

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan for Nuwara Eliya-Badulla Highway (A005)
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Sri Lanka: National Highways Sector Project

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Executive Summary

1. In Sri Lanka, the volume of traffic has increased considerably in recent years. The existing road network was not designed to cater to the current volume of traffic and is proving to be inadequate. The National Highways Sector Project (NHSP), funded by the Asian Development Bank, aims to remedy this situation by rehabilitating and upgrading a large network of national highways. The Nuwara Eliya-Badulla highway (A005) is part of this network where road will be widened along with other associated improvement works.
2. The Nuwara Eliya to Badulla (A005) highway, 49.9 km long (from 75.220 km to 125.075 km), passes through two provinces. The first section between Nuwara Eliya and Hakgala is in Central Province, and the remaining section from Hakgala to Badulla is in Uva Province. Barring a few small towns, the road passes mostly through a hilly, forested rural area.
3. The widening of the road will greatly benefit this area. The increased mobility of people, goods and services will remove a major bottleneck to attaining rapid economic development. For rural communities on the roadside, it will improve access to markets, schools, hospitals, other public services and generate new employment opportunities.
4. Despite its essentially positive aspects, road improvement works will have some adverse socioeconomic impacts on people living along the highway. Some may lose either wholly or partially their houses, lands, businesses, and sources of making a living, and forced to relocate. The total number of households that the Project will affect is 1401(7050 persons: males 3516 and females 3534).
5. The Project requirement for land is 14441perches. The state land is available on both sides of the road. This will meet 45.8 percent of the land requirement. Some community and public properties such as school, temple, and cemeteries will also be affected.
6. This Resettlement Plan updates the Resettlement Plan prepared in 2005 (Document State: Final), taking into account recently completed Detailed Design, Advance Tracing, Tenement List. It is based on Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey (LARS), Socioeconomic Survey conducted by RDA during March 2008, visits undertaken to the field, discussions with the affected people, other stakeholders, and meetings with the concerned officials.
7. Prior to surveys, several consultation meetings were held to inform the affected people about the project, the entitlements package and other matters of concern to them. A flier containing relevant information was also distributed. This information sharing and consultative approach greatly facilitated the task of gathering information from the affected people, and helped the affected people overcome their resettlement fears.

8. Most of the 1401 affected household are headed by males. Most household heads are in the age group 41-60 (65.6 percent). Over 90 percent household heads are married.

9. The total number of buildings affected is 846, including 512 partially affected. In addition, 14 commercial shops and 3 houses will require relocation. The impact on the owners of agricultural lands is not very significant. There are 48 lessees, 72 tenants, and 73 encroachers. The number of households with legal title is 1401. Another 131 households claim ownership but have no title. The survey identified 125 vulnerable families in the project area. Among the vulnerable families, there are 22 women-headed families without financial support, 14 very poor families, and 12 families with very old household heads.

10. The Project has been disseminating project information to and consulting with the affected people and other stakeholders all along. Several consultation meetings were organised during the RP preparation stage to inform people about the project, their entitlements and other relevant details. These meetings gave the affected people a chance to air their concerns, and the meetings helped them to better understand the project and get over their apprehensions. In addition, information brochures were widely distributed. Many more consultations and other meetings will be held throughout the implementation process. The PMU has established a sub-office in Kandy to facilitate coordination and consultation process with the stakeholders.

11. A broad based Grievance Redress Committee, with adequate representation of affected people, women and members of civil society will be in place to deal with the cases of discontentment among affected persons or groups. The GRC will meet regularly and maintain a complete record of the meetings, grievances registered and redressed. The procedure to file a grievance will be kept simple and given wide publicity, and those aggrieved by the decision of the GRC will have access to higher authorities for resolution of their complaint.

12. In addition to the Land Acquisition Act and other relevant laws governing compensation for land acquisition and resettlement, Sri Lanka now also has a National Involuntary Resettlement Policy prepared with ADB support in 2001. In compliance with these policies and the Entitlement Matrix as given in the Resettlement Framework (2005), the Project will compensate lost assets and restore/improve livelihoods of all affected persons. The lack of title will be no bar. Based on different types of losses, a comprehensive entitlement matrix has been prepared to compensate losses of all affected persons. There is a provision of special assistance for women-headed households and other vulnerable groups. The cut-off date for eligibility for entitlement for titleholders is the date of notification under the LAA and for non-titleholders is 15th March 2008, the last day of LARS. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

13. The affected persons requiring relocation have three options: (a) on-site relocation, (b) relocate by themselves to a place of their choice and (c) relocate to a site to be specifically developed for the purpose by the PMU. No one will be forced to move unless all due entitlements have been paid. An income restoration programme will be launched after a needs assessment survey and in consultation with the affected persons.

14. The total estimated budget cost, inclusive of costs related to compensation, relocation, income restoration, administrative costs, monitoring and evaluation comes, and contingencies comes to Rs.1070.7 million equivalent to a US\$ 9.7 million dollars.

15. A time-bound implementation schedule has been prepared. The duration of project implementation is 36 months from June 2007 to May 2010. Land acquisition and resettlement activities will be completed before the commencement of civil engineering works, except in sections where no land is to be acquired.

16. The Road Development Authority (RDA), under the Ministry of Highways and Road Development (MOHRD), is the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. The RDA has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) which will coordinate the overall implementation and monitoring of project activities. The following agencies will be closely involved in the implementation process: ESD, DSS, CSC, CEO, Department of Survey and Valuation. The affected persons will be closely associated at all stages.

17. Monitoring will be done both internally and externally. Internal monitoring will be conducted primarily by the PMU, assisted by ESD, CEO, and CSC. In addition to quantitative monitoring, qualitative monitoring will also be conducted, using interviews with key informants, focus group discussions and other social research methods. An external resettlement specialist will be engaged to provide an independent perspective on matters pertaining to RP implementation. The focus of monitoring will be to ascertain whether the RP implementation is on track so that corrective actions could be taken in time.

18. Finally, it needs to be noted that although some people will be affected by the Project, yet they view it in a very positive light. People are happy that the widening of the road has been planned in a manner that will minimize adverse socioeconomic impacts, saving them from much disruption. They see this Project as something entirely beneficial to them.

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	ADS	Assistant Divisional Secretary
AHH	Affected Head of Household	APs	Affected Persons
CBO	Community Based organization	CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
CEA	Central Environmental Authority		
CEO	Chief Engineer's Office		
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant		
CV	Chief Valuer		
DS	Divisional Secretary		
DSD	Divisional Secretariat Division		
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment		
EIER	Economic Internal Rate of Return		
ESD	Environment and Social Division		
GN	Grama Niladhari		
GND	Grama Niladhari Divisions		
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka		
GP	Government Printer		
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee		
Ha	Hectare		
HRC	Human Rights Commission		
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination		
IOL	Inventory of Losses		
IRP	Income Restoration Programme		
Km	Kilo metre		
LAA	Land Acquisition Act		
LAO	Land Acquisition Officers		
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement		
LARB	Land Acquisition Review Board		
LARC	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Committee		
LARD	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Division		
MIS	Management Information System		
MOH	Ministry of Highways and Road Development		
MOL	Ministry of Lands		
NEA	National Environmental Act		
NGO	Non-governmental organization		
NIRP	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy		
NWSDB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board		
PD	Project Director		
PS	Pradeshiya Sabah		
Per	Perch		
PMU	Project Management Unit		
RA	Resettlement Assistant		
RIP	Resettlement Implementation Plan		
RDA	Road Development Authority		
ROW	Right-of-way		
Rs.	Sri Lankan Rupees		
SD	Survey Department		
SES	Socio Economic Survey		
SEW	Southern Express Way		
SIMO	Social Impact Monitoring Officer		
Sq.ft	Square feet		
STDP	Southern Transport Development Project		
TL	Team Leader		
UDA	Urban Development Authority		
US\$	US Dollar		
VD	Valuation Department		

Chapter I

The Project

Introduction

1.1 This Resettlement Plan has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995), approved Resettlement Framework (2005) developed for and applicable to all NHSP resettlement plans, relevant Loan Covenants, Sri Lanka's National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (2001), and other guidelines including ADB's Handbook on Resettlement (1998), and ADB Operational Manual Bank Policies (BP) and Operational Manual Operational Procedures (2006). This Plan updates the Resettlement Plan prepared in 2005 (Document State: Final) taking into account recently completed Detailed Design, Advance Tracing, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey (LARS) and Socioeconomic Survey conducted by RDA during March 2008.

1.2 The Resettlement Plan is designed to mitigate the potentially adverse project impacts. It outlines the remedial measures essential for mitigation of adverse impacts of the Nuwara Eliya-Badulla Highway (A005), and how, when and by whom these measures must be implemented. The Nuwara Eliya-Badulla Highway (A005) is one of the several subprojects under the Asian Development Bank-funded ongoing National Highways Sector Project (NHSP).

Project Description

1.3 The Nuwara Eliya to Badulla (A005) highway, 49.9 km long (from 75.220 km to 125.075 km), passes through two provinces. The first section between Nuwara Eliya and Hakgala (9.25 km) is in Central Province, and the remaining section from Hakgala to Badulla (46.75 km) is in Uva Province. Barring a few small towns, the road passes mostly through a hilly, forested rural area.

1.4 The highway improvements that will be undertaken include a combination of widening of the highway (for some sections), pavement and drainage works, curve correction, and a possible realignment where improvements to the existing alignment are not feasible. The width of the Right of Way (ROW) is 10M, of which the width of the two lane carriage way is 6.50M (each lane is 3.25M), hard shoulders 1.0M, (each 0.5M) Earth shoulders 2.5M (each 1.25M).

1.5 This Project road will (i) open up this area and make travel and transportation easier, (ii) provide communities along the highway with better access to markets, schools, hospitals, other public services and (iii) create new employment opportunities.

1.6 The Road Development Authority will be the Executing Agency (EA) for this highway Project.

Resettlement Impacts

1.7 The Project was carefully designed to avoid/minimize the impact on people living along the road. The Detailed Design, completed in October 2007, has also led to a further slight reduction in requirement for land acquisition. The road width proposed earlier has been slightly reduced. In the original design the width was 14-16 meters, but now it is 11 meters wide. This however has not affected the width of the carriage way which remains unchanged with 6.5 meters in width.

1.8 Since improvement works will be carried within the existing ROW except for slight adjustments to straighten the alignments, the Project is unlikely to trigger displacement on any large scale. It will acquire only small strips of land, and people will mostly lose only small front portions of their lands/residential/business structures.

1.9 The Project will affect 1401 households/7050 persons (males 3516 and females 3534). Of the private lands the majority extent affected is residential land (35.6 percent), followed by loss of commercial land (7.3 percent). Tea estate land (corporate owned) is also affected (7.1 percent). APs are also affected through impacts on houses and commercial structures, and the loss of crops and trees. In total some 343 business activities are affected. Of the severely affected businesses, 14 will require relocation and all other affected businesses can rebuild on the existing land, and this is also the preferred option of the APs.

1.10 A range of community property resources, including public land (school land, recreation land, cemetery land and temple land) at several locations along the road, is affected. Other community resources affected include, telephone and power lines, water supply pipes, bus stops, irrigation canals and temple and public office buildings.

Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

1.11 The objective of this Resettlement Plan is to provide a strategy for providing project affected people (APs) with replacement of lost structures, compensation for lost land, and restoration of income levels/living standards through a compensation and rehabilitation package. It will ensure that the affected people are assisted in improving or at least regaining their former level of living at no cost to themselves.

1.12 The Resettlement Plan has been updated on the basis of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey (LARSS) and Socioeconomic Survey conducted by the Road Development Authority during March 2008, Survey data, Tenement List, visits undertaken to the field, discussions with the affected people and other stakeholders, and meetings with the concerned officials.

1.13 The Resettlement Plan: (a) Assesses the full range of adverse project impacts, including the loss of land and immovable property and assets, the loss of livelihoods and incomes, and other social and economic losses; (b) Enunciates principles and guidelines to mitigate the losses; (c) Categorizes the potentially affected persons by loss and to define for each category the specific entitlements to compensation and assistance; (d) Outlines the measures to facilitate relocation and ensure income restoration; and (e) Specifies the responsibilities for managing resettlement and monitoring its progress.

Chapter II
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

2.1 The Project necessitates mostly strip acquisition of land, houses and other properties, leaving intact enough land and building structures with their owners where they can rebuild the remaining structures. Even those who will need to move will be able to stay closer to their present locations, retaining their existing sources of livelihoods as well as social bonds, and will thus be saved from total disruption that is so common in relocation to distant locations. Still, some project area people will not be able to escape completely from the adverse socioeconomic consequences of road widening and related improvement works.

Affected Population

2.2 The Project will affect 1401 households (7050 affected persons). The affected male population is 3516 and the affected female population is 3534. The DS Division-wise break-up of affected population is given in the following Table 2A.

Table 2A Number of Affected Households/Affected Persons

DS Division	Affected Households	Affected Male	Affected Female	Total Affected Persons
Nuwara Eliya	335	1065	1072	2137
Welimada	540	1291	1298	2589
Haliela	526	1160	1164	2324
Total	1401	3516	3534	7050

Source: LARS March 2008 and Tenement List April 2008

2.3 Out of 1401 affected households, the number of title holders is 1077. Another 131 households claim ownership, but they lack the legal title. In addition, there are 72 tenants, 48 lessees, and 73 encroachers. As most households have been affected only partially, there is no need for them to relocate. Even a large number of those who have been fully affected will prefer not to move as they will be able to stay where they have lived all along with minor structural adjustments. However, relocation will be necessary for 14 fully affected shops. It will not be difficult to find suitable land for relocation as land is available nearby. The details regarding ownership and impact due to land acquisition is given in the following Table 2B.

2.4 A list of all affected persons is attached as Annex I. This includes a column to show how much land in perches each would lose. This is based on the Tenement List and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey (LARS) conducted by the Road Development Authority in March 2008.

Table 2B : Affected Households by Chainage and Type of Landholding

Sl No	Chainage	km	No of households	Type of Household				
				Legal Title	Claim ownership but no title	Encroacher	Tenant	Lessee
1	75+220 88+580	13.4	335	294	19	18	16	08
2	88+580 108+400	19.9	540	375	61	34	34	24
3	108+400 125+075	16.7	526	408	51	21	22	16
	Total	49.9	1401	1077	131	73	72	48

Source: LARS March 2008 and Tenement List April 2008

Land Requirement for Project Works

2.5 Based on Detailed Design, the total land requirement for the Project is 14441 perches. The available state land belonging to the Forest Department, and , government corporations a total of 6618 perches,(45.8 percent)of which 1458 perches of commercial lands are owned by state corporations. This, however, will not suffice and other private lands will need to be acquired. The private lands that will be acquired include residential (5148 perches/33.6 percent), agricultural (331 perches/2.3 percent), commercial (1054 perches/7.3 percent), commercial/residential (99 perches/0.7 percent), and tea estates (1017/7.1 percent). The details regarding lands to be acquired for the Project are given in the following Table 2C.

2.6 To use forest lands for road construction work, the PMU should obtain approval from the CEA and the Department of Forest. For lands belonging to Government Corporations, the consent of the concerned Corporation should be obtained.

Table 2C: Land to be acquired for the Project

Resettlement Impacts	Land to be Acquired (Perches)	Percentage
Residential land	5148	35.6
Agricultural land	331	2.3
Commercial	1054	7.3
Residential/Commercial	99	0.7
Tea Estate (Corporate)	1017	7.1
State land	6618	45.8
Religious and other	174	1.2
Total	14441	100

Source: LARS March 2008 and Tenement List April 2008

Project Impacts on Structures

2.7 The Project will affect a total of 846 structures, some partially, others fully, and still others that will require relocation. The affected structures include state buildings, houses, shops, combined houses and shops, cottages/temporary huts, and other secondary structures. The following Table 2D provides the details regarding the affected structures.

Table 2D: Type of Structures and the Magnitude of Impact

Description of Affected Structures, Severity of Impact and Extent				
Type of Structure	Partially Affected	Fully Affected but can be rebuilt within the same plot	Fully Affected and need to be relocated elsewhere	Total
State Buildings	03	-	-	03
House Only	155	21	03	179
Shops only	269	60	14	343
Combined House/Shop	34	03	-	37
Cottages/Temporary Huts	30	24	68	122
Other Secondary Structures	21	138	03	162
Total	512	246	88	846

Source: LARS March 2008 and Tenement List April 2008

Loss of Common Property/Community Assets

2.8 Several community assets will be lost due to this Project. These include 18 places of religious worship (174 perches) and 7 cemeteries (22 perches). The Project will ensure that these community assets are replaced at locations accessible to affected persons. The Project will not affect public buildings.

Table 2E: Type Community Resources and Utilities Affected

Category	Nuwaraeliya		Welimada		Haliela		Total	
	No	Sq.ft/Km	No.	Sq.ft/Km	No.	Sq.ft/Km	No	Sq.ft/Km
Bus halts	4	96sq.ft	6	144sq.ft	5	120sq.ft	15	360 sq.ft
Power Lines	1	13.4km	1	19.9km	1	16.76km		50.06km
Telephone Lines	1	13.4km	1	19.9km	1	16.76km		50.06km
Electricity poles	340	-	520	-	405	-	1265	
Telephone posts	315	-	410	-	390	-	1115	
Irrigation canals	15	580sq.ft	48	1536sq.ft	31	992sq.ft		
Water supply pipes (points)	8	-	10	-	18	-	36	

Source: LARS March 2008 and Tenement List April 2008

2.9 The shifting and replacement of utilities are undertaken by a separate committee consists of representatives of the relevant organizations, PMU and RDA. There is a separate budget for this activity . Cost of which is not included in the land acquisition and resettlement budget of the A005.

Loss of Crops

2.10 A total of 749 perches of cropping land are affected. Except Tea rest are seasonal crops .The main crop that is affected is Tea which account for 450 perches next major extent affected is vegetables. Since extent per AP lost is very small the impact on income is pretty negligible.

Table 2F: Loss of Crops

Category	DS.Division			Total Perches
	Nuwaraeliya	Welimada	Haliela	
Potatoes	28 perches	43 perches	12 perches	83
Vegetables	84 perches	47 perches	34 perches	165
Tea	45 perches	250 perches	155 perches	450
Rice	10 perches	28 perches	13 perches	51
Total	167 perches	368 perches	214 perches	749

Source: LARS March 2008 and Tenement List April 2008

Loss of Trees

2.11 A total of 524 trees are affected of which number of fruit trees is 157 and the balance is timber trees.

Table 2F: Number of Trees Affected from each DS Division

Category	Divisional Secretaries Division			Total
	N'Eliya	Welimada	HaliEla	
Fruit Trees	41	65	51	157
Timber Trees	85	150	132	367
Total	126	215	183	524

Source: LARS March 2008 and Tenement List April 2008

Chapter III
Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey and SES

3.1 In order to update the Resettlement Plan (A005) prepared in September 2005 (Final Form), Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey (LARS) and a Socioeconomic Survey (SES) were conducted during March 2008. The socioeconomic data from these recent surveys has been disaggregated by gender for presentation below.

