public Disclosure and Information Dissemination

Disclosure of information and maintenance of transparency is a cardinal principle of the SCDP governance ideology, the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy and the World Bank Resettlement Policy Framework. The main social significance of the Information Disclosure Policy is that when the Project Authorities maintain transparency in project implementation it produces mutual trust outcomes between the PAPs and the Stakeholders. Problems that occur in the implementation process can thereby be effectively and efficiently resolved and implementation delays circumvented. It contributes to local ownership of externally initiated projects as well as convergence by

the time the project is concluded and commissioned. SCDP is taking every step to disclose information to the public. SSR, once complete, will be public document containing accurate, updated and reliable information

4.3.3 Grievance Redress

Though all signs are positive in terms of social soundness of the project, the PAPs may raise questions of eligibility and entitlements. It is extremely important to address such grievances in a timely and transparent manner to ensure smooth implementation of the sub-project. An institutional mechanism with step by step procedures has been identified and will be streamlined in due course.

The proposed GRM comprises of a representative from KMC, respective Grama Niladaries, PAP community representatives, contractor's engineer, Social Officer and APD/Social from the SCDP. It would meet every two weeks, or more frequently if needed.

4.4 Socio-Economic Profile

The total number of resident households located on either side of Meda Ela is about 473 with a total population of 1650. These households are connected to the public administration system of the government through 10 Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions, under the authority of the Gangawatakorale Divisional Secretariat Division. The relevant GN Divisions include: Bogodawatta, Medabowala, Welata, Katukale, Deiyannewela, Suduhumpola, Mulgampola, Nagastanna, Udabowala and Gatambe.

The socio economic profile of the impact area represent three main ethnic groups; Sinhala, Muslim and Tamil. The upper portion of the canal is heavily populated with residential and commercial establishments, varying in scale. Some of the big names whose premises extend up to the canal bank include: Cargills Food City, Royal Mall, and, Queens Hotel. There is also a Laundry Service Facility that cleans Base Hospital linen where at least 20 workers are employed. Livelihoods of the residents are closely linked with the day to day affairs of the city hub where mobile vendors, hiring labor and most of the young girls are employed in the business centers of the area. On average, the monthly income of a household is said to range from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 100,000.

Government institutions adjacent to the canal are many, and include the Railway Department, Postal Department, Sri Lanka Telecom, Ceylon Electricity Board, Ceylon Transport Board, Kandy Municipal Council, District Courts Complex, Kandy Hospital

wastewater treatment plant , Buildings Department, Department of Social Services and the Police Department.

Various types of structures such as dwelling units, commercial and services establishments and other structures located on or either side of the canal. Wastewater generated from small scale industries such as commercial laundries, textile dyeing operations, various workshops, medical service institutions including some hospitals, channeled centres and laboratories, and auto service centres is generally discharged to the canal without proper treatment.

Table 8. Potentially Affected Households and Business Premises along the Central Canal

GN Division	No. of Resident Households on Canal Banks	No. of Business Premises on Canal Banks	Total No. of Structures
Katukale	41	25	66
Deiyannewela	130	0	130
Suduhumpola	5	0	05
Mulgampola	125	0	125
Nagastanna	32	12	44
Udabowala	10	0	10
IhalaKatukele	98	0	98
Welata	20	0	20
Gatembe	04	05	09
Bogodawatta	08	03	11
Total	**473**	**45**	**518**

4.5 Social Acceptance of Sub-Project

Through a Social Screening Form developed for screening out the proposed sub-project the PMU staff identified the potential negative and positive impacts attributable to the implementation of Central Canal Rehabilitation including the rehabilitation of the two upstream rivulets and the existing silt traps and the construction of new ones. The PMU Social Development Team together with the project technical staff members visited the specific sites – generally assisted by the stakeholder agency officers in the field – to explain about the details of the construction works planned and the best practices that would be adopted, in addition to retaining renowned International Service Providers. In these meetings they discussed with the PAPs about the potential impacts upon the individuals and the neighbourhood communities including the general public as a result of the implementation of the proposed development activity. The adoption of the screening form helped in managing or steering the discussion process including making people think. At the beginning the people were puzzled because they have not had such

organized meetings or encounters with authorities before. On the other hand, with the common experience in terms of impacts from seasonal floods mixed with dirt and polluted wastewater, they could not understand a discourse on the obvious.