3.2 Both these surveys were conducted by the resettlement staff of the Road Development Authority (RDA).

3.3 Prior to undertaking these surveys, several meetings were held to inform the project area people about the project, the entitlement package and other issues. A flier containing relevant information was also distributed. This information sharing and consultative approach also greatly eased the task of information gathering from the affected people.

Total Affected Population

3.4 As stated above, the Project will affect a total of 1401 households (7050 affected persons). The total number of affected males is 3516, and the total number of affected females 3534. The number of affected females is slightly more than the number of affected males.

Population Distribution by Age and Gender

3.5 The heads of most of the 1401 households are males. While there are 1351 male-headed households, the number of female-headed households is just 50. Most heads of households (919), 901 male-headed and 18 female-headed, are in the age group 41-60. The details are given in the following Table 3A.

Table 3A: Age of Affected Household Heads Disaggregated By Gender

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
18-30	11	0.8	-	0	11	0.8
31-40	367	27.2	9	18.0	376	26.8
41-60	901	66.7	18	36.0	919	65.6
61-70	49	3.6	21	42.0	70	5.0
>70	23	1.7	02	4.0	25	1.8
Total	1351	100	50	100	1401	100

Source: LARS and Socioeconomic Survey March 2008

Marital Status and Family Size

3.6 Most household heads are married. The percentage of married male household heads is 95.6 (total number 1292). The unmarried male heads are a mere 3.6 percent. The break-up of figures showing the marital status is given in the following Table B.

Table 3B: Marital Status of Household Heads by Gender

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Married	1292	95.6	01	2.0	1293	92.3
Unmarried	48	3.6	03	6.0	51	3.6
Widow/widower	11	0.8	46	92.0	57	4.1
Total	1351	100	50	100	1401	100

Source: LARS and Socioeconomic Survey March 2008

3.7 Most families numbering 1168 (83 percent) have 5-6 members. Some 98 families (7 percent) with 7 members or more are quite large. The details are presented in the following Table 3B.

Ethnic Composition

3.8 The affected population is overwhelmingly Sinhalese. Other minority groups include Muslims and Sri Lankan Tamils. All household heads in Badulla are Sinhalese.

Educational Level

3.9 The socioeconomic data for affected household members, including household heads, shows that educationally females have a slight edge over males but not significantly ahead. While there are 10 females who have no education, the number of uneducated males is 13. The number of educated females is 3534, against 3516 males, but females lose out to males insofar as postgraduate level is concerned. The data in regard to educational levels, disaggregated by gender, is given the following Table 3C.

Table 3C: Educational Status of Affected Household Members

Educational Level	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
None	13	0.4	10	0.3	23	0.3
Waiting for schooling	194	5.5	241	6.8	435	6.2
Primary	1037	29.5	1055	29.9	2092	29.7
Secondary	2242	63.8	2202	62.3	4444	63.0
Tertiary	22	0.6	21	0.6	43	0.6
Post Graduate	08	0.2	0.5	0.1	13	0.2
Total	3516	100	3534	100	7050	100

Source: LARS and Socioeconomic Survey March 2008

Occupational Profile

3.10: Most income earning members of affected households (33.8 percent) earn their living from commercial pursuits. Agriculture is the other major source of income with 22.5 percent earning members of the affected household dependent on it. Other important livelihood sources are the private sector (corporate) and the state. The following Table 3D provides the details.

Table 3D: Occupational Status of AP Household Members

Source of Income	Number of Household's Earning Members					Percent
	Males	Percent	Females	Percent	Total	
Commercial	412	44.2	89	16.2	501	33.8
Private Sector (Corporate)	117	12.6	165	30.0	282	19.0
State	102	10.9	90	16.4	192	13.0
Casual Earner	42	4.5	54	9.8	96	6.5
Agriculture	234	25.1	92	16.7	326	22.5
Others	25	2.7	60	10.9	85	5.7
Total	932	100	550	100	1482	100

Source: LARS and Socioeconomic Survey March 2008

Income and Expenditure of Households

3.10 The number of households earning less than Rs. 3000 is 6 but the number who spend less than Rs 3000 is 11 .The percentage of households earning between Rs.3001-5000 is 5 .Between Rs.5001-7000 is 4. Those who earns between 11001-13000 consists of 13 % which is the major category. Six percent of the affected households earn more than Rs 25,000 per month .Some households spend more than their declared income probably due to the fact that some low income households are in receipt of assistance provided by the government and some others may not have declared their correct income or quoted high figures for expenditure. (See table 3.E for details)

Table3.E: Income and Expenditure of the Affected Households

Level	Income	Expenditure
	Percent of Households	Percent of Households
<3000	6	11
3001-5000	5	7
5001-7000	4	3
7001-9000	6	9
9001-11000	8	10
11001-13000	13	9
13001-15000	5	7
15001-17000	4	6
17001-19000	6	8
19001-21000	9	8
21001-23000	11	9
23001-25000	08	6
23001-25000	9	5
>25000	6	2

Source: LARS and Socioeconomic Survey March 2008

Vulnerable Groups

The LARS and the Socioeconomic Survey identified 125 vulnerable families in the project area. Among the vulnerable families, there are 22 women-headed families without financial support, 14 very poor families, and 12 families with very old household heads.

Chapter IV

**Information Dissemination, Consultation,
Participatory Approaches and Disclosure Requirements**

4.1 The Project policy is to fully inform and closely consult the affected persons and other stakeholders on all resettlement and compensation issues. It recognizes the importance of information dissemination, consultation, and participatory approaches, and has meticulously followed them during the Resettlement Plan preparation stage. In the beginning the affected persons were apprehensive that they will lose their livelihoods and may never be able to regain their previous level of living. The consultation meetings helped to dispel such doubts from their minds. The views that the affected people expressed during this stage also proved useful in formulating measures for their adequate resettlement. The Resettlement Plan prepared in close consultation with the affected people and other stakeholders will also be implemented in a similar consultative manner.

4.2 While the affected persons have been the focus of information dissemination and consultation process during the planning stage, the process has not remained confined only to them. In addition to APs (the most affected primary stakeholder group), information dissemination and consultation process also reached out to the official agencies, political leaders, and NGOs, as a successful resettlement outcome depends a lot on their contribution.

4.3 The PMU is well equipped to disseminate information to and consult with the affected people. The Resettlement Assistants attached to the PMU, Grama Niladharies, Samurdhi Assistants will carry out these tasks. NGOs will also be associated, if necessary. In addition, the PMU has established its sub-office in Kandy to facilitate the consultation and coordination process with stakeholders. The Project expects the participatory approach to ensure transparency and accountability

Consultations during Plan Preparation

4.4 The process of information dissemination and consultation started from the very beginning stages of the Resettlement Plan preparation. The first to be briefed about the project were the Divisional Secretaries and Grama Niladharies as they form backbone of the official development implementation agencies and communications channel. Several consultation meetings were organized to share project information and explain to them the role that they were to play in the resettlement planning and implementation process with the fullest participation of the affected people.

4.5 Simultaneously, the affected people were also involved in the information sharing and consultation process. During census, land acquisition and resettlement survey, and socioeconomic survey, several key informant interviews were carried out. Also during these surveys, the affected persons were explained the purpose of development works, their impacts both positive and negative, and policies and programmes that would address the possible adverse socioeconomic consequences. A flier containing useful information was also distributed to them.

4.6 Subsequently, several consultation meetings were formally organized at different locations to disseminate further information, consult the affected persons on a range of resettlement issues including their entitlements and the grievance mechanism, and also to get feedback from them. Women were also present at these meetings. The feedback from consultations greatly helped in preparing the Resettlement Plan.

4.7 Some issues and concerns raised by stakeholders during various consultation meetings held in various locations are briefly summarized in the following Table 4A.

Table 4A: Issues Raised during consultations Meetings

Consultations Location		Stakeholders Present	Issues Raised	Actions taken
20.06.2007	Nuwara Eliya .DS Office	Property owners, government personnel, vegetable vendors	Property valuation, compensation at replacement value	Explained the process of valuation and payment of compensation
21.06.2007	Welimada DS Office	Residential properties owners and cultivators	Willing to rebuild on the same land, compensation for the loss of property	Assistance to rebuild on the same plot if sufficient space is not available PMU will assist them to find an alternate land. They were informed that adequate compensation for the loss property would be paid.
11.03.2008	Keppetipola Main temple	Landowners, school teachers, tenants/lessees	Timely payment of compensation, construct road without delay	Explained the process of payment of compensation .The APs were informed that without payment of compensation they will not be dispossessed.
07.04.2008	Etampitiya, bazaar	Commercial property owners, shopkeepers, school teachers	Willing to move back, but not relocate	Encourage them to shift move their buildings back after receipt of compensation.
07.04.2008	Hali Ela Temple	Temple priests, local leaders	Compensation adequacy	Explained them the remedies available if they are not satisfied with the compensation awarded.
07.04.2008	Keppetipola Close tom main bus stand	Tenants/lessees, shop owners	Reasonable time be given to vacate the premises	Assured that they will be given reasonable time to vacate.
08.04.2008.	Badulla EE's office premises	Commercial and residential property owners, local leaders, school teachers	Where to access resettlement information?	From the office of PMU, PD's , CE's Office ,DS office and GNN ,RA's
08.04.2008	Boragas .Gathering at a private residence	Shopkeepers, and residential property owners	Prepared to stay in smaller house at the same place, but not to move	No objection from the PMU. All possible assistance will be given

Source: Meetings with Stakeholders

Public Information Disclosure and Consultation Activities during Implementation

4.8 Based on the updated Resettlement Plan, the Project will prepare a Public Information Booklet (an updated and enlarged version of the flier distributed earlier) and distribute it widely to ensure all affected persons and other stakeholders fully understand the details of the resettlement plan and the compensation and rehabilitation measures. This Public Information Booklet (PIB) will include the following useful information concerning the Resettlement Plan:

- Brief description of the project
- Types of impacts expected
- Basic Compensation policy and entitlements
- Outline of livelihood restoration measures
- When and where APs will receive their entitlements
- Consultation and participation by APs and community
- Implementation schedule
- Whom to contact for additional information

4.9 In addition, the Resettlement Plan will be disclosed and made publicly available in accordance with the ADB's Public Communication Policy. It will be on display at all the Project offices and community centres.

4.10 Consultations with the affected people and sharing with them information relevant to their concerns is a process that will continue during the implementation phase with even more vigour. The Project will undertake further measures to involve the affected persons in resettlement activities, which include the following:

- Meeting APs in groups GN Division-wise to explain to them the land acquisition process leading to the taking over possession of lands, and the title determination enquiries under section 9 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act.
- Meetings with APs and host community persons before relocation on the selection of relocation sites.
- Meetings with APs after resettlement to discuss issues pertaining to income restoration and their adjustment to the new surroundings.

4.11 The participation of APs will be sought in other ways as well. They will be involved in various local committees and grievance redress committees, in which women will be given adequate representation. The PMU and the field staff will stay in close touch with APs to help them with their resettlement problems.

Chapter V

Grievance Redress Mechanisms

5.1 The Project will pursue a participatory approach in all stages of planning and implementation. This is expected to ensure that the affected people have nothing or little to complain about. However, some people may still remain dissatisfied for some reason or the other. Many grievances arise due to inadequate understanding of Project policies and procedures, and can be promptly resolved by properly explaining the situation to the complainant.

5.2 Timely redress of grievances is critical to the completion of a project in a satisfactory way. The effort will therefore be to first seek resolution of these grievances at the local level through the mediation by Grama Niladari, village leaders, and by involving resettlement specialists, NGO and others as necessary. The Samatha Mandala, committees set up by the Ministry of Justice for conflict resolution can also be approached.

Grievance Redress Committee

5.3 For complaints and disputes that cannot be settled locally, the Road Development Authority (RDA) will establish a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) with well defined functions, composition, and a procedure to redress grievance redress. (See Figure below giving the grievance redress process)

5.4 *For Whom:* Any affected person (AP) may approach the GRC to seek its assistance in resolution of any problem, complaint or dispute concerning land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. APs dissatisfied with awards may also appeal to the GRC.

5.5 *Functions:* The function of the GRC is to remove grievances, settle disputes of the affected persons regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The GRC mandate and procedures will be given wide publicity so that APs have a better understanding of their entitlements, rights, and responsibilities.

5.6 *Composition:* The GRC will be a seven member committee and headed by the Assistant Divisional Secretary with the following as its members: Project Manager/Resettlement Officer, District Valuation Officer, and four civil society representatives (who may be chosen from among the recognized NGOs/CBOs, clergy, persons representing APs groups and women). In addition, the Resettlement Officer/SIMO of the RDA will function as the Secretary of the GRC and will be responsible for keeping record of all grievances registered and action taken on them. When required, the GRC can seek the assistance of other persons.

5.7 *Venue of the GRC Meetings:* The GRC will meet at the project site keeping in view the convenience of the affected persons. But it will be free to hold its meetings at any other locations if that will be more convenient to APs.

5.8 *Working System:* The GRC will deal promptly with any issue relating to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement that is brought before it. the GRC will make all efforts to see that these are also resolved within 2-3 weeks. The GRC will

take decisions on the basis of a majority vote. The GRC can seek assistance of any outside person, if required. All GRC meetings will be held in public.

5.9 *Powers:* The GRC has no authority to deal with cases pending in a court of law. It cannot challenge the legal entitlements of APs. The GRC will also refrain from making decisions on issues relating to design and related engineering matters and on pending compensation cases. However, the GRC can invite the contractor and the engineer to clarify issues including construction impacts.

5.10 *Procedure Resolution of Disputes:* Affected persons will be free to present their grievances without any fear or pressure from government authorities. They can present their grievance verbally. They can also present their grievances in writing, for which assistance will be provided if so required.

5.11 The decisions of the GRC will be conveyed to APs in writing. Three copies of the decisions will be provided: one for the AP, second copy for the Project office and the third copy for the Divisional Secretary.

5.12 The decisions of the Grievance Redress Committee will be in conformity with the resettlement policy and the entitlement matrix.

5.13 *Appeal against GRC Decisions:* Affected persons not satisfied with the GRC decisions can appeal to higher authorities in the Project, the Ministry of Highways, or to even Courts of Law.

5.14 The affected persons will be free to approach higher authorities for grievance redress if they feel that they did not get justice. Grievances relating to land titles, which is a legal issue, will remain outside the purview of this Committee, and persons with such grievances will be advised to approach the appropriate law courts for their settlement. APs will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees associated with the grievance settlement procedure, except for cases filed in courts.

Land Acquisition Compensation Review Board,

5.15 There is a provision in the LAA for any aggrieved party to appeal to the LARB, in respect of the statutory valuation determined by the Valuation Department. Such appeals should be made within 21 days of the award of the compensation under section 17 of LAA.

Table 5C: Grievance Redress Process

Step One	The affected person approaches the Project staff at site with a complaint regarding his losses that he thinks have been underestimated and is worried that the compensation amount on that basis will not help him to regain even his existing low living standard. The Project staff explains the process to assess loss due to land acquisition, but he remains unconvinced.
Step Two	Not satisfied with the explanation by the Project staff, AP goes to the Grievance Redress Committee about which he had come to know from a consultation meeting that he had once attended. He first makes his complaint to the GRC verbally but the follows it up with a written petition which the Resettlement staff helped him to prepare. The GRC assures him that his complaint will be looked into and a reply sent to him within 2-3 weeks. He gets a written communication from the GRC within 15 days to the effect that on examination they found the complaint to be not based on a proper understanding of the assessment procedure and that a legal issue was involved in the case which the GRC was not empowered to resolve. This again leaves the AP disappointed.
Step Three	The AP persists and this time knocks at the door of the Compensation Review Board with hopes of getting his grievance redressed for ever. But this does not happen..
Step Four	The last resort left is the Court of Law. He presents his case himself. It was no problem for the Court to understand his case because this has legal complications and he could be helped out. The Court pronounced judgment which greatly pleased the AP, thanks to the grievance redress system.

Chapter VI

Policy and Legal Framework

6.1 In Sri Lanka, the laws and policies governing land acquisition and resettlement include the following: (a) Land Acquisition Act, (b) Road Development Authority Act, (c) National Environment Act, and (4) National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP).

Land Acquisition Act

6.2 The law governing acquisition of land for a public purpose is the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), enacted in 1950 and which has since undergone several amendments and revisions, the latest being the amendment in 1986. The LAA sets out the procedures for acquiring land and for payment of compensation at market rates for acquired land. The Chapter 460 of the Act describes the land acquisition process

6.3 The normal land acquisition process from request to acquire land up to taking over possession and registration of vesting certificates is a long one. The PMU will closely follow up with the concerned authorities to see that the task is completed within the minimum time required.

Road Development Authority Act

6.4 The Road Development Authority Act (1981) provides for the establishment of the Road Development Authority (RDA) and describes its specific powers, functions, duties and responsibilities. Part II of the Act deals with declaring areas for 'road development', which includes the construction of new roads and maintenance or improvement of existing roads.

6.5 Section 22 of the Act recognizes land acquisition for road development as a 'public purpose', and provides for the acquisition by and transfers to RDA of immovable or moveable property within any declared road development area by paying compensation under LAA [Section 22 (20)].

National Environment Act

6.6 The National Environment (NEA) Act of 1980, amended 1988, also refers to involuntary resettlement. The schedule includes item 12, which refers to "*...involuntary resettlement exceeding 100 families, other than resettlement resulting from emergency situations*".

National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) - 2001

6.7 Although amended on several occasions, the Land Acquisition Act remains limited in its scope. It does not deal adequately with the impacts on those whose land is taken for development purposes. To address the current gaps in the LAA in addressing key resettlement issues, the Government of Sri Lanka adopted on 24 May

2001 the National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The NIRP also highlighted the need for AP consultation and participation. (Refer to Resettlement Framework 2005 for objectives of the NIRP).

6.8 The Ministry of Lands (MOL) has the institutional responsibility for implementing the NIRP, and has established a Resettlement Division to coordinate its implementation.

Differences in Laws/Policies of Sri Lanka and ADB

6.9 The Government laws and policies and the ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement differ in respects. The Annex II provides a detailed analysis of this gap and the measures that can bridge this gap.

Resettlement Principles and Guidelines

6.10 The basic resettlement policies and principles to be followed by this project are spelt out in the approved Resettlement Framework (2005). This can be downloaded from the ADB website: www.adb.org/Documents/Resettlement_Plans/SRI/38357/default.asp

Chapter VII

Entitlements

7.1 Under the existing land laws, only those with title to land are eligible for statutory compensation. They are the Titleholders. There are two other categories of individuals using land but they are not legally entitled to such compensation. These are: (a) Non-title holders: They do not have the title deed for land which they have been using, even if it be since a long time. (b) Tenants or lessees: They also do not have title deed but continue to use land under an agreement with the title holder.