It became clear through the process of consultation that the community is eager to welcoming the sub-project that relieve them of the recurring problems due to floods and that brings tangible benefits. Further, the proposed activities would take place on the existing drainage pathways already constructed or are naturally formed. There was neither land nor property acquisition, resettlement, nor archaeological sites, artefacts, symbols affected due to the designed sub-project. There were no households or families rendered vulnerable by the proposed activity that would require Resettlement Action Plan. The area has no indigenous people. Apart from temporary disturbances, community livelihoods are not impacted by the implementation of the sub-project. Therefore, the communities of the impact area agreed with the implementation of the proposed activity and pledged cooperation to ensure smooth implementation.

Demonstrated commitment to cooperate with project implementation manifested in the voluntary action to select community level contact points. The community identified a group of volunteers to link the PAPs with the project implementers and the service providers. Personalities – 26 in all – who command social respect were selected by the communities of Ihala Katukele, Wel Atha, Bowalawatte, Mulgampola, Deyyannewela (Annex 5). They have assured that there would not be any opposition to the sub-project.

Community expects that the sub-project will offer employment opportunities in the unskilled category. However, the people are aware that only a limited number of labour work will be available because most of the work will be undertaken using machinery such as back-hoe and bulldozers etc.

5. Social Screening Report

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Details
Will the sub-project include any physical construction work?	√			
Does the sub-project include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	√			
Is the sub-project likely to cause any damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use?		√		
Is the site for chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/Municipality?	√			
If the site is privately owned, will this be purchased or obtained through voluntary donation?		√		
If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?	√			
Is land for material mobilization or transport for the civil work available within the existing plot/ Right of Way?	√			
Are there any non-titled people who living/doing business on the proposed site for civil work?	√			1[1]
Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?		√		3 Nos.
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?		√		
Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?	√[2]			
Does the Urban Local Body have its own procedures for land acquisition?		√		
Are there any previous land acquisitions I under this subproject?		√		
Re any indigenous people affected?		√		
Whether the affected land/structure owners likely to lose less than 10% of their land/structure area.		√		
If so, are these land / structure owners willing to voluntarily donate the required land for this sub-project?				
Is any temporary impact likely?	√			

[1] One non-functional temporary structure will be affected; Floor area will be restored by extending the slab over the canal to enable reconstruction. Another structure is in dispute between the CGR (owner) and individual squatter. Design revised without affecting the project to exclude this structure

[2] Only confined to brief periods when civil works are undertaken in the neighborhood

6. Estimates of Specific Impacts

Components of the Sub Project	Site Clearing	Earthwork	Construction of Bridges and Other Structures
Private land required (Sq. m.)	0	0	0
No. of land owners losing more than 10% of land area	0	0	0
Government land required (Sq. m.)	0	0	0
Forest land required (Sq. m.)	0	0	0
No of houses affected	0	0	0
No of shops affected	0	0	0
No of other structures affected	1	0	0
No of squatters affected	1	0	0
Public utilities affected	0	0	0

7. Information on Affected Persons

Any estimate of the likely number of households that will be affected by the sub project?

- [**X**] No. [ ] Yes. If yes, approximately how many?
- No. of HHs losing <10% of their productive assets:
  - (land/cowshed/shops): **None**
- No. of HHs losing 10% or more of their productive assets? **None**

Are any vulnerable households affected? [**X**] No. [ ] Yes.(If yes, please briefly describe their situation with estimated numbers of HHs.)

What are the needs and priorities for social and economic betterment of vulnerable people who are affected by this project?

No person is rendered vulnerable due to the implementation of the sub-project.

8. Decision on Categorization

After reviewing the answers above, it is determined that the sub project is:

[ ] Categorized as an 'A' project, a full resettlement plan is required

[ ] Categorized as a 'B' project, a short resettlement plan is required

[**X**] Categorized as an 'C' project, no RP is required, Only Due Diligence Report is required

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Date: 15th Nov. 2015

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