Eligibility Policy

7.2 The eligibility policy, as spelt out in the Resettlement Framework, is to provide a comprehensive coverage for lost assets and restoration and/or enhancement of livelihoods for all categories of affected people, whether affected directly, indirectly, whether permanently or temporarily, with or without title, and tenants/lessees. For all lost lands and assets compensation will be at replacement cost.

7.3 The losses of a temporary kind to private property are frequent during the civil works construction period. The contractors need to occupy private land to store the material, equipment and vehicles. They also need land to erect temporary camps for labourers. The private property can often get damaged due to such uses. In accordance with the policy all such losses will be fully compensated.

7.4 To ensure that the living conditions of the women-headed households and other vulnerable groups improve, the policy provides specific provisions to assist them.

Entitlement Matrix

7.5 Based on the types of tenure and anticipated losses, a comprehensive entitlement matrix has been prepared. The standard prescribed in the entitlement matrix will not be lowered. The entitlement matrix lists 7 broad types of losses, the corresponding proposed entitlements to cover all possible losses, and the persons entitled to those losses. The Entitlement Matrix is presented in Table 7A

Cut-off Date

7.6 The cut-off date for eligibility for entitlement for titleholders is the date of notification under the LAA and for non-titleholders is 15th March 2008, the last day of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey (LARS). Persons who encroach on the area *after* the cut-off-date are *not* entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

Table 7A: Project Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/Requirement	Responsibility
Loss of access to agricultural land	Ande farmer (sharecropper)	No payment for land. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees at market prices; AND Transition subsistence (in cash or kind) allowance equivalent to loss of crop or harvest for portion of land affected for the remaining period of sharecropping agreement; OR Cash payment for loss of future production equivalent to average production from the portion of land affected in preceding three years, whichever is higher; AND Assistance in negotiating a new sharecropping agreement on alternative land if the AP does not wish to continue to sharecrop land of reduced area. Assistance in negotiating a new sharecropping agreement on alternate land of similar size and productive value if the AP cannot remain on the land AND Rehabilitation package - Items G.2, G.3 i, G.3 iii if staying on the land or G3 i if required.	Payment to cover lost crops and restoration of livelihood	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
Loss of access to agricultural land	Non-titled user or squatter on private land or state land	No payment for land. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees at market prices, if cultivated by him; AND Cash Payment for loss of future production from the portion of land affected equivalent to average annual income from the portion of land affected in preceding three years; If the AP has no other land or cannot remain on the land, the AP will receive the following:-5. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees at market prices to the squatter. 6. The project will provide if available an alternative plot of land for cultivation of equal productive value under rental / lease arrangements. 7. Rehabilitation package -Items G.2, G.3i, G.3 iii if staying on the land or G3 ii if required.	Payment to cover lost crops and restoration of livelihood.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
B. RESIDENTIAL LAND AND STRUCTURES				
Loss of Residential land and structure	Owner with title deed or registration certificate	All (cash) payments for land and structure will be made at replacement costs. All payments at replacement cost in material, cash, or a combination of both according to the actual loss to repair or rebuild the structure to original or better condition when remaining land sufficient to rebuild upon; For structures not having sufficient land to rebuild upon will be entitled to the following: 1. All (cash) payments for land and structure at full replacement cost (for materials and labour) in material, cash, or a combination of both, WITHOUT deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; 2. Assistance from LARC to locate alternative plot for relocation; OR relocation to a resettlement site developed by the project if opted by AP. 3. Rehabilitation package G 2. Shifting allowance see G1.	Payment for lost assets, assistance to reorganize on existing land or relocate on alternate land and support for transition period.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.

Note: Since the Resettlement Plan is based on feasibility study, attempt has been made in the Entitlement Matrix to include all types of losses in order to cover any other impact that might occur during updation of the Resettlement Plan based on detail design. The rates provided in the Entitlement Matrix sets the minimum standards, and will be reviewed during detail design and revised, if necessary.

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/Requirement	Responsibility
Loss of rental accommodation	Tenant, user with lease	If there is partial loss of rental accommodation, AP has the option to stay with the owners agreement OR if AP chooses to move out, cash assistance for 6 months rental allowance AND Assistance in finding new affordable rental accommodation AND Shifting assistance (Item G1 i) If there is complete loss of rental accommodation, AP has the option of cash for the value of the remaining lease OR Cash assistance to cover rental arrangements for minimum period of 6 months of equivalent standard and advance payments as determined by the chief valuer to owner on a case to case basis which ever is higher. Assistance in finding new affordable rental accommodation AND Shifting allowance and Rehabilitation package – Items G.1 ii and G.2. Project will assist in recovering advance payments made by the tenant to the owner, if there is a complete loss of rental accommodation.	Cash payment for rental allowance or cash value of remaining lease, assistance for finding alternate rental accommodation and support during transition period.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
Loss of residential structure	Non-titled user, non-permitted user or squatter	No payment for land. All payments for structure at replacement costs in materials, cash or a combination of both according to the actual loss for repairing or rebuilding the structure; AND If affected land is state land AP may rebuild on the remaining land, and if affected land is private land the project will encourage AP to relinquish the land and relocate on alternate land or resettlement site provided by the project; If APs can rebuild on existing land then shifting assistance G 1 i. If AP has to relocate then Rehabilitation package – G 1 ii and G 2.	Payment for lost assets, assistance to reorganize on land or provision of alternate site if choosing to relocate and support for transition period.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
C. COMMERCIAL LAND AND STRUCTURE				
Loss of commercial land and structure	Owner / operator of registered business	All (cash) payments for land lost at full replacement cost; Payment at replacement cost in material, cash, or a combination of both according to the actual loss to repair or rebuild the structure to original or better condition when remaining land sufficient to rebuild upon; Payment for any associated loss of income while commercial structure is being rebuilt. For structures not having sufficient land to rebuild upon will be entitled to the following: 1. All (cash) payments for structure lost at full replacement cost (for materials and labour) in material, cash, or a combination of both, WITHOUT deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; 2. Assistance from LARC to locate alternative plot for relocation; OR relocation to a resettlement site developed by the project if opted by AP on recovery of the undeveloped value of the plot. 3. For income losses cash payment not exceeding three times the average annual net profits from business, as shown by the books of accounts, for three calendar years immediately preceding acquisition or livelihood restoration grant, which ever is higher 1. For businesses who do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 6 months income OR 4. Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher; 5. Rehabilitation Package – G 2 and G3 ii if required. Shifting allowance see G1.	Project shall give reasonable time for APs to continue their business operation while rebuilding their structures. APs will rebuild their structure as soon as payment is released and clear the area in the agreed timeframe. Transition assistance and income restoration.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/Requirement	Responsibility
Loss of commercial Structure	Tenant / operator of registered business	If there is partial loss of structure, AP has the option to stay with the owners agreement OR if AP choses to move out, cash assistance for 6 months rental allowance AND Assistance in finding new affordable rented premises to re-establish business AND Payment for any associated loss of income while commercial structure is being rebuilt. If there is complete loss of structure, AP will be entitled to the following:- 2. Cash for the value of the remaining lease OR 3. Cash assistance to cover rental arrangements for minimum period of 6 months of equivalent standard and advance payments as determined by the chief valuer to owner on a case to case basis which ever is higher AND 4. Assistance in finding new affordable rental premises to operate business. 5. For income losses cash payment not exceeding three times the average annual net profits from business, as shown by the books of accounts, for three calendar years immediately preceding acquisition or livelihood restoration grant, which ever is higher 6. For businesses who do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 6 months income OR Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher; 7. Rehabilitation Package – G 2 and G3 ii if required. Shifting allowance see G1. Project will assist in recovering advance payments made by the tenant to the owner, if there is a complete loss of the structure.	Cash payment for rental allowance or cash value of remaining lease, assistance for finding alternate rental accommodation and support for income losses and during transition period.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
Loss of commercial Structure	Owner or operator of non-registered business / squatter	For structure – all payments for structure lost at replacement cost in material, cash, or a combination of both according to the actual loss; AND For income - cash payment equivalent to 6 months income OR Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher; AND If affected land is state land AP may rebuild on the remaining land, and if affected land is private land the project will encourage AP to relinquish the land and relocate on alternate land or resettlement site provided by the project subject to availability; AND Rehabilitation package – Items G.2, and G.3 ii if required. Shifting allowance see G1. If resettlement site cannot be provided by the project, rental assistance will be provided to APs on a case by case basis.	Payment for lost assets, transition assistance and income restoration	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
D. OTHER PRIVATE PROPERTIES OR SECONDARY STRUCTURES				
Partial or complete loss of other property or secondary structure (i.e. shed, outdoor latrine, rice store, animal pen etc)	Owners of structures (regardless if the land is owned or not)	All (cash) payments for affected structure at replacement cost; OR Cost of repair of structure to original or better condition; OR Cash assistance for relocation of structure.	Payment for loss and relocation if required	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
Loss of tombs or graves	All owners	All (cash) payments an amount of Rs. 2000 up to Rs. 15,000 to cover the cost of exhumation (including any religious ceremonies if required) and relocation	Payment for loss and relocation if required	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/Requirement	Responsibility
E. LOSS OF INCOME OF EMPLOYEES OR HIRED LABORERS				
E.1 Temporarily Affected				
While business re-establishes (i.e. reorganizing on remaining land or relocating in the same area)	All affected employees, wage or daily labourers in private or government businesses	Cash payment for lost salary/wages for each month AP can not work; OR Assistance in securing new employment including relevant skills training if required; AND Rehabilitation package – Items G.2 and G.3 ii if required by AP	Businesses will be encourage to retain existing employees Payment for lost income during business re-establishment	RDA, CV, LARC

E.2 Permanently Affected				
Job loss due to relocation of business to another area or business operator decides not to re-establish	All affected employees, wage or daily labourers in private or government businesses	Cash payment for 6 months salary/wages and Project will encourage employers to provide severance pay for employees; AND Preferential access to project construction employment opportunities; AND Rehabilitation package – Items G.2 and G.3 ii	Payment for lost income, rehabilitation package to provide support and income restoration	RDA, CV, LARC
F. TREES & STANDING CROPS (already included under A)				
Loss of crops and trees	Person who cultivates crops and/or owns trees (regardless if the land is owned or not)	For owner, payment for crops and trees at market prices; For tenant, payment for crops shall be paid to tenant; For sharecropper, payment for crops shall be shared between owner and sharecropper according to the sharecropping agreement; For all - advance notice to harvest crop; AND Payment for net value of crops where harvesting is not possible; AND Cash payment for loss of trees and standing crops at market prices; AND Rights to resources from privately owned trees (i.e. timber or firewood)	Payment for losses calculated on market value on the basis of land productivity, type, age, and productive value of affected trees	RDA, CV, DS, LARC
G. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION & REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE				
G.1 Materials Transport Allowance				
i. Reorganization of residential or commercial structure	APs reorganizing or rebuilding on same plot	Cash assistance (shifting allowance) of Rs 5000 AP/household	Payment for disturbance and to assist in rebuilding	RDA, CV, LARC
ii. AP requiring relocation for housing or business	Relocating APs	Cash assistance (relocation allowance) of Rs. 5000 up to an amount of Rs 15,000 ¹⁹ AP/household for transportation to new location or site based on floor area of the house in occupation before relocation.	Allowance to cover transport of household or commercial effects, salvaged and new building materials	RDA, CV, LARC
G.2 Transition Subsistence Allowance				
Severe or significant impact (including relocation)	Each member of severely affected household	Subsistence allowance ²⁰ for the transition period for EACH member of severely affected household of Rs 400/ month/person for a minimum period of 3 months and similar assistance will be further extended as assessed on a case to case basis. Note: Material transportation allowance rates include labor, and transportation costs to another site as determined by RDA based on the floor area of the house in occupation before relocation. As determined through discussions with various relief agencies and social welfare organizations, the allowance has been based on a minimum number of kilocalories per month derived from different foods. For rice the minimum requirement will be derived from between 98 & 105 kg per person /year or an average of 8.5 kg/person /month or about Rs 400.00 /month /person	To provide support, based on Rs. 400 per month per person.	RDA, CV, LARC

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/Requirement	Responsibility
G.3 Livelihood Restoration (Grant & Training)				
i. Permanent effects on livelihood	APs/household	Livelihood restoration grant - as cash assistance of Rs 15,000 ²¹ per household (plus professional assistance and advice, if required, to invest funds or to set up a business at a commercially viable location). Linked with skill training (as provided in item G.3 ii) and as far as practicable shall be provided in the form of productive assets.	Cash sum to offset income losses not directly paid for, to provide support while business re-establishing or as start-up investment for new business if AP has to change livelihood	RDA, CV, LARC
ii. Permanent effects on livelihood	Two members of APs/household	Training for up to two members (male and female where applicable) of AP households to receive skills and vocational training, to an amount of Rs 4,000 ²² per member; AND Transition subsistence allowance (see Item G.2 above)	Linked with need to start new business, access to existing or development of new training courses depending on the needs of the APs	RDA, CV, LARC
iii. Permanent effects on livelihood	Severely affected farmers remaining on affected land	Assistance to increase productivity on remaining land (i.e. increasing cropping intensity, use of high yielding seeds, diversification and introduction of new seeds or crops etc) and assistance to access existing subsidies. The project will fund two agricultural extensions officers for 18 months, the cost is estimated at Rs 24,000 ²³ per road plus assistance to APs of Rs 3,000 each for fertilizers and seeds	Access to existing agricultural extension services and development of new services as per the specific needs of APs as identified through consultation with them, support for access to existing subsidies, development and training from Department of Agriculture, Tea Smallholding Authority, Agrarian Services Department, Coconut Development Board, and Rubber Control Department	RDA, CV, LARC
G.4 Special Assistance				
Effects on vulnerable APs	Vulnerable APs including the poor, elderly APs, ethnic minority households, female-headed households, and disabled	A special grant of Rs 15,000 ²⁴ per AP/household to improve living standards of vulnerable APs and households Assistance to vulnerable households in finding suitable land for relocation and shifting OR provision of resettlement sites if opted by the AP. Note: A grant amount to support business reestablishment or start up of new business linked to skill training. Rates determined through discussions with road projects currently under implementation and relevant departments for similar activities. Rates determined with Department of Agriculture. Assistance to cover over and above compensation for loss assets as determined through discussions currently under implementation for similar impacts.	Assistance, over and above payment for lost assets, to reduce impacts of resettlement which can disproportionately effect the already vulnerable and to ensure that the project does not simply re-establish levels of poverty, vulnerability or marginalization	RDA, CV, LARC

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/Requirement	Responsibility
H. COMMUNITY ASSETS				
Loss of buildings and other structures (schools, temples, clinics, walls etc), infrastructure (local roads, footpaths, bridges, irrigation, water points or communal hand pumps etc), common resources (such as water supply, community forests)	Divisional Secretary division, urban ward, village, local community or local authority owning or benefiting from community property, infrastructure or resources	Restoration in existing location of affected community buildings, structures, infrastructure and common property resources to original or better condition; OR Replacement in alternative location identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities; OR (Cash) Payment at full replacement cost; AND Restoration of access to community resources.	Full restoration of buildings, structures, infrastructure, services or other community resources by contractor (costs to be borne by project) or payment for such if agreement for local authority or community to undertake the restoration works.	RDA, CV, LARC
Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.			

Chapter VIII

Relocation of Housing and Settlements

8.1 The careful engineering design has minimized the need for relocation. Most partially affected households, shops and other structures will prefer and be able to rebuild on the remaining lands to stay where they presently are. For some people, relocation will however be unavoidable. According to the census data, those requiring relocation include 18 shops, 16 houses, and 9 shops/houses. The PMU will help find suitable lands nearby for these households to move. Land suitable for resettlement is available.

Relocation Options and Relocation Strategy

8.2 During consultation meetings, APs expressed their tentative views on how they would prefer to relocate. Most felt that could move a little distance and rebuild shops close to the road so as not to lose business with well established clients but well outside the ROW. Some expressed themselves in favour of managing their own relocation, while others wanted the Project to take this responsibility for them but consult them on site selection, timing of the move and other matters.

8.3 The Project will consult the affected persons again, explaining the options available and the consequences of each of these options. Their views will be taken into consideration before proceeding with the relocation plan.

8.4 The affected persons will be offered three options: (a) On-site relocation, (b) Self-relocation, and (c) Relocation to project selected site. While affected persons will get compensation in all cases involving asset loss, assistance to be provided will vary depending on the option selected.

8.5 **On-site Relocation** Since the number involved is small and the population in this area is sparse, the Project will permit the shopkeepers to occupy vacant land close to road but outside the ROW. Most shopkeepers are expected to opt for this alternative as this allows them to function in familiar surroundings and is therefore not much disruptive.

8.6 **Self-relocation** Some persons whose house structures will be affected will most likely prefer to manage relocation themselves. They will receive allowances at a higher rate.

8.7 **Relocation to Project Selected Site** Affected households may not favour this option for practical reasons. As the number of persons is scattered over a long distance of about 40 km the relocation will disrupt their social and economic ties completely.

Assistance in Relocation

8.8 All affected households will be assisted in relocation. They will be assisted in transportation to the new place. All entitlements such as compensation for land,

structures, shifting costs, income restoration assistance will be paid before the relocation process starts.

Joint Ownership of Housing Lots

8.9 The titles to housing lots will be transferred to the APs jointly in the names of husband and wife to confirm their ownership. The PMU will bear legal and stamp fee costs involved in this transaction.

Handing Over Land for Civil Works Construction

8.10 Land will be handed over for civil work construction of the second phase of the contract after 365 from commencement of the first phase. The contractor will be given possession for construction work only after the payment of compensation to the affected persons and provided with the means to reestablish their livelihoods. No person will be asked to move before the completion of above activities.

8.11 The Project will see that none stays within ROW once compensation and assistance has been disbursed. This will be necessary for construction work to proceed properly. Construction work will be allowed to proceed without human interference of any sort. For people themselves also it is much better that they relocate before heavy construction equipment and construction workers move in. This can be a great nuisance, causing pollution, noise and disturbance to normal life.

8.12 Since only 18 houses and 09 houses cum shops need relocation other than shops and they are spread over a distance of 55 kms, it is not desirable or feasible to develop a resettlement site to accommodate relocatees. Even if the PMU proposes to develop a resettlement site the affected will not agree to a proposal of this nature due to in built disadvantages. .

Chapter IX

Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

9.1 The Road Development Authority (RDA) sees resettlement as a development opportunity. Income restoration is thus an important component of this Resettlement Plan. The affected persons who have lost their land, businesses, jobs or other income sources will be assisted to regain their losses, and possibly to even improve their previous living standards.

9.2 This Resettlement Plan provides for income restoration assistance to affected people according to their loss. In addition, women and vulnerable groups have been identified for special treatment

Categories of APs Identified for Income Restoration Assistance

9.3 The affected persons identified for providing assistance with income restoration are as follows: (i) Farmers losing agricultural lands, (ii) Farmers with less than one acre of residual agricultural land, (iii) APs losing income from homestead gardens, (iv) APs losing businesses, (v) Very poor who need support, and (vi) Vulnerable groups APs.

Potential Income Restoration Programmes

9.4 Although income generating opportunities are limited in the project area, there are local resources that the Project will use in ways that help the affected people to recover their lost incomes. Some of these resources include (a) cheap land, (b) cheap labour, (c) clay, (d) communication facilities, (e) electricity and (f) raw materials such as timber, coir, quarries, fish, cinnamon and other spices.

9.5 Income generating activities using these resources will be promoted among the affected people. These will include vegetable growing and selling, running small shops, tailoring, wood carving and other handicrafts, animal husbandry, and coir products.

Strategies: Short-term and Long-term

9.6 Income restoration is not achieved overnight. It may easily take up to three years or more, but the affected persons cannot wait. The Project will therefore follow both short-term and long term strategies.

9.7 **Short-term Strategies:** Short-term strategies have been designed to provide assistance when it will be needed most, especially when APs will be displaced and/or moved to another location. The components of this strategy will include the following:

- compensation for land, structures, and all other lost assets will be paid in full before displacement/relocation;
- house construction grants and relocation subsistence allowances will be paid for the full duration of the period of disruption and re-establishment;

- free transport or costs of removal and re-establishment for relocation;
- temporary or short-term employment in civil construction activities at the resettlement or project construction sites; and
- special assistance, as appropriate, to vulnerable groups such as women, indigenous people, the aged, and the disabled.

9.8 **Long-term Strategies:** Long-term Strategies have been designed to provide a sustained source of income over a longer period of time and are intended to restore or possibly improve the standard of living of affected persons. These will include (a) Land-based as well as non land-based economic activities.

Economic Activities

9.9 **Project-sponsored Activities:** Some of these long-term economic activities will be project-sponsored. These will include providing replacement land, employment, skills training and other income generation activities.

9.10 **Linkage with National Development and Employment Programmes:** In addition to project-sponsored programmes, the Project will proactively mobilize the various government schemes for assistance to the poor and ensure their accessibility and benefits to affected persons, particularly vulnerable groups. There are other kinds of activities as well to which the affected persons can have access, such as NGOs-managed rural credit and micro-enterprise programmes.

9.11 **Employment Opportunities on Construction Works:** Several new employment opportunities will arise when construction works commence. Some of these are: drivers (light vehicles), drivers (heavy vehicles), masons, carpenters, welders, computer operators, clerks, labourers. The Project will see that the affected people get these jobs on a preferential basis with the assistance of the construction company. The benefits from these employment opportunities are outside the official resettlement assistance package, but they are expected to provide additional support that will help the affected people to be able to move faster on the recovery track.

Implementing the IR Strategy

9.11 The steps involved in implementing the income restoration strategy will include the following:

- (1) Consultation with APs to explain the available income restoration opportunities, which in this project broadly include land, shops, jobs, training for self-employment, and government antipoverty schemes
- (2) Preparation of a list of APs requiring IR with their income restoration options
- (3) Assistance to all APs in the manner indicated below:
 - **Land option:** Providing land if available or else assisting to those with land option in buying suitable replacement land from willing sellers
 - **Job option:** Request contractor to provide jobs on a preferential basis for interested APs on road related construction work
 - **Training for self-employment:** Carrying out all the related tasks including market survey for products in demand, organization of training to impart new skills/upgrade existing traditional skills, assistance in accessing credit to start income generating schemes and assistance in marketing products

- **Government schemes for the poor** Identifying government schemes and coordinating with the officials concerned to see that APs benefit from these government programmes.
- (4) While the affected persons will be consulted on their preferences for income restoration activities, particularly for skills and entrepreneur development training programmes their capabilities will be also assessed for specific income restoration activities.
- *Training in Skills Development:* One person from each family will be selected for skills development training programme. The focus will be on providing training in those income generating schemes for which there is a market and also resources exist to operate those activities. The priority will be given to persons from households losing their dwellings and business premises.
 - *Training in Entrepreneur Development:* In addition to training in market-oriented skills, a training programme in entrepreneur development will be also initiated. This will be targeted at those, who after an initial screening, appear promising enough to benefit from it. The potential trainee for the entrepreneurial development programme must be willing to start a business or an industry, invest his funds howsoever small, and able to raise bank loan as start-up capital. Good educational background will be an added asset. The Project will assist in developing business plans and raising capital.

Organization to Implement the IR Programme

9.12 The Project will be responsible for implementing the income restoration programme, and will provide logistic support and adequate funds for the purpose. The Road Development Authority has in-house staff to carry out this task. There are Business Development Officers who would do the initial screening to assess aptitude of APs for specific skills development programme. The Resettlement Officer attached to the PMU with the assistance of the Resettlement Assistant will be in charge of the income restoration programme under the supervision of the Team Leader Resettlement. The PMU may seek NGO assistance in implementing the IR programme, if required.

9.13 In addition, involvement of a number of other agencies, both public and private, will be sought to assist APs. These include: Small Tea Holdings Authority, Export Agricultural Crops Department, Banks and other financial institutions, Vocational Training Authority, National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority, and Chamber of Commerce.

Budget for Income Restoration

9.14 There is sufficient allocation in the budget for income restoration activities. This has been shown separately in the budget (Chapter X)

Note: All those APs who would be relocated either in the same lots or at alternate locations are considered for the receipt of Transition Subsistence Allowance, Livelihood Restoration and Vocational Training Grants.

No.of APs to be relocated on their own plots	=108
No.of Aps to be relocated on alternate plots	= <u>85</u>
Total	193

Chapter X
Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

Cost Estimates

10.1 The budget includes estimated costs of land compensation, relocation, income restoration, assistance entitlements of APs, administrative costs (2.5 per cent of the total budget), external monitoring, separately for agricultural and other lands, houses and commercial structures, secondary structures and other assets. The cost estimates include provision for contingencies (10 percent of the total budget).

Total Budget Cost

10.2 The total cost of the Resettlement Plan is estimated at **Rs 1,042,103,430**. In US Dollars terms, it comes to **US\$ 9,473,667**. The dollar calculation is based on **Rs.110** per US\$. The budget includes all costs related to land acquisition, relocation, rehabilitation, income restoration, administrative costs, external monitoring, and contingencies.

10.3 The item-wise budgeted cost details are given in the following Table: 10A.

Table 10A: Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Item No	Item	No.	Unit	Rs/unit	Total Rs	Total US\$
Compensation For Lands	Agricultural. Land	331	Perches	5,000	1,655,000	150,45.5
	Residential. Land	5148	Perches	50,000	257,400,000	2,340,000
	Commercial Land	1054	Perches	100,000	79,050,000	718,636
	Com/ Res	99	Perches	60,000	5,940,000	54,000
	Cooperate Owned Lands (Tea Estates)	1017	Perches	5,000	5,085,000	46,227
	Corporate Owned Commercial Lands	1458	Perches	75,000	109,350,000	994,091
	Religious Lands	174	Perches	50,000	8,700,000	79,091
Compensation For Structures	Permanent					
	Houses Class 1	20,260	Sq.ft	3,250	65,845,000	598,591
	Houses Class 2	20,275		2,750	55,756,250	525,057
	Houses/Shop	6,640	Sq.ft	2,750	18,260,000	166,000
	Shops	75,340		2,500	188,350,000	1,712,273
	Other Structures Class 3	36,500	Sq.ft	1,250	45,625,000	414,773
	Secondary Structures	8,486	Sq.ft	500	4,243,000	38,573
Compensation for Loss of Income	Business Income	519	Nos	75,000	38,925,000	353,864
	Agricultural Income	243	Nos	15,000	3,645,000	33,136
	Loss of Wage/Salary	682	Nos	30,000*	20,460,000	186,000
Trees	Fruit Trees+	157	Nos	3,500	549,500	4,995
	Timber +	524	Nos	5,000	2,620,000	23,818
Relocation and Income Restoration Allowances	Income Restoration	85	Nos	40,000	3,400,000	30,909
	Shifting Allowance	108	Nos	5,000	540,000	4,909
	Relocation Allowance	85	Nos	15,000	1,275,000	11,591
	Transition Subsistence Allowance	193*4*3	Nos	400	926,400	8,422
	Livelihood Restoration Grant	193	Nos	15,000	2,895,000	26,318
	Vocational Training Grant	193*2	Nos	4,000	1,544,000	14,036
	Special Grant for VP	125	Nos	15,000	1,875,000	17,045
External Monitoring	24*2	Months	50,000+	2,400,000	21,818	
Sub Total					926,314,160	8,421,038
Admin Cost 2.5%					23,157,854	210,526
Contingencies 10%					92,631,416	842,104
Total					1,042,103,430	9,473,667

Source : Consultations and Secondary Data +As trees are of varying ages ,an average rate was taken for budgeting purpose
estimate, * Average Source: Consultations, Surveys and Guide lines of Ministry of Highways
+Apportioned Cost applicable to A005,US \$=Rs110

Rates Used in Preparing the Resettlement Budget

10.4 The rates used in the preparation of the resettlement budget are based on the rates used in paying compensation to the APs of adjoining projects of RDA, discussion with valuation officers, property developers, newspaper advertisements by prospective sellers, etc. Further details are in Annex III

Transfer of Budget Funds to Implementing Agencies

10.5 Delays may occur, as indeed they often do, in release of funds from the Treasury to the PMU. The Treasury will be provided in advance the requirement of funds and the dates by when these will be required. The request for the release of funds in a timely manner will then be closely followed up with the Treasury. This is expected to eliminate delays in the process and to ensure quicker flow of funds down the line for disbursement of compensation to APs, and project funds to the others concerned. It will be ensured that compensation is paid to APs in one installment, not in bits at intervals, as that makes resettlement for APs a lot more difficult job than it already is.

10.6 The Flow Chart indicating the flow of funds from the Treasury downwards is shown in Table 10E.

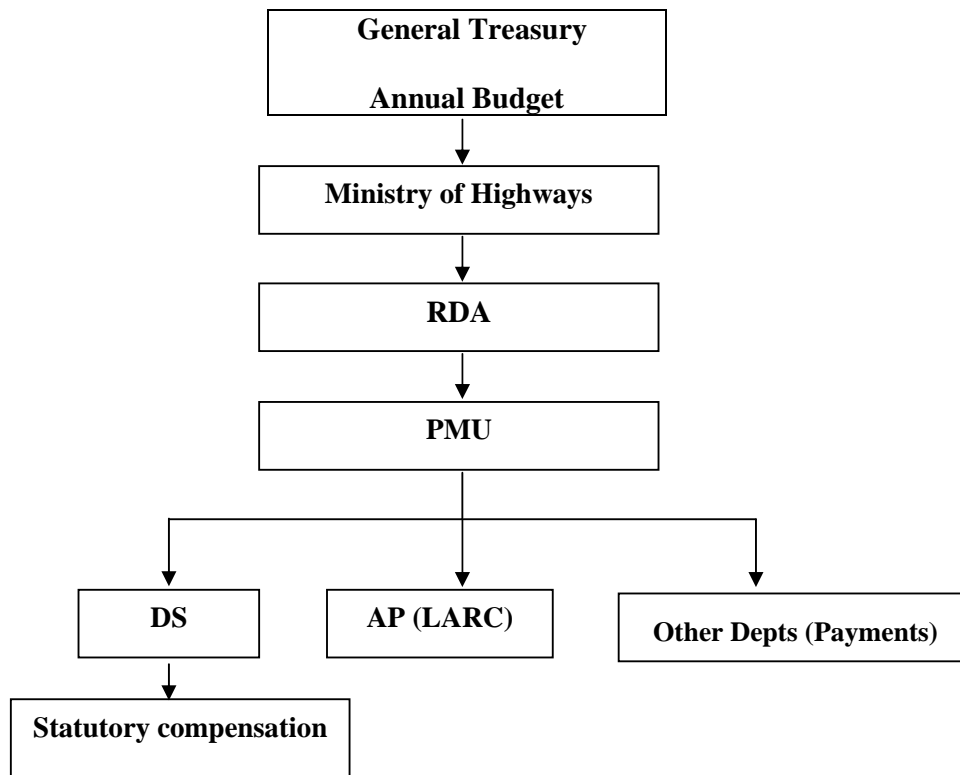
Sources of Funding

10.9 The entire cost on land acquisition and resettlement will be borne by the Government of Sri Lanka. The Government will also meet unforeseen obligations in excess of the budget estimates to ensure that the resettlement objectives are fully met

Table: 10 A

Flowchart

Flow of funds showing source of financing and timing,
in the context of legal requirements



Chapter XI Implementation Schedule

11.1 Land acquisition and resettlement activities will be implemented over a period of three years commencing June 2007. A time bound implementation plan has been prepared for the entire three year period starting from June 2007 to May 2010. This is in accordance with the timing of civil works. Some key actions including the establishment of the Environment and Social Division (ESD) were taken even prior to the commencement of the implementation plan.

11.2 The PMU will provide adequate advance notice to the APs and no person will be asked to move before he/she has been paid all his/her due resettlement entitlements. The civil works contract will be awarded only after all compensation and relocation has been satisfactorily completed and rehabilitation measures are in place for each section.

Key Implementation Points

11.3 The following table (11A) provides details regarding tasks, agencies responsible, time required for the completion of tasks, and their present status.

Task	Responsibility	Time after Commencement	Status
Recruitment of resettlement staff and initial training	M/OH, PMU/RDA,	Month 1	Completed
Conduct of Census & SES and input of data & analysis	PMU, LARD/ESD	Month 2-3	Completed
Preparation of RAP and submission to M/L&ADB for approval	PMU, M/OL,ESD,ADB	Month 6	Will be submitted to ADB by 15 May 2008
Land Acquisition Process	PMU, DS, SD,VD,GP,RDA,M/OH,M/L, CEO	Month 7-20	Ongoing, will be completed by March 2009
Payment of Compensation for Priority Section (Including LARC)	PMU, DS,SD,VD,M/OH, CEO, CSC	Month 13-14	Will begin when due
Payment of Compensation	As above	Month 19-23	Will begin when due
Relocate houses, shops, businesses	PMU, LARD/ESD, CEO, CSC,	Month 14-15	Will begin when due
Clear the ROW	PMU, CEO, CSC	Month 15-16	Will begin when due
Issue notice for commencement of civil workers	PMU and ,M/OH, ADB	Month 15-16 First Phase, Month 27-28 Second Phase	Will be issued when due
Income Restoration	PMU, LARD/ESD, CEO, CSC,	Month 15,Continue	Will begin when due
Management Information System	PMU,LARD/ESD, CSC,,	Month 1- ongoing	Ongoing
Grievance Redressing	GRC, Samatha Mandala, Other state institutions	Month 15 – ongoing	Ongoing
Internal Monitoring	PMU, LARD/ESD, CEO CSC	Month 3 – ongoing	Ongoing
External Monitoring	External monitor	Month 14 – intermittent	Will begin when due

Sections of the Road to be handed over for Commencement of Construction

11.4 Under the bidding documents for civil works contracts, the road is to be handed over to start civil construction work in two phases. The chainage-wise sections that will be handed over on the Commencement Date are as follows (a) 75+500 to 86+500 km(11km) (b) 89+000 to 95+000 km(6 km) and (c) 99+700 to 108+000 km(8+300km) (d) 112+000 to 118+200.(6+200) (Total length;31.5km). The remaining sections will be handed over 365 days after the Commencement Date.

From Chainage 86+500 to 89+000 (2.5km)

From Chainage 95+000 to 99+700 (4.7km)

From Chainage 108+500 to 112+000 (3.5km)

From Chainage 118+000 to 133+000 (15km)

11.5 The land on both sides of these sections belongs to the Forest Department. They have no objection to handing over these lands required for road construction purposes. There however are small patches of lands that belong to the private individuals. They also have no objection to the take over of these lands. The construction work can be taken up immediately on these sections (a distance of 31.5 km) provided the PMU: (a) obtains a formal clearance from the Forest Department, and (b) ensures payment of full compensation and other entitlements to those private individuals whose lands are to be acquired.

The Present Status of Land Acquisition

11.6 The process to acquire land for priority sections (sections which are to be handed over for construction of civil works from the commencement date) began in October 2007. The notice under section 2 to acquire land was published on 13 February 2008. The proposals for the publication of Section 38 (a) notice have been forwarded by to the Ministry of Highways and Road Development. The valuation is in progress and is expected to complete shortly. Under the Land Acquisition Act, the land acquisition process is a long one. The PMU will closely follow up with the concerned authorities to see that the task is completed within the minimum time required. It expects to complete the entire land acquisition process by the end of March 2009, and for priority sections by the end of August 2008. The present status of land acquisition process is given in Annex IV.

11.7 The implementation schedule chart is at Annex V.

Chapter XII

Institutional Framework

12.1 The Road Development Authority (RDA), under the Ministry of Highways and Road Development (MOHRD), is the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. The RDA has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) which will coordinate the overall implementation and monitoring of project activities. The planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement involves several ministries and agencies. The Ministry of Lands (MOL) is another ministry which is closely involved in RDA's land acquisition resettlement programme.

Project Management Unit

12.2 The Project Management Unit (PMU) is headed by the Project Director. He will be assisted by engineers, consultants on land acquisition and resettlement, and supporting staff on administrative and financial matters. In addition to PMU, based in Colombo, a sub-office within the Project, established at Kandy with a Resettlement Assistant and supporting staff, has been functioning since January 2008 to facilitate information disclosure, consultations, land acquisition and resettlement, and income restoration programme.

Environment and Social Division

12.3 The Environment and Social Division (ESD), recently established within the RDA, is expected oversee land acquisition and resettlement planning and monitoring implementation of safeguards compliance. But under an interim arrangement these tasks are being performed by the PMU to expedite the land acquisition and resettlement process.

Chief Engineers Offices

12.4 The Chief Engineers Offices (CEOs) headed by the Chief Engineers, will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the project. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Division (LARD) will assign staff (or seconded local consultants) to CEOs as Land Acquisition Officers (LAOs) and resettlement assistants in field offices to be entrusted with day-to-day monitoring and implementation of projects' land acquisition and resettlement activities. The CEO offices will provide monthly progress/monitoring reports to LARD, PMU and ESD.

Construction Supervision Consultants

12.5 The Executing Agency will engage a Construction Supervision Consultant who, in addition to guiding and monitoring construction works, will also assist the PMU in the effective implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement plan.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committees (LARCs)

12.6 Land Acquisition & Resettlement Committees (LARCs) LARC will be established at the Divisional Secretary Division level (the number of committees will depend on the number of Divisional Secretary Divisions a road passes through) to assist with the resettlement process, consultation with APs, decide on administrative matters and resolution of disputes regarding compensation. Divisional Secretary will obtain the statutory valuation and replacement cost of each land lot and offer it to the affected as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. If the affected is dissatisfied with the quantum of compensation offered to him, he could come before the LARC to redress his grievance. Each LARC will be chaired by the Divisional Secretary, and comprises of the Land Acquisition Officers or other technical officers from RDA, and representatives of the Survey Department, Valuation Department, and the concerned AP.

Roles and Responsibilities

12.7 The main responsibilities, roles and tasks of each key agency involved in preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plan activities under this Project will be as follows:

(a) Divisional Secretariat and LARC. In accordance with the provisions laid down in the Land Acquisition Act, the Divisional Secretariat will be responsible for acquisition of land and properties required for public purpose. They will be also responsible for preparation, processing and payment of compensation. To expedite the payment process every divisional secretary (DS) will be assisted by 2-3 Acquiring Officers.

The LARCs will liaise with agencies involved in land acquisition and compensation i.e. MOL, Valuation Department and Survey Department. It would assist in identification/allocation of land to poor and vulnerable APs who have no other land and have to be relocated, facilitate compensation payment and supervise payment and delivery of entitlements.

b) Road Development Authority. RDA through its PMU office has the overall responsibility for resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring. With the assistance of LAD and ESD, CEOs the responsibilities and tasks of the PMU will be as follows:

- Coordinate with DSs for acquisition of land. Liaison with DS's office, regarding any matters relating to acquisition of land and resettlement, coordinate with the MOL and Survey Departments on matters related to IOL, land allocation, transfer, and title
- Liaison with all agencies that are involved with land acquisition (such as valuation office of the MOL and DSs),
- Coordinate, schedule, supervise and monitor all resettlement activities; facilitate phased handover of land to the construction contractors on a timely basis coordinated with civil works contract.
- Assist Chief Valuer's Office/Valuation department in establishing

replacement cost of assets that will be acquired for the project. Assist Chief Valuer's office in finalizing rates with different relevant agencies for determination of entitlements and preparation of estimates for different resettlement activities.

- Ensure that all affected persons are identified and consulted about their entitlements, paid and resettled in accordance with the agreed policy of the RPs
- Prepare IOL data for non-titled persons and establish a computerized management information system with proper AP databases for each subproject for both titled and non-titled APs;
- Coordinate with other authorities (and bilateral agencies or NGOs if required) related to the provision of livelihood restoration measures including agricultural extension support;
- Ensure proper implementation of rehabilitation measures
- Establish and facilitate the activities of GRCs
- Liaise regularly with GRC regarding the list of APs who have lodged grievances, compensation payments and grievance resolution;
- Select suitable sites in consultation with APs for resettlement site development;
- Monitor implementation of the resettlement plans and adopt modifications in the entitlement matrix if required with approvals required.
- CEOs to submit regular (monthly) progress reports to Director LAD and ESD and PD, PMU at Colombo.
- PD, LAD through PMU to submit quarterly progress report to ADB.

(c) Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC). The CSC will assist PMU in implementation of the resettlement plan . The resettlement specialists domestic, and (the international if required) will assist PMU and CEO and field offices to maintain and update the Management Information System of the APs for the project. CSC will also engage NGOs if necessary to provide additional support to the CEOs and field offices in resettlement management, implementation and income restoration of APs. CSC will assist PMU, ESD and CEO offices in carrying out all the planned activities outlined in the RPs. Assist ESD and CEO offices in monitoring of resettlement activities and preparation of quarterly and monthly progress reports respectively.

Other Agencies

12.8 The income rehabilitation and livelihood restoration measures will be implemented with the help of experienced institutions, organizations and NGOs if necessary in partnership with the Department of Agriculture, Farmer's Organizations, Agrarian Development Councils, Coconut Development Board, Rubber Control Department, Tea Smallholding Authority, Export Agricultural Department and other government agencies and NGOs (and civic society organizations as relevant) responsible for implementation of various aspects of the resettlement plan in the subproject areas.

Responsibilities Related to Compensation Payment

12.9 In respect of payment of compensation, the responsibilities of the PMU with the assistance of ESD, CEOs and LARCs and further supported by CSC and NGOs include:

- Inform APs regarding payment schedule at least two weeks in advance;
- Prepare the list of APs and their corresponding entitlements with detailed breakdown of payments.
- Encourage various representatives (Young Women's Council and/or Farmer's Organization) to witness the compensation payment process;
- Ensure that AP is aware of his/her rights and entitlements and amounts received against each entitlement are recorded.
- Document grievances if there are any;
- Sign as witness to the compensation activity;
- Get copies of all compensation forms made, and prepare copies of all compensation forms/documents (copies for APs, LARC, Divisional Secretary's Division, PMU Head Office, ESD and CEOs);
- Prepare and update regularly list of APs containing date of payment made to the computerized data base; and
- APs will be given at least one months notice prior to relocate to resettlement sites or sites of their own choice. All compensation, entitlements and other allowances will be paid to APs prior to any displacement or dispossession of assets. The project will ensure that the resettlement sites are ready with basic civic amenities and have access to services and facilities similar to those available in the lands affected prior to actual move to the APs.

Responsibilities of the APs during Compensation Payment

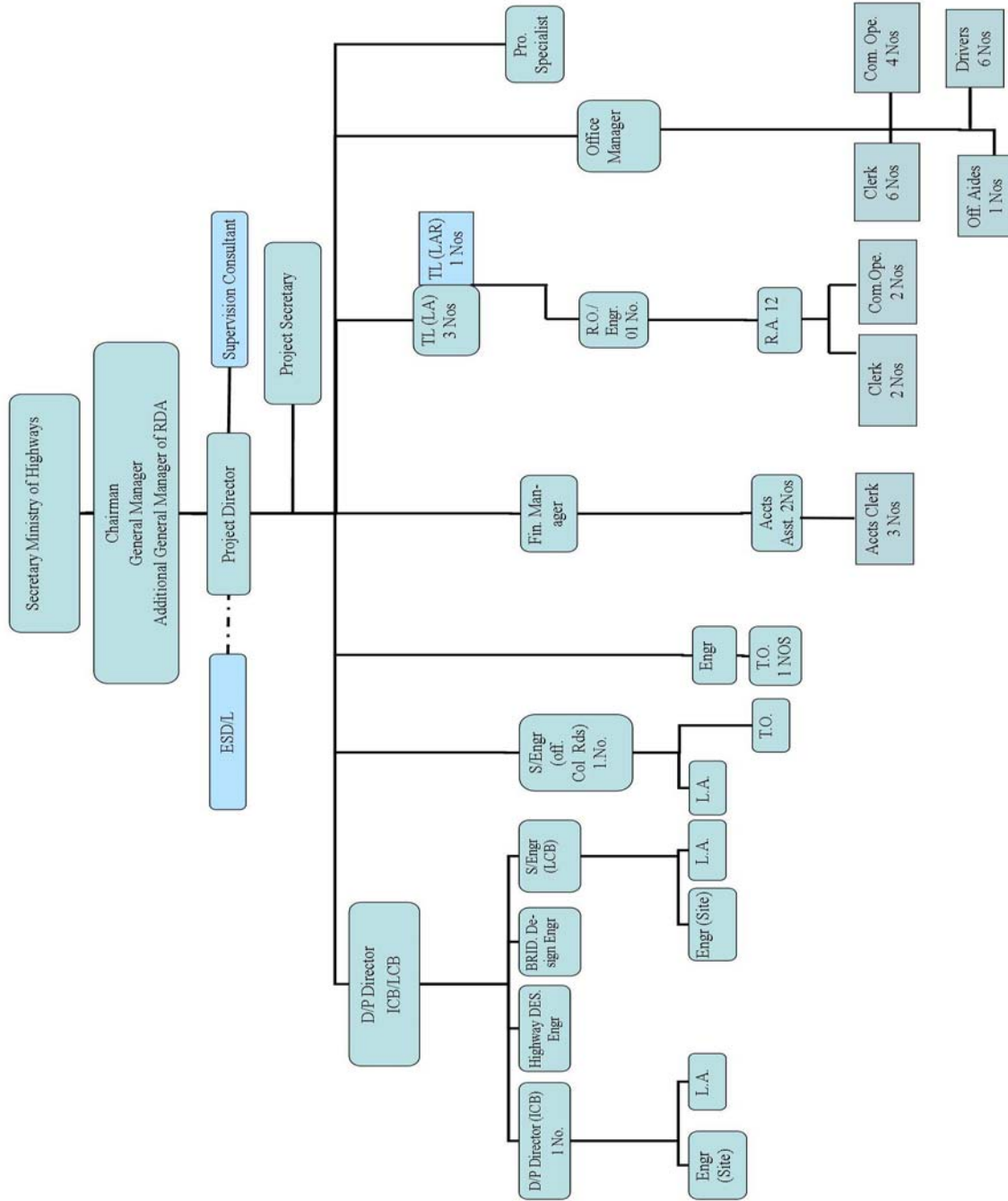
- Bring necessary documents (title deeds or registration certifications, leases or rent agreements, sharecropping agreements etc);
- If AP is not be available to claim compensation payment on the scheduled date, they will inform the Grama Niladari; or send their representative, through a *written authorization*, to claim the compensation on his/her behalf; or the AP may request the LARC reschedule the day of payment;
- Review carefully all compensation documents and ask PMU, ESD, CEOs and LARC for clarification or explanation if there any is required. If AP is not satisfied with the compensation payment or if there is a disagreement between an AP and the compensation offered they can resort to LARC and the grievance redress committee for assistance;
- If AP finds the compensation documents in order, they will sign the said documents and acknowledge receipt of compensation payment, and get one copy of all compensation forms; and
- AP will clear the works area within the specified time provided by the project in order **for construction works to begin.**

12.10 The roles and responsibilities of various agencies involved in resettlement activities in this Project are shown in the Table 12A below.

Table 12A Roles and Responsibilities of Various Agencies

Task	Agency/Agencies Responsibilities
Inform and consult affected people about Project impacts and mitigation measures	RDA/PMU, DS,
Distribute fliers containing Project information among affected persons	RDA/PMU, field staff
Census and socioeconomic surveys	RDA/PMU or a consultant to be hired by PMU/RDA
Prepare resettlement plan	RDA or a consultant to be hired by PMU
Finalize list of entitled persons	PMU, LAD, CEO, CSC, LARC, DS, NGO
Obtain ADB's approval to RP	RDA, PMU
Disclose RP and the Entitlement Matrix widely among affected people	RDA, PMU
Prepare land acquisition proposals	RDA, PMU
Submit land acquisition proposals to MOL	RDA, PMU
Consult APs on their relocation and income restoration choices	RDA, PMU
Identify suitable land for APs	RDA, PMU, DS, LAD, CEO,
Develop relocation site	PMU, CEO, CSC
Effect payment of full compensation all eligible assistance	PMU, CEO, LARC, CSC
Relocation of shops, businesses, houses	PMU, CSC, CEO
Income restoration	PMU, CSC, NGO
Grievance redress	GRC and other Statutory Organizations
Internal monitoring	PMU, CSC, CEO
External monitoring	External monitor, PMU, CSC

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF PMU



- | | |
|--|--|
| ESD/L = Environment & Social Division /Land | TL (LA) =Team Leader Land Acquisition |
| DP = Deputy Project Director, | TL(LAR) =Team Leader Land Acquisition
And Resettlement |
| DES =Design | RO =Resettlement officer |
| BRID =Bridge | RA =Resettlement Assistant |
| Engr =Engineer | Accts Asst = Accounts Assistant |
| S =Senior | Com Ope =Computer Operator |
| LA = Land Assistant | Pro Specialist =Procurement Specialist |
| Off =Office | |
| TO =Technical Officer | |
| Fin =Finance | |
| Col Rds =Colombo Roads | |

Chapter XIII

Monitoring and Evaluation

13.1 Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are critical to the management of resettlement operations. Monitoring provides periodic checks to ascertain whether resettlement activities are moving according to the plan. Evaluation, on the other hand, is an exercise usually undertaken towards the end of the project to assess whether the plan achieved its intended goals. Monitoring will be conducted both internally and externally. Affected persons will be involved in the monitoring and evaluation processes.

Internal Monitoring

13.2 Internal monitoring will be done by the Project Management Unit (PMU) with the assistance of the ESD, PD, and CSC's resettlement consultants, and by associating an NGO and CBOs, if required. The PMU will regularly associate APs in this exercise, as they can provide vital feedback. Monitoring will be done in relation to the activities detailed out in the RP and against the timeframe indicated against each activity. Information gathered from the monitoring exercise will be subjected to review by the PMU and other relevant stakeholders to take effective remedial measures to mitigate or solve the problems that crop up during the implementation process.

13.3 The following land acquisition and resettlement activities will be the particular focus of internal monitoring:

- Land acquisition
- Payment of compensation
- Dissemination of information
- Consultations with APs and other stakeholders
- Development of resettlement sites
- Construction of houses and resettlement issues.
- Restoration of livelihood and incomes
- Ability of vulnerable APs, including women APs, to improve their livelihoods (move above the poverty line)

13.4 The indicators established to ensure attainment of the RP objectives, as given in the Resettlement Framework, will be followed.

13.5 The monitoring at the field level will be done by PMU's unit office. The monitoring will rely mainly on the following information gathering methods: (a) review of files, (b) informal sample survey of APs, (c) key informant interviews, (d) in-depth case studies and (e) community public meetings

13.6 The PMU's Unit Office will send monthly progress reports to the PMU. The PMU will submit every month a consolidated progress report on all subprojects to the ESD, the Steering Committee and the Project Coordination Committee.

External Monitoring

13.6 External monitoring will be done by an external agency experienced in monitoring resettlement programmes. The PMU/RDA will select a suitable agency for this purpose. The specific tasks for external monitoring will include the following:

- Review of pre project (before displacement) baseline data on APs ,
- Identification and selection of an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts
- Use of various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis
- Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability,
- As assessment of APs satisfaction on the valuation of assets and entitlements, timing of payments, funds availability and disbursement

13.7 External monitoring will commence after the commencement of the resettlement programme on a quarterly basis for the first two years and biannually for the next year. Finally, there will also be one post-resettlement evaluation.

Reporting Requirements

13.8 The PMU and ESD, responsible for supervision and implementation of RP, will prepare quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit them to ADB for review. The external monitors will submit quarterly, mid-term evaluation and end-term evaluation reports directly to ADB and RDA.

Computerized Management Information System (MIS)

13.9 All information regarding loss of assets (inventory of losses) of individual APs and socioeconomic information will be stored in a database maintained by the PMU. The soft copies of such data will be given to ESD to maintain a centralized database for all highway projects. A Database Manager will be recruited to store and maintain the database.

13.10 MIS will include following data

- Information of all losses suffered by individual APs, the data will include the extent of land acquired ,area of structures lost ,number and type of
- Trees lost ,compensation paid according to category of losses ,other entitlement
- MIS should be capable of generating monthly, quarterly and annual reports required for the management and the ADB

Environmental Impact Monitoring

13.11 Environmental impact of the sub project will be monitored by the PMU, ESD CSC and CEA. Since it is a road widening project, the environmental impacts would be mostly due to dust and noise created by the construction equipment and machinery. Project activities will not interfere with the existing irrigation or drainage systems or would alter the landscape significantly. The PMU together with the concerned staff of the relevant agencies will monitor the project during construction phase and would take remedial measures as necessary if there are any environmental concerns.

List All Affected Persons
Nuwara Eliya - Badulla Road (A005)

	Chainage	M/F	Type of Land	Agricultural	Commercial	Residential	Com/Resi
1	77+110	Male	Commercial		11.06		
2	77+140	Female	Residential			8.77	
3	77+180	Male	Residential			3.24	
4	77+250	Male	Agricultural	2.41			
5	77+280	Male	Residential			8.85	
6	77+300	Male	Com/Resi				1.25
7	77+650	Male	Residential			6	
8	77+665	Male	Agricultural	1.06			
9	77+678	Male	Commercial		1.1		
10	77+673	Male	Commercial		0.94		
11	77+675	Male	Commercial		1.02		
12	77+677	Male	Commercial		1.22		
13	77+690	Male	Commercial		1.73		
14	77+710	Male	Com/Resi				3.6
15	77+750	Male	Residential			13.63	
16	77+780	Male	Residential			5.45	
17	77+800	Male	Agricultural	3.24			
18	77+810	Female	Residential			3.67	
19	77+840	Male	Com/Resi				1.35
20	77+910	Female	Residential			4.7	
21	77+940	Male	Agricultural	2.05			
22	77+960	Male	Commercial		3.87		
23	78+000	Male	Commercial		4.7		
24	78+010	Female	Residential			2.5	
25	78+015L	Male	Commercial		4.5		
26	78+020	Male	Agricultural	1.73			
27	78+035	Male	Residential			3.2	
28	78+050	Male	Residential			1.5	
29	78+060	Male	Residential			1.5	
30	78+080	Male	Agricultural	3.9			
31	78+130	Male	Residential			10.27	
32	78+270	Male	Residential			21.5	
33	78+360	Male	Agricultural	2.64			
34	78+395	Male	Residential			12.5	
35	78+440	Male	Residential			15.96	
36	78+590	Male	Residential			5.8	
37	78+660	Male	Residential			6.83	
38	78+680	Male	Residential			3.79	
39	78+690	Male	Agricultural	0.55			
40	78+600L	Male	Residential			8.6	
41	78+710	Male	Residential			1.26	
42	78+750	Male	Agricultural	0.67			
43	78+760	Male	Residential			2.33	

44	78+765	Male	Commercial		9.76		
45	78+750	Male	Residential			3.65	
46	78+850	Male	Residential			5.92	
47	78+855	Male	Residential			0.99	
48	78+860	Male	Residential			15.69	
49	78+905	Male	Agricultural	1.62			
50	78+990Right	Male	Residential			41.25	
51	79+160	Male	Agricultural	1.54			
52	79+170	Male	Agricultural	0.83			
53	79+120	Male	Commercial		6.67		
54	79+200		Com/Resi				4.56
55	79+285	Male	Com/Resi				8.93
56	79+290	Male	Commercial		0.71		
57	79+310	Male	Commercial		4.26		
58	79+320	Male	Commercial		1.5		
59	79+335	Male	Residential			7.82	
60	79+350	Male	Residential			4.5	
61	79+380L		Com/Resi				3.21
62	79+400	Male	Residential			1.97	
63	79+420	Male	Commercial		0.63		
64	79+440	Male	Commercial		2.17		
65	79+480	Male	Residential			6.67	
66	79+505	Male	Residential			6.87	
67	79+510	Male	Residential			0.71	
68	79+550		Com/Resi				5.68
69	79+760		Com/Resi				4.56
70	80+225	Male	Residential			13.08	
71	80+230	Male	Agricultural	1			
72	80+275	Male	Residential			0.86	
73	80+290	Male	Residential			5.21	
74	80+310	Male	Residential			11.06	
75	80+450	Male	Residential			31.65	
76	80+580	Male	Residential			20.9	
77	80+640	Male	Agricultural	2.41			
78	80+685	Male	Agricultural	0.27			
79	80+695	Male	Agricultural	0.67			
80	80+700L	Male	Residential			6.04	
81	80+710R	Male	Residential			3.55	
82	80+750L	Male	Residential			6.6	
83	80+760	Male	Agricultural	3.2			
84	80+780	Male	Residential			6.1	
85	80+792	Female	Residential			4.54	
86	80+802	Male	Commercial		1.18		
87	80+835	Male	Agricultural	2.52			
88	80+850	Male	Agricultural	2.25			
89	80+880	Male	Residential			9.92	
90	80+950	Male	Residential			21.62	
91	81+100	Male	Residential			7.11	
92	81+165	Male	Residential			6.68	
93	81+180	Male	Commercial		2.96		
94	81+185	Male	Com/Resi				1.23
95	81+195	Male	Commercial		1.69		

96	81+230	Male	Residential			3.28	
97	81+240	Male	Agricultural	2.68			
98	81+250	Male	Residential			7.9	
99	81+225	Male	Agricultural	1.62			
100	81+270	Male	Agricultural	1.53			
101	81+310	Male	Residential			0.63	
102	81+400	Male	Residential			6.4	
103	81+480	Male	Residential			7.47	
104	81+550	Male	Residential			25.29	
105	81+680	Male	Residential			10.23	
106	81+750	Female	Agricultural	2.21			
107	81+830	Male	Residential			3.87	
108	81+850	Male	Agricultural	1.38			
109	81+880	Male	Residential			8.06	
110	81+910	Male	Agricultural	2.01			
111	81+970	Male	Residential			10.39	
112	83+380	Male	Residential			35.65	
113	83+590	Male	Agricultural	0.98			
114	83+680	Male	Agricultural	8.49			
115	83+700	Male	Agricultural	1.62			
116	83+740	Male	Residential			6.24	
117	83+762	Male	Residential			6.79	
118	83+769	Male	Residential			1.2	
119	83+790	Male	Agricultural	1.22			
120	83+794	Male	Agricultural	2.05			
121	83+805	Male	Commercial		2.8		
122	83+830	Male	Com/Resi				1.36
123	83+850L	Male	Agricultural	2.31			
124	83+870	Male	Residential			6.24	
125	83+880	Male	Agricultural	1.5			
126	83+930	Male	Residential			4.78	
127	83+950	Male	Commercial		3.4		
128	83+970	Female	Residential			9.24	
129	84+020	Male	Residential			3.51	
130	84+030	Male	Residential			4.66	
131	84+040	Male	Residential			4.22	
132	84+050	Male	Com/Resi				0.45
133	84+060	Male	Residential			4.5	
134	84+080	Male	Agricultural	2.41			
135	84+100	Male	Residential			5.09	
136	84+140	Male	Agricultural	0.83			
137	84+200	Male	Residential			17.39	
138	84+330	Male	Residential			6.87	
139	84+380	Male	Residential			5.21	
140	84+480	Male	Residential			5.64	
141	84+565	Male	Agricultural	0.43			
142	84+580	Male	Agricultural	1.89			
143	84+630	Female	Residential			4.66	
144	84+665	Male	Agricultural	1.54			
145	84+720	Male	Residential			4.78	
146	84+750	Male	Commercial		2.77		
147	84+780	Female	Commercial		0.79		

148	84+810	Male	Commercial		3.12		
149	84+825	Male	Commercial		3.16		
150	84+880	Male	Residential			4.62	
151	84+885	Male	Residential			7.39	
152	84+940	Male	Residential			7.23	
153	84+940	Male	Commercial		0.69		
154	84+945	Male	Commercial		1.46		
155	84+960	Male	Commercial		2.37		
156	84+965L	Male	Commercial		0.19		
157	84+970	Female	Commercial		0.55		
158	84+975	Male	Commercial		0.78		
159	84+979	Male	Commercial		0.19		
160	84+982	Male	Commercial		0.27		
161	84+995	Male	Commercial		4.15		
162	85+015	Male	Commercial		0.83		
163	85+025	Male	Residential			1.46	
164	85+050	Male	Residential			7.5	
165	85+150	Male	Residential			20.94	
166	85+200	Male	Residential			7.35	
167	85+222	Male	Residential			0.59	
168	85+222	Male	Residential			0.39	
169	85+225	Male	Residential			0.32	
170	85+230	Male	Residential			0.32	
171	85+235	Male	Residential			0.071	
172	85+240	Female	Commercial		0.55		
173	85+255	Male	Residential			1	
174	85+270	Male	Residential			5.25	
175	85+290	Male	Residential			1.26	
176	85+297	Male	Residential			0.23	
177	85+305	Male	Residential			1.26	
178	85+330	Male	Residential			0.95	
179	85+345	Male	Agricultural	0.87			
180	85+360	Male	Commercial		0.55		
181	85+375	Male	Commercial		1.46		
182	85+400	Male	Residential			7.23	
183	85+470	Male	Residential			1.78	
184	85+500	Male	Agricultural	15.45			
185	85+700	Male	Residential			9.51	
186	85+820	Male	Residential			9.24	
187	85+900	Male	Residential			8	
188	85+920	Male	Residential			0.71	
189	85+980	Female	Residential			15.13	
190	85+980	Male	Residential			4.66	
191	86+015	Male	Commercial		1.5		
192	86+030	Male	Residential			2.89	
193	86+040	Male	Residential			1.5	
194	86+065	Male	Residential			13.35	
195	86+085	Male	Residential			11.06	
196	86+150	Male	Residential			7.07	
197	86+165	Male	Residential			3	
198	86+200	Male	Residential			9.8	
199	86+250	Male	Residential			10.11	

200	86+275	Male	Residential			7.43	
201	86+300	Male	Residential			9.29	
202	86+330	Male	Agricultural	3.47			
203	86+340	Male	Agricultural	3.6			
204	86+360	Male	Commercial		0.79		
205	86+360	Male	Residential			1.5	
206	86+400	Male	Agricultural	7.07			
207	86+420	Male	Residential			6.4	
208	86+440	Male	Residential			5.69	
209	86+465	Male	Residential			6.91	
210	86+485	Male	Agricultural	4.34			
211	86+539	Male	Agricultural	0.51			
212	86+530R	Male	Residential			12.45	
213	86+545	Male	Residential			33.95	
214	86+565	Male	Agricultural	1.26			
215	86+585	Male	Agricultural	0.67			
216	86+700	Male	Residential			10.03	
217	86+775	Male	Residential			14.54	
218	86+790	Male	Residential			15.17	
219	86+805	Male	Commercial		2.8		
220	86+805	Male	Agricultural	2.13			
221	86+860	Male	Residential			22.84	
222	86+880	Male	Residential			9.04	
223	86+960	Male	Agricultural	1.1			
224	86+975	Male	Residential			8.33	
225	87+000	Male	Agricultural	3.4			
226	87+100	Male	Residential			15.69	
227	87+210	Male	Residential			17.58	
228	87+285	Male	Residential			3.12	
229	87+290	Male	Residential			3	
230	87+300	Male	Residential			4.97	
231	87+320	Male	Residential			1.58	
232	87+330	Male	Residential			2.76	
233	87+340	Female	Residential			3.4	
234	87+380	Male	Residential			5.45	
235	87+400	Male	Residential			3	
236	87+420	Male	Agricultural	1.77			
237	87+430	Male	Agricultural	1.54			
238	87+435	Male	Agricultural	4.03			
239	87+440	Male	Residential			0.23	
240	87+455	Male	Residential			1.56	
241	87+460	Male	Residential			3.6	
242	87+465	Male	Residential			1.06	
243	87+470	Male	Residential			1.26	
244	87+475	Male	Commercial		0.71		
245	87+476	Male	Commercial		0.94		
246	87+476L	Male	Commercial		2.2		
247	87+480	Male	Commercial		2.32		
248	87+485	Male	Commercial		2.56		
249	87+490	Male	Commercial		1.45		
250	87+500	Male	Commercial		0.63		
251	87+505	Male	Commercial		0.9		

252	87+510	Male	Commercial		1.14		
253	87+520	Male	Commercial		1.96		
254	87+525	Male	Commercial		1.73		
255	87+535	Male	Residential			1.81	
256	87+540	Male	Residential			0.63	
257	87+550	Male	Residential			1.3	
258	87+565	Male	Residential			1.81	
259	87+575	Male	Residential			1.42	
260	87+590	Male	Residential			1.81	
261	87+595	Male	Residential			0.27	
262	87+605	Male	Residential			0.1	
263	87+615	Male	Agricultural	0.75			
264	87+620	Male	Agricultural	0.94			
265	87+630	Male	Agricultural	1.23			
266	87+640	Male	Agricultural	2.09			
267	87+655	Male	Agricultural	0.47			
268	87+665	Male	Agricultural	0.95			
269	87+670	Male	Agricultural	0.86			
270	87+680	Male	Residential			0.47	
271	87+700	Male	Residential			3.2	
272	87+705	Male	Residential			3.16	
273	87+715	Male	Residential			3.08	
274	87+725	Male	Residential			3.32	
275	87+740	Male	Residential			2.17	
276	87+750	Male	Residential			8.49	
277	87+760	Male	Residential			1.81	
278	87+770	Male	Residential			2.72	
279	87+780	Male	Commercial		0.31		
280	87+790	Male	Commercial		1.85		
281	87+795	Male	Commercial		0.95		
282	87+810	Male	Residential			4.54	
283	87+840	Male	Residential			4.34	
284	87+860	Male	Residential			2.45	
285	87+870	Male	Residential			11.1	
286	87+920	Male	Residential			1.93	
287	87+935	Male	Residential			2.88	
288	87+940	Female	Residential			2.52	
289	87+945	Male	Residential			2.52	
290	87+950	Male	Residential			2.01	
291	87+955	Male	Residential			3.39	
292	87+960	Male	Residential			0.86	
293	87+965	Male	Residential			0.47	
294	87+970	Male	Residential			3.24	
295	87+975	Male	Residential			0.75	
296	87+990	Male	Residential			1.18	
297	88+000	Male	Residential			1.1	
298	88+005	Male	Residential			1.66	
299	88+010	Male	Residential			3	
300	88+020	Male	Residential			1.5	
301	88+025	Male	Commercial		3.68		
302	88+030	Male	Commercial		3.47		
303	88+040	Male	Residential			6.2	

304	88+060	Male	Residential			3.79	
305	88+065	Male	Residential			1.7	
306	88+070	Male	Residential			0.56	
307	88+100	Male	Residential			16.6	
308	88+110	Male	Residential			5.33	
309	88+150	Male	Residential			9.72	
310	88+165	Male	Residential			3.75	
311	88+180	Male	Agricultural	1.3			
312	88+195	Male	Agricultural	1.22			
313	88+210	Male	Residential			1.62	
314	88+225	Male	Commercial		4.34		
315	88+230	Male	Residential			10.11	
316	88+250	Male	Residential			8.93	
317	88+270	Male	Residential			7.39	
318	88+320	Male	Residential			1.54	
319	88+330	Male	Residential			1.54	
320	88+335	Male	Commercial		0.86		
321	88+337	Male	Commercial		0.51		
322	88+340	Male	Residential			13.69	
323	88+345	Male	Residential			1.81	
324	88+355	Male	Residential			8.33	
325	88+390	Male	Commercial		0.79		
326	88+395	Male	Commercial		1.62		
327	88+410	Male	Residential			15.25	
328	88+510	Male	Residential			13	
329	88+520	Male	Residential			12.51	
330	88+530	Male	Residential			10.36	
331	88+540	Male	Residential			3.2	
332	88+550	Male	Residential			19.28	
333	88+560	Male	Residential			2.33	
334	88+570	Male	Residential			2.05	
335	88+590	Male	Residential			4.2	
336	88+660	Male	Agricultural	2.6			
337	89+170	Male	Residential			7.39	
338	89+175	Male	Agricultural	0.89			
339	89+180	Male	Com/Resi				0.86
340	89+185 ®	Male	Residential			14.86	
341	89+200	Male	Residential			4.6	
342	89+205	Male	Agricultural	0.78			
343	89+210	Male	Commercial		5.2		
344	89+220	Male	Residential			13.36	
345	89+240	Male	Residential			9.87	
346	89+260	Male	Agricultural	1.02			
347	89+280	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
348	89+340	Male	Agricultural	1.56			
349	89+360	Male	Com/Resi				4.56
350	89+405	Male	Agricultural	1.02			
351	89+460	Male	Residential			5.13	
352	89+470	Male	Commercial		0.83		
353	89+490	Male	Commercial		9.52		
354	89+580	Male	Residential			55.37	
355	89+610	Female	Residential			35.01	

356	89+710	Male	Agricultural	0.96			
357	89+740	Male	Residential			17.25	
358	89+940	Male	Agricultural	1.23			
359	89+950	Male	Com/Resi				1.45
360	90+020	Male	Residential			7.35	
361	90+060	Male	Residential			11.1	
362	90+080	Male	Residential			26.02	
363	90+480	Male	Residential			17.78	
364	90+840	Male	Commercial		3.12		
365	90+840®	Male	Residential			32.68	
366	90+880	Male	Agricultural	1.45			
367	90+920	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
368	90+940	Male	Residential			15.61	
369	91+070	Female	Residential			8.69	
370	91+080	Male	Residential			35.88	
371	91+120	Male	Agricultural	0.45			
372	91+160	Male	Agricultural	0.96			
373	91+215	Male	Residential			18.89	
374	91+235	Male	Residential			8.66	
375	91+240	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
376	91+310	Male	Residential				
377	91+340	Male	Residential			5.17	
378	91+390	Male	Residential			8.34	
379	91+410	Male	Agricultural	1.01			
380	91+500	Male	Agricultural	0.65			
381	91+590	Male	Com/Resi				1.01
382	91+640	Male	Commercial		1.66		
383	91+650	Male	Commercial		8.93		
384	91+660	Male	Commercial		2.64		
385	91+670	Male	Commercial		12.37		
386	91+680	Male	Commercial		1.06		
387	91+770	Male	Agricultural	1.01			
388	91+810	Male	Residential			11.39	
389	91+870	Male	Residential			7.74	
390	91+870	Male	Commercial		2.21		
391	91+920	Male	Residential			8.61	
392	91+940	Male	Residential			8.61	
393	91+960	Male	Residential			12.37	
394	92+060	Male	Residential			11.89	
395	92+270	Male	Residential			5.13	
396	92+420	Male	Residential			8.73	
397	92+140	Male	Residential			27.5	
398	92+300	Male	Agricultural	0.45			
399	92+350	Male	Agricultural	1.62			
400	92+420	Male	Residential			3.47	
401	92+455	Male	Residential			4.56	
402	92+460	Male	commercial		3.2		
403	92+480	Male	commercial		4.1		
404	92+485	Male	Agricultural	1.23			
405	92+490	Male	Agricultural	0.58			
406	92+495	Male	Agricultural	0.97			
407	92+498	Male	commercial		1.15		

408	92+510	Male	Residential			5.6	
409	92+512	Male	commercial		0.86		
410	92+515	Male	Residential			5.68	
411	92+525	Male	Residential			4.3	
412	92+535	Female	commercial		0.25		
413	92+540	Male	Com/Resi				0.89
414	92+545	Male	commercial		0.54		
415	92+565	Male	commercial		0.75		
416	92+570	Male	Commercial		3		
417	92+585	Male	commercial		2.68		
418	92+640	Male	Agricultural	3.6			
419	92+790	Male	Commercial		0.78		
420	92+795	Male	commercial		0.98		
421	92+798	Male	commercial		0.85		
422	92+850	Male	Agricultural	1.56			
423	92+860	Male	Residential			4.36	
424	92+865	Male	Residential			4.23	
425	92+870	Male	Commercial		2.31		
426	93+715	Male	Commercial		1.1		
427	93+720	Male	Commercial		1.1		
428	93+730	Male	Commercial		3.2		
429	93+740	Male	Commercial		1.32		
430	93+750	Male	Commercial		3.67		
431	93+760	Male	Commercial		3.47		
432	93+765	Male	Commercial		0.75		
433	93+770	Male	Commercial		0.01		
434	93+780	Male	Commercial		0.83		
435	93+785	Male	Commercial		0.47		
436	93+790	Male	Commercial		0.001		
437	93+795	Male	Residential			3.21	
438	93+798	Male	Commercial		0.01		
439	93+800	Male	Commercial		0.01		
440	93+805	Male	Commercial		0.01		
441	93+810	Male	Commercial		0.01		
442	93+815	Male	commercial		0.1		
443	93+820	Male	commercial		0.1		
444	93+825	Male	commercial		1.75		
445	93+828	Male	commercial		3.63		
446	93+830	Male	commercial		0.98		
447	93+834	Male	commercial		1.2		
448	93+838	Male	commercial		0.1		
449	93+840	Male	commercial		3.95		
450	93+845	Male	Residential			4.36	
451	93+848	Male	commercial		0.32		
452	93+854	Male	commercial		0.12		
453	93+860	Female	commercial		1.14		
454	93+865L	Female	commercial		0.21		
455	93+865R	Male	commercial		0.005		
456	93+870L	Male	commercial		0.002		
457	93+870R	Male	commercial		0.002		
458	93+875L	Male	commercial		1.5		
459	93+875R	Male	commercial		4.22		

460	93+880L	Male	Commercial		0.003		
461	93+880R	Male	Commercial		0.001		
462	93+900	Male	Commercial		0.001		
463	93+910	Male	Commercial		1.2		
464	93+920	Male	Commercial		0.41		
465	93+930	Male	Commercial		0.21		
466	93+940	Male	Commercial		0.31		
467	93+960	Female	Residential			5.6	
468	93+980	Male	Residential			7.6	
469	93+995	Male	Residential			4.6	
470	94+020	Male	Residential			8.69	
471	94+030	Male	Com/Resi				0.45
472	94+040	Male	Residential			4.69	
473	94+060	Male	Residential			2.56	
474	94+080	Male	Agricultural	1.3			
475	94+105	Male	Agricultural	1.56			
476	94+210	Male	Residential			25.87	
477	94+320	Male	Residential			3.21	
478	94+350	Male	Residential			3.12	
479	94+380	Male	Residential			4.89	
480	94+400	Male	Residential			12.5	
481	94+410	Male	Residential			3.99	
482	94+420	Male	Residential			5.88	
483	94+430	Male	Residential			8.61	
484	94+480	Male	Com/Resi				1.45
485	94+500	Male	Residential			8.25	
486	94+510	Male	Commercial		0.007		
487	94+520	Male	Commercial		0.005		
488	94+530	Male	Commercial		0.005		
489	94+545	Male	Commercial		0.001		
490	94+560	Male	Commercial		3.87		
491	94+590	Male	Commercial		0.001		
492	94+610	Male	Commercial		0.009		
493	94+640	Male	Residential			5.69	
494	94+670	Male	Residential			6.48	
495	94+675	Male	Residential			4.36	
496	94+680	Male	Commercial		2.3		
497	94+682	Male	Commercial		1.25		
498	94+685	Male	Commercial		8.41		
499	94+690	Male	Residential			4.12	
500	94+695	Male	Commercial		1.23		
501	94+705	Male	Residential			8.96	
502	94+710	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
503	94+720	Male	Residential			5.89	
504	94+760	Male	Residential			4.42	
505	94+780	Male	Residential			7.69	
506	94+790	Male	Commercial		1.25		
507	94+800	Male	Residential			4.6	
508	94+805	Male	Residential			7.65	
509	94+810	Male	Residential			4.65	
510	94+815	Male	Residential			8.69	
511	94+818	Male	Commercial		2.36		

512	94+822	Male	Commercial		1.45		
513	94+825	Male	Commercial		3.32		
514	94+830	Male	Commercial		1.23		
515	94+840	Male	Commercial		3.12		
516	94+842	Male	Commercial		1.25		
517	94+848	Male	Residential			8.36	
518	94+855	Male	Commercial		2.84		
519	94+865 ®	Male	Residential			11.96	
520	94+870	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
521	94+875	Male	Residential			7.56	
522	94+880	Male	Residential			7.56	
523	94+880	Male	Agricultural	1.01			
524	94+885	Male	Residential			6.35	
525	94+890	Male	Residential			7.89	
526	94+890(L)	Male	Residential			9.65	
527	94+900	Male	Agricultural	1.69			
528	94+905	Male	Residential			5.29	
529	94+910	Male	Residential			8.56	
530	94+925	Male	Agricultural	1.56			
531	94+945	Male	Commercial		1.5		
532	94+950	Male	Commercial		2.6		
533	94+960	Male	Commercial		2.3		
534	94+970	Male	Commercial		1.25		
535	94+975	Male	Commercial		1.36		
536	94+980	Male	Commercial		12.25		
537	94+995	Male	Commercial		1.69		
538	95+000	Male	Commercial		2.09		
539	95+005	Male	Commercial		1.36		
540	95+015	Male	Commercial		1.45		
541	95+020	Male	Commercial		6.75		
542	95+022 ®	Male	Commercial		0.45		
543	95+025	Male	Commercial		0.35		
544	95+030	Male	Commercial		0.95		
545	95+030 (L)	Male	Commercial		0.9		
546	95+035	Male	Commercial		3.99		
547	95+040	Male	Commercial		0.45		
548	95+050	Male	Commercial		2.36		
549	95+055	Male	Commercial		1.25		
550	95+060	Male	Commercial		1.6		
551	95+065	Male	Commercial		0.58		
552	95+070	Male	Commercial		0.47		
553	95+075	Male	Commercial		1.25		
554	95+077	Male	Commercial		0.98		
555	95+079	Male	Commercial		1.01		
556	95+085	Male	Commercial		2.09		
557	95+090	Male	Commercial		1.36		
558	95+095	Male	Commercial		2.92		
559	95+100	Male	Commercial		1.36		
560	95+110	Male	Commercial		2.01		
561	95+110 ®	Male	Commercial		1.78		
562	95+120	Male	Commercial		1.94		
563	95+125	Male	Commercial		1.36		

564	95+135	Male	Residential			16.02	
565	95+150	Male	Agricultural	0.79			
566	95+160	Male	Agricultural	1.01			
567	95+175	Male	Agricultural	1.56			
568	95+200	Male	Agricultural	0.78			
569	95+220	Male	Agricultural	0.56			
570	95+255	Male	Residential			4.5	
571	95+265	Male	Residential			7.89	
572	95+275	Male	Agricultural	0.36			
573	95+300	Male	Agricultural	0.96			
574	95+370	Male	Residential			12.78	
575	95+400	Male	Commercial		3.25		
576	95+415	Male	Commercial		1.23		
577	95+425	Male	Commercial		1.04		
578	95+435	Male	Agricultural	0.45			
579	95+475	Male	Residential			4.56	
580	95+500	Male	Com/Resi				1.32
581	95+525 (L)	Male	Residential			12.5	
582	95+530 ®	Male	Residential			4.96	
583	95+560 (L)	Male	Commercial		2.1		
584	95+565 ®	Male	Commercial		1.23		
585	95+575	Male	Commercial		3.077		
586	95+840	Male	Agricultural	0.25			
587	95+870	Male	Agricultural	0.45			
588	95+900	Male	Residential			7.8	
589	95+930	Male	Residential			14.6	
590	95+980	Male	Residential			18.69	
591	96+010	Male	Agricultural	1.32			
592	96+030	Male	Agricultural	1.69			
593	96+050	Male	Residential			4.56	
594	96+080	Male	Residential			6.54	
595	96+110	Male	Residential			7.6	
596	96+130	Male	Com/Resi				1.45
597	96+150	Male	Residential			5.68	
598	96+180 ®	Male	Residential			3.89	
599	96+210 (L)	Male	Agricultural	1.2			
600	96+250	Male	Residential			7.89	
601	96+280	Male	Residential			6.52	
602	96+310	Male	Agricultural	0.45			
603	96+350	Male	Residential			4.56	
604	95+380Right	Male	Residential			11.36	
605	96+410	Male	Residential			5.78	
606	96+450 (L)	Male	Agricultural	1.78			
607	96+505	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
608	96+530	Male	Agricultural	1.78			
609	96+560	Male	Agricultural	1.2			
610	96+600	Male	Agricultural	1.23			
611	96+625	Male	Residential			4.89	
612	96+650	Male	Residential			6.87	
613	96+680	Male	Agricultural	1.96			
614	96+710	Male	Residential			4.69	
615	96+750	Male	Residential			5.69	

616	96+780	Male	Residential			3.65	
617	96+810	Male	Commercial		2.3		
618	96+850	Male	Agricultural	0.45			
619	96+890	Male	Agricultural	0.78			
620	96+910	Male	Commercial		6.5		
621	96+950	Male	Residential			14.65	
622	96+980	Male	Com/Resi				1.36
623	97+000	Male	Residential			5.67	
624	97+030	Male	Residential			9.87	
625	97+050	Male	Residential			14.63	
626	97+090	Male	Agricultural	1.06			
627	97+110	Male	Commercial		5.69		
628	97+130	Male	Commercial		2.14		
629	97+150	Male	Commercial		1.45		
630	97+180	Male	Commercial		6.35		
631	97+210	Male	Residential			15.6	
632	97+270	Male	Agricultural	0.78			
633	97+300	Male	Agricultural	0.98			
634	97+360	Male	Agricultural	0.58			
635	97+400	Male	Agricultural	1.89			
636	97+470	Male	Com/Resi				1.36
637	97+500	Male	Commercial		2.5		
638	97+530	Male	Commercial		4.89		
639	97+610	Male	Residential			7.8	
640	97+630	Male	Agricultural	2.5			
641	97+680	Male	Commercial		4.5		
642	97+720	Male	Residential			16.45	
643	97+760	Male	Commercial		8.69		
644	97+790	Male	Residential			3.68	
645	97+840	Male	Residential			5.78	
646	97+850	Male	Com/Resi				1.69
647	97+880	Male	Agricultural	1.02			
648	97+980	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
649	98+050	Male	Residential			8.56	
650	98+060	Male	Residential			4.23	
651	98+080	Male	Residential			6.21	
652	98+120	Male	Agricultural	0.25			
653	98+160	Male	Agricultural	0.36			
654	98+180	Male	Residential			3.69	
655	98+210	Male	Residential			6.52	
656	98+270	Male	Residential			5.48	
657	98+320	Male	Residential			9.36	
658	98+340	Male	Agricultural	1.01			
659	98+380	Male	Residential			8.95	
660	98+400	Male	Com/Resi				2.3
661	98+420	Male	Residential			7.58	
662	98+425Left	Male	Residential			18.45	
663	98+435	Male	Residential			13.65	
664	98+440	Male	Agricultural	1.4			
665	98+480	Male	Residential			7.89	
666	98+520	Male	Agricultural	0.25			
667	98+550	Male	Residential			4.56	

668	98+560	Male	Residential			8.93	
669	98+580	Male	Agricultural	0.95			
670	98+590	Male	Residential			6.57	
671	98+600	Male	Residential			7.56	
672	98+610	Male	Residential			9.81	
673	98+630	Male	Residential			10.01	
674	98+640	Male	Com/Resi				1.25
675	98+650	Male	Residential			13.2	
676	98+660	Male	Agricultural	1.78			
677	98+680	Male	Agricultural	0.35			
678	98+700	Male	Agricultural	0.56			
679	98+740	Male	Residential			11.6	
680	98+750	Male	Residential			5.69	
681	98+760	Male	Residential			4.69	
682	98+790	Male	Residential			3.21	
683	98+880	Male	Agricultural	0.78			
684	98+900	Male	Agricultural	1.6			
685	98+930	Male	Agricultural	1.78			
686	98+940	Male	Agricultural	0.35			
687	98+950	Male	Residential			4.78	
688	98+960	Male	Residential			11.2	
689	98+985	Male	Agricultural	3.2			
690	99+000	Male	Commercial		3.6		
691	99+005	Male	Commercial		5.6		
692	99+010	Male	Commercial		2.78		
693	99+075	Female	Residential			14.09	
694	99+080	Female	Commercial		1.25		
695	99+084	Male	Commercial		3.2		
696	99+088	Male	Commercial		1.45		
697	99+145	Male	Commercial		0.65		
698	99+150	Male	Commercial		1.02		
699	99+155	Male	Commercial		1.36		
700	99+160	Male	Commercial		0.54		
701	99+165	Male	Commercial		1.23		
702	99+170	Male	Commercial		3.56		
703	99+175	Male	Commercial		1.45		
704	99+180	Male	Commercial		1.78		
705	99+220	Male	Commercial		1.02		
706	99+225	Male	Commercial		1.65		
707	99+235 ®	Male	Commercial		1.45		
708	99+235 ®	Male	Commercial		1.99		
709	99+240	Male	Commercial		1.23		
710	99+255	Male	Agricultural	0.89			
711	99+265	Male	Agricultural	1.96			
712	99+270	Male	Agricultural	0.78			
713	99+275	Male	Commercial		0.78		
714	99+277 ®	Male	Commercial		1.56		
715	99+277 (L)	Male	Commercial		1.45		
716	99+280 ®	Male	Commercial		1.98		
717	99+285	Male	Commercial		0.14		
718	99+295	Male	Commercial		1.78		
719	99+300	Male	Commercial		0.99		

720	99+305	Male	Commercial		1.45		
721	99+325	Male	Residential			12.36	
722	99+335	Male	Commercial		5.64		
723	99+340	Male	Residential			11.2	
724	99+345	Male	Residential			9.54	
725	99+350	Male	Residential			4.56	
726	99+355	Male	Residential			3.65	
727	99+360	Male	Residential			9.45	
728	99+365	Male	Residential			9.67	
729	99+370	Male	Agricultural	0.89			
730	99+390	Male	Residential			4.56	
731	99+440	Male	Residential			6.21	
732	99+450	Male	Commercial		6.54		
733	99+455	Male	Residential			4.78	
734	99+460	Male	Residential			5.41	
735	99+462	Male	Commercial	3.96			
736	99+465	Female	Residential			9.54	
737	99+470	Male	Commercial	2.36			
738	99+475	Male	Commercial	1.98			
739	99+480	Male	Commercial	1.75			
740	99+485Left	Male	Commercial	2.34			
741	99+490	Male	Residential			12.36	
742	99+530	Male	Commercial	1.23			
743	99+570	Male	Commercial	2.56			
744	99+670	Male	Commercial	1.36			
745	99+710	Male	Commercial	1.99			
746	99+715	Female	Commercial	1.45			
747	99+725	Male	Commercial	1.36			
748	99+735	Male	Commercial	1.36			
749	99+740	Female	Commercial	1.01			
750	99+760	Female	Commercial	1.36			
751	99+780	Male	Commercial	0.45			
752	99+790	Male	Commercial	0.56			
753	99+800	Male	Commercial	1.25			
754	99+810	Male	Commercial	1.4			
755	99+820	Male	Commercial	1.23			
756	99+830	Male	Commercial	1.02			
757	99+850	Male	Commercial	1.36			
758	99+860	Male	Residential			5.36	
759	99+900	Male	Agricultural	1.69			
760	100+110	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
761	100+120	Male	Residential			5.98	
762	100+125	Male	Residential			7.69	
763	100+130	Male	Residential			3.45	
764	100+150	Male	Residential			6.78	
765	100+250	Male	Residential			4.98	
766	100+350	Female	Residential			3.45	
767	100+360	Male	Agricultural	1.03			
768	100+390	Male	Residential			5.69	
769	100+400	Male	Residential			6.12	
770	100+420	Male	Residential			4.36	
771	100+425	Male	Agricultural	1.36			

772	100+435	Male	Residential			14.63	
773	100+445	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
774	100+460	Male	Commercial		5.63		
775	100+465	Male	Residential			6.45	
776	100+475	Female	Agricultural	0.78			
777	100+485	Male	Com/Resi				1.63
778	100+495	Male	Residential			4.23	
779	100+505	Male	Residential			5.69	
780	100+520	Male	Residential			4.25	
781	100+530	Male	Residential			3.45	
782	101+540	Male	Residential			4.12	
783	101+810	Female	Residential			3.78	
784	101+850	Male	Commercial		3.25		
785	102+380	Male	Commercial		1.25		
786	102+400	Male	Commercial		1.78		
787	102+420	Male	Residential			11.25	
788	102+425	Male	Commercial		3.21		
789	102+435	Male	Commercial		3.25		
790	102+450	Male	Commercial		1.45		
791	102+455	Male	Commercial		2.36		
792	102+465	Male	Com/Resi				0.56
793	102+470	Male	Commercial		8.65		
794	102+475	Male	Commercial		2.25		
795	102+477	Male	Commercial		1.23		
796	102+481	Female	Commercial		1.56		
797	102+485	Male	Commercial		1.45		
798	102+495	Male	Commercial		1.45		
799	102+505	Male	Commercial		2.56		
800	102+520	Male	Commercial		2.36		
801	102+540	Male	Residential			14.25	
802	102+570	Male	Residential			16.02	
803	102+595	Male	Commercial		2.36		
804	102+605	Male	Commercial		1.23		
805	102+610	Male	Commercial		1.89		
806	102+625	Male	Agricultural	1.06			
807	102+635	Male	Agricultural	0.11			
808	102+645	Male	Agricultural	0.45			
809	102+665	Male	Com/Resi				1.96
810	102+675	Male	Agricultural	1			
811	102+680	Male	Residential			11.36	
812	102+700	Male	Residential			10.81	
813	102+710	Male	Commercial		2.45		
814	102+715	Male	Residential			21.36	
815	102+720	Male	Commercial		2.63		
816	102+740	Male	Residential			4.36	
817	102+770	Male	Residential			4.56	
818	102+790	Male	Agricultural	0.56			
819	102+860	Male	Agricultural	0.89			
820	102+920	Male	Agricultural	0.89			
821	102+940	Male	Agricultural	0.87			
822	102+970	Male	Com/Resi				1.45
823	103+035	Male	Agricultural	1.23			

824	103+075	Male	Agricultural	1.96			
825	103+110	Male	Agricultural	0.06			
826	103+150	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
827	103+180	Male	Agricultural	0.001			
828	103+230	Male	Com/Resi				1.36
829	103+255	Male	Residential			14.56	
830	103+270	Male	Agricultural	0.56			
831	103+350	Male	Agricultural	1.2			
832	103+440	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
833	103+650	Male	Agricultural	0.69			
834	103+850	Male	Agricultural	0.47			
835	103+910	Male	Agricultural	0.56			
836	103+915	Male	Residential			5.64	
837	103+940	Male	Agricultural	0.78			
838	103+945	Male	Com/Resi				0.36
839	104+000	Male	Residential			5.69	
840	104+050	Male	Residential			8.56	
841	104+100	Female	Residential			7.36	
842	104+130	Male	Agricultural	1.64			
843	104+160	Male	Residential			8.65	
844	104+250	Male	Residential			4.96	
845	104+310	Male	Agricultural	0.36			
846	104+360	Male	Residential			4.32	
847	104+380	Male	Residential			3.25	
848	104+420	Male	Residential			7.36	
849	104+460	Male	Agricultural	0.25			
850	104+500	Male	Residential			3.45	
851	104+570	Male	Residential			7.89	
852	104+600	Male	Residential			5.25	
853	104+650	Male	Residential			6.35	
854	104+690	Male	Agricultural	1.45			
855	104+700	Male	Residential			2.36	
856	105+550	Male	Com/Resi				1.25
857	105+650	Male	Residential			4.78	
858	105+980	Male	Agricultural	0.36			
859	106+120	Male	Residential			2.69	
860	106+345	Male	Residential			9.6	
861	106+455	Male	Agricultural	0.23			
862	106+625	Male	Residential			4.36	
863	106+725	Male	Residential			3.21	
864	106+890	Male	Agricultural	0.87			
865	106+995	Female	Com/Resi				0.36
866	107+045	Male	Residential			11.5	
867	107+155	Male	Agricultural	1.95			
868	107+245	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
869	107+330	Female	Agricultural	0.36			
870	107+450	Male	Agricultural	1.63			
871	107+630	Male	Agricultural	0.56			
872	107+820	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
873	107+970	Male	Agricultural	0.78			
874	108+250	Female	Agricultural	1.25			
875	108+310	Male	Agricultural	0.97			

876	108+410	Male	Residential			4.69	
877	108++420	Male	Commercial		4.36		
878	108+425	Male	Residential			1.45	
879	108+430	Male	Residential			3.25	
880	108+435	Male	Residential			4.12	
881	108+440	Male	Residential			9.36	
882	108+445	Male	Commercial		4.25		
883	108+445	Male	Commercial		2.36		
884	108+450	Male	Residential			9.56	
885	108+452	Male	Residential			11.58	
886	108+460	Male	Agricultural	0.25			
887	108+462L	Male	Agricultural	1.01			
888	108+471L	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
889	108+479	Male	Agricultural	1.06			
890	108+485	Male	Residential			6.32	
891	108+490	Male	Agricultural	0.58			
892	108+497	Male	Residential			4.5	
893	108+505R	Male	Agricultural	1.69			
894	108+505	Male	Residential			4.25	
895	108+510	Male	Commercial		2.36		
896	108+516	Male	Commercial		4.36		
897	108+520	Male	Residential			3.25	
898	108+525	Male	Residential			7.89	
899	108+530	Male	Agricultural	1.12			
900	108+535	Male	Residential			15.69	
901	108+540	Male	Residential			1.47	
902	108+545	Male	Residential			14	
903	108+550	Male	Commercial		4.25		
904	108+555	Male	Commercial		2.36		
905	108+565	Male	Commercial		1.45		
906	108+575	Male	Commercial		3.78		
907	108+580	Male	Commercial		1.23		
908	108+605	Female	Commercial		3.25		
909	108+610	Male	Commercial		1.25		
910	108+625	Male	Commercial		2.56		
911	108+725	Male	Commercial		2.36		
912	108+750	Male	Commercial		2.25		
913	108+775	Male	Commercial		5.25		
914	108+790	Male	Residential			23	
915	108+805	Male	Commercial		3.26		
916	108+850	Male	Commercial		2.64		
917	108+870	Female	Agricultural	1.78			
918	108+890	Male	Commercial		4.25		
919	108+910	Male	Residential			19.25	
920	108+950	Male	Residential			12.36	
921	108+980	Male	Residential			3.65	
922	109+050	Male	Residential			14.25	
923	109+060	Male	Residential			12.36	
924	109+100	Male	Commercial		12.5		
925	109+150	Male	Residential			4.58	
926	109+200	Male	Residential			8.06	
927	109+230	Male	Agricultural	0.78			

928	109+275	Male	Residential			2.54	
929	109+310	Male	Residential			12.96	
930	109+340	Male	Commercial		1.36		
931	109+380	Male	Agricultural	1.889			
932	109+385	Male	Agricultural	1.45			
933	109+455	Male	Agricultural	0.34			
934	109+460	Male	Agricultural	0.48			
935	109+500	Male	Residential			4.36	
936	109+505L	Female	Residential			15.25	
937	109+590	Male	Residential			19.36	
938	109+600	Male	Residential			14.36	
939	109+700	Male	Commercial		1.36		
940	109+715	Male	Residential			23.6	
941	109+740	Male	Residential			12.36	
942	109+755	Male	Residential			5.69	
943	109+795	Male	Residential			11.03	
944	109+800	Male	Residential			3.69	
945	109+820	Male	Residential			4.58	
946	109+830	Male	Residential			7.36	
947	109+850	Male	Agricultural	0.58			
948	109+875	Male	Agricultural	0.48			
949	109+920	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
950	109+930	Male	Commercial		3.69		
951	109+960	Male	Residential			13.58	
952	110+000	Male	Residential			5.36	
953	110+050	Male	Residential			45.36	
954	110+075	Male	Residential			11.56	
955	110+100	Male	Residential			12.36	
956	110+130	Male	Residential			9.36	
957	110+150	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
958	110+175	Male	Agricultural	0.87			
959	110+210	Male	Agricultural	0.15			
960	110+320	Male	Agricultural	0.25			
961	110+350	Male	Residential			14.06	
962	110+410	Male	Residential			5.36	
963	110+500	Male	Residential			11.24	
964	110+600	Male	Residential			3.69	
965	110+620	Male	Residential			4.56	
966	110+675	Male	Com/Resi				2.5
967	110+700	Male	Com/Resi				1.11
968	110+710	Male	Residential			14.56	
969	110+740	Male	Residential			8.96	
970	110+750	Male	Residential			11.56	
971	110+800	Male	Residential			13.25	
972	110+850	Male	Residential			9.36	
973	110+860	Male	Residential			4.58	
974	110+920	Male	Residential			14.36	
975	110+950	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
976	111+000	Male	Commercial		3.2		
977	111+030	Male	Commercial		1.25		
978	111+050	Male	Residential			11.25	
979	111+060	Male	Agricultural	1.58			

980	111+120	Male	Agricultural	0.58			
981	111+130	Male	Agricultural	0.47			
982	111+150	Male	Residential			14.78	
983	111+190	Male	Residential			10.45	
984	111+200	Male	Com/Resi				1.45
985	111+210	Male	Residential			13.02	
986	111+225	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
987	111+240	Male	Residential			7.25	
988	111+270	Male	Residential			8.61	
989	111+310	Male	Residential			4.69	
990	111+340	Male	Agricultural	1.48			
991	111+360	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
992	111+370	Male	Residential			7.36	
993	111+390	Male	Com/Resi				2.1
994	111+410	Male	Commercial		3.69		
995	111+420	Male	Commercial		2.45		
996	111+500	Male	Agricultural	1.45			
997	111+540	Male	Residential			15.26	
998	111+575	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
999	111+600	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
1000	111+630	Male	Residential			4.89	
1001	111+660	Male	Agricultural	0.54			
1002	111+700	Male	Agricultural	2.03			
1003	111+790	Male	Agricultural	0.58			
1004	111+810	Male	Agricultural	1.47			
1005	112+100	Male	Residential			3.69	
1006	112+600	Male	Residential			36.12	
1007	112+700	Male	Com/Resi				0.56
1008	112+780	Male	Residential			9.25	
1009	112+810	Male	Residential			14.78	
1010	112+900	Male	Residential			9.87	
1011	113+110	Male	Residential			12.35	
1012	113+160	Male	Residential			8.02	
1013	113+190	Male	Residential			11.02	
1014	113+210	Male	Commercial		4.25		
1015	113+215	Male	Commercial		2.92		
1016	113+225	Male	Commercial		2.45		
1017	113+230	Male	Commercial		1.98		
1018	113+231	Male	Commercial		2.58		
1019	113+234	Male	Commercial		2.78		
1020	113+235	Male	Commercial		3.47		
1021	113+237	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1022	113+238	Male	Commercial		2.47		
1023	113+240	Male	Commercial		3.45		
1024	113+241	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1025	113+242	Male	Commercial		1.87		
1026	113+245	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1027	113+247	Male	Commercial		2.47		
1028	113+250	Male	Commercial		2.45		
1029	113+253	Male	Commercial		3.78		
1030	113+257	Male	Commercial		5.69		
1031	113+260	Male	Commercial		2.36		

1032	113+265	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1033	113+269	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1034	113+270	Male	Commercial		1.23		
1035	113+275	Male	Commercial		0.78		
1036	113+277	Male	Commercial		0.96		
1037	113+279	Male	Commercial		1.47		
1038	113+280	Male	Residential			3.25	
1039	113+282	Male	Residential			5.23	
1040	113+285	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
1041	113+300	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1042	113+305	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1043	113+315	Male	Commercial		2.78		
1044	113+320	Male	Commercial		3.12		
1045	113+325	Male	Commercial		1.48		
1046	113+330	Male	Commercial		3.14		
1047	113+332	Male	Com/Resi				0.48
1048	113+335	Male	Residential			4.12	
1049	113+340	Male	Residential			3.36	
1050	113+345	Male	Commercial		1.45		
1051	113+352	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1052	113+355	Male	Residential			4.36	
1053	113+360	Male	Residential			2.36	
1054	113+365	Male	Com/Resi				1.45
1055	113+380	Male	Commercial		4.25		
1056	113+385	Male	Commercial		1.23		
1057	113+390	Male	Commercial		1.36		
1058	113+400	Male	Commercial		5.36		
1059	113+410	Male	Commercial		5.36		
1060	113+430	Male	Commercial		8.9		
1061	113+450	Male	Commercial		4.56		
1062	113+470	Male	Commercial		6.35		
1063	113+485	Male	Commercial		8.25		
1064	113+490	Male	Commercial		2.78		
1065	113+495	Male	Commercial		4.36		
1066	113+505	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1067	113+515	Male	Commercial		4.78		
1068	113+525	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1069	113+530	Male	Residential			8.25	
1070	113+535	Male	Residential			4.56	
1071	113+650	Male	Commercial		4.78		
1072	113+700	Male	Residential			1.36	
1073	113+710	Male	Com/Resi				1.25
1074	113+750	Male	Residential			2.36	
1075	113+775	Male	Residential			4.56	
1076	113+790	Male	Residential			4.78	
1077	113+795	Male	Residential			2.54	
1078	113+800	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1079	113+820	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1080	113+830	Male	Agricultural	1.47			
1081	113+850	Male	Agricultural	1.03			
1082	113+880	Male	Agricultural	1.05			
1083	113+900	Male	Agricultural	1.45			

1084	113+950	Male	Residential			6.36	
1085	113+970	Male	Residential			5.25	
1086	114+000	Male	Residential			11.25	
1087	114+040	Female	Residential			4.25	
1088	114+105	Male	Com/Resi				2.46
1089	114+150	Male	Residential			8.94	
1090	114+180	Male	Residential			7.36	
1091	114+190	Male	Residential			5.25	
1092	114+270	Female	Residential			4.36	
1093	114+290	Male	Residential			6.45	
1094	114+340	Male	Agricultural	0.25			
1095	114+370	Male	Agricultural	1.45			
1096	114+395	Male	Residential			12.36	
1097	114+480	Male	Residential			11.98	
1098	114+490	Male	Commercial		5.01		
1099	114+495	Male	Commercial		2.54		
1100	114+560	Male	Commercial		3.69		
1101	114+580	Male	Residential			19.65	
1102	114+585	Male	Com/Resi				1.36
1103	114+650	Male	Residential			7.36	
1104	114+710	Male	Residential			14.23	
1105	114+730	Male	Residential			9.47	
1106	114+720	Male	Residential			15.23	
1107	114+940	Male	Residential			6.32	
1108	115+020	Male	Residential			4.25	
1109	115+030	Male	Agricultural	1.23			
1110	115+080	Male	Agricultural	1.47			
1111	115+040	Male	Residential			15.96	
1112	115+180	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
1113	115+205	Male	Residential			8.32	
1114	115+280	Male	Residential			4.58	
1115	115+310	Male	Residential			7.58	
1116	115+325	Male	Residential			8.36	
1117	115+350	Male	Residential			7.36	
1118	115+410	Male	Residential			6.45	
1119	115+460	Male	Residential			4.63	
1120	115+480	Male	Residential			5.25	
1121	115+525	Male	Com/Resi				0.56
1122	115+460	Male	Residential			4.25	
1123	115+705	Male	Residential			3.64	
1124	115+720	Male	Agricultural	1.89			
1125	115+740	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
1126	115+790	Male	Agricultural	1.58			
1127	115+905	Male	Agricultural	1.45			
1128	115+930	Male	Residential			6.78	
1129	115+935	Male	Residential			6.12	
1130	116+005	Male	Residential			8.04	
1131	116+010	Male	Residential			6.05	
1132	116+140	Male	Residential			4.09	
1133	116+220	Male	Commercial		3.24		
1134	116+005	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1135	116+195	Male	Commercial		3.78		

1136	116+225	Male	Residential			13.47	
1137	116+280	Male	Commercial		3.45		
1138	116+370	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1139	116+390	Male	Residential			13.25	
1140	116+430	Male	Commercial		3.06		
1141	116+440	Male	Commercial		1.36		
1142	116+450	Male	Commercial		3.45		
1143	116+490	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1144	116+505	Male	Commercial		1.45		
1145	116+540	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1146	116+550	Male	Commercial		4.36		
1147	116+580	Male	Commercial		2.55		
1148	116+620	Male	Residential			14.27	
1149	116+650	Male	Residential			5.25	
1150	116+710	Male	Residential			14.92	
1151	116+720	Male	Com/Resi				1.78
1152	116+750	Male	Residential			4.25	
1153	116+805	Male	Residential			7.09	
1154	116+880	Male	Residential			12.36	
1155	116+905	Male	Residential			4.36	
1156	116+960	Male	Residential			7.36	
1157	117+050	Male	Residential			8.25	
1158	117+160	Male	Residential			7.36	
1159	117+305	Male	Residential			4.25	
1160	117+550	Male	Residential			12.36	
1161	117+730	Male	Residential			7.36	
1162	117+750	Male	Residential			8.36	
1163	117+905	Male	Residential			9.36	
1164	117+925Right	Male	Residential			11.65	
1165	118+130	Male	Residential			8.25	
1166	118+280	Male	Residential			4.36	
1167	118+290	Male	Com/Resi				0.78
1168	118+295	Male	Residential			5.36	
1169	118+415	Male	Residential			6.24	
1170	118+630	Male	Residential			12.36	
1171	118+660	Male	Residential			4.45	
1172	118+665	Male	Commercial		5.69		
1173	118+675	Male	Residential			21.06	
1174	118+720	Male	Commercial		3.02		
1175	118+750	Male	Residential			5.02	
1176	118+805	Male	Residential			4.36	
1177	118+995	Male	Residential			8.09	
1178	119+010	Male	Residential			4.56	
1179	119+050	Male	Residential			4.36	
1180	119+095	Male	Commercial		6.04		
1181	119+120	Male	Residential			4.23	
1182	119+135	Male	Residential			5.36	
1183	119+140	Male	Com/Resi				0.95
1184	119+180	Male	Residential			12.07	
1185	119+230	Male	Residential			7.36	
1186	119+260	Male	Residential			5.36	
1187	119+270	Male	Commercial		1.23		

1188	119+280	Male	Commercial		1.78		
1189	119+310	Male	Commercial		3.21		
1190	119+350	Male	Commercial		2.45		
1191	119+360	Male	Commercial		1.36		
1192	119+370	Male	Commercial		3.21		
1193	119+380	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1194	119+405	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1195	119+430	Male	Residential			8.06	
1196	119+440	Male	Residential			4.36	
1197	119+460	Male	Residential			7.25	
1198	119+470	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1199	119+480	Male	Commercial		2.78		
1200	119+490	Male	Com/Resi				0.46
1201	119+495	Male	Residential			19.2	
1202	119+520	Male	Com/Resi				1.45
1203	119+560	Male	Residential			11.25	
1204	119+570	Male	Residential			6.78	
1205	119+590	Male	Residential			6.98	
1206	119+595	Male	Residential			10.06	
1207	119+610	Male	Residential			6.48	
1208	119+630	Male	Residential			13.87	
1209	119+640	Male	Residential			7.98	
1210	119+670	Male	Residential			5.78	
1211	119+690	Male	Residential			11.69	
1212	119+700	Male	Residential			4.69	
1213	119+710	Male	Residential			7.56	
1214	119+800	Male	Residential			5.25	
1215	119+850	Male	Residential			4.36	
1216	119+950	Male	Residential			6.14	
1217	119+990	Male	Commercial		4.36		
1218	120+010	Male	Residential			7.25	
1219	120+020	Male	Residential			6.33	
1220	120+090	Male	Residential			3.75	
1221	120+100	Male	Residential			4.01	
1222	120+130	Male	Residential			6.05	
1223	120+140	Male	Residential			12.36	
1224	120+170	Male	Residential			3.45	
1225	123+145	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1226	120+670	Female	Residential			14.6	
1227	120+720	Male	Residential			8.06	
1228	120+730	Male	Residential			3.64	
1229	120+830	Male	Residential			4.78	
1230	120+870	Male	Residential			5.14	
1231	120+890	Male	Residential			6.04	
1232	120+970	Male	Commercial		2.78	8.05	
1233	120+980	Male	Residential			4.57	
1234	121+020	Male	Residential			8.06	
1235	121+040	Male	Residential			6.25	
1236	121+080	Male	Residential			11.25	
1237	121+120	Male	Residential			15.25	
1238	121+120	Male	Residential			7.89	
1239	121+140	Male	Agricultural	0.25			

1240	121+150	Male	Agricultural	0.69			
1241	121+170	Male	Agricultural	1.58			
1242	121+220	Male	Residential			7.56	
1243	121+270	Male	Residential			13.45	
1244	121+340	Male	Residential			3.25	
1245	121+380	Male	Residential			4.36	
1246	121+420	Male	Agricultural	1.87			
1247	121+480	Male	Residential			6.09	
1248	121+540	Male	Residential			5.78	
1249	121+605	Male	Residential			7.69	
1250	121+680	Male	Residential			8.95	
1251	121+820	Male	Residential			5.69	
1252	121+850	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1253	121+855	Male	Commercial		1.36		
1254	121+860	Male	Commercial		3.21		
1255	121+865	Male	Commercial		1.36		
1256	121+880	Male	Commercial		2.25		
1257	121+890	Male	Commercial		2.05		
1258	121+950	Male	Residential			11.02	
1259	121+960	Male	Commercial		8.56		
1260	122+240	Male	Residential			6.78	
1261	122+360	Male	Residential			9.68	
1262	122+405	Male	Residential			4.78	
1263	122+415	Male	Residential			3.45	
1264	122+430	Male	Residential			5.14	
1265	122+440	Male	Residential			6.89	
1266	122+515	Male	Com/Resi				1.01
1267	122+540	Male	Residential			8.96	
1268	122+550	Male	Residential			12.45	
1269	122+570	Female	Residential			4.39	
1270	122+580	Female	Agricultural	0.47			
1271	122+610	Male	Residential			5.25	
1272	122+610	Female	Residential			7.36	
1273	122+640	Male	Residential			19.36	
1274	122+850	Male	Com/Resi				1.45
1275	123+000Left	Male	Commercial		3.01		
1276	123+003	Male	Commercial		4.56		
1277	123+005	Male	Commercial		0.89		
1278	123+008	Female	Commercial		0.85		
1279	123+010Left	Male	Commercial		3.69		
1280	123+012	Male	Commercial		1.45		
1281	123+012	Male	Commercial		0.69		
1282	123+016	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1283	123+020	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1284	123+023	Male	Commercial		2.14		
1285	123+025	Male	Commercial		3.69		
1286	123+025	Male	Commercial		1.45		
1287	123+030	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1288	123+030	Male	Commercial		0.69		
1289	123+036	Male	Commercial		0.58		
1290	123+041	Female	Commercial		0.48		
1291	123+048	Male	Commercial		1.25		

1292	123+051	Female	Com/Resi				1.96
1293	123+055	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1294	123+058	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1295	123+060	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1296	123+062	Female	Commercial		0.14		
1297	123+065	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1298	123+067	Female	Commercial		1.25		
1299	123+070	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1300	123+072	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1301	123+078	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1302	123+081	Male	Commercial		0.78		
1303	123+084	Male	Commercial		0.96		
1304	123+088	Male	Commercial		0.78		
1305	123+089	Male	Commercial		0.89		
1306	123+100	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1307	123+102	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1308	123+104	Male	Commercial		1.06		
1309	123+106	Male	Commercial		0.98		
1310	123+110	Female	Commercial		0.47		
1311	123+110	Male	Commercial		0.69		
1312	123+114	Male	Commercial		1.03		
1313	123+115	Male	Commercial		2.04		
1314	123+118	Male	Commercial		1.36		
1315	123+118	Male	Commercial		1.45		
1316	123+122	Male	Com/Resi				1.78
1317	123+125	Male	Commercial		0.98		
1318	123+128	Male	Commercial		1.02		
1319	123+031	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1320	123+035	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1321	123+045	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1322	123+145	Male	Commercial		0.89		
1323	123+150	Male	Commercial		0.78		
1324	123+155	Male	Commercial		0.69		
1325	123+160	Male	Commercial		1.05		
1326	123+170	Male	Commercial		1.45		
1327	123+175	Male	Residential			8.45	
1328	123+180	Male	Residential			13.56	
1329	123+200	Male	Residential			4.36	
1330	123+205	Male	Agricultural	1.09			
1331	123+220	Male	Agricultural	1.47			
1332	123+220R	Male	Commercial		1.04		
1333	123+225	Male	Commercial		1.36		
1334	123+227	Male	Commercial		0.98		
1335	123+230	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1336	123+240L	Male	Com/Resi				0.48
1337	123+240R	Male	Commercial		2.45		
1338	123+250L	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1339	123+250R	Male	Residential			14.12	
1340	123+260	Male	Residential			6.47	
1341	123+265R	Male	Residential			9.87	
1342	1213+290	Male	Residential			15.26	
1343	123+315	Male	Residential			11.84	

1344	123+230	Male	Commercial		1.45		
1345	123+245	Male	Commercial		0.78		
1346	123+250	Male	Commercial		1.06		
1347	123+280	Male	Commercial		1.78		
1348	123+295	Male	Commercial		1.98		
1349	123+415L	Male	Commercial		1.91		
1350	123+425L	Male	Commercial		2.45		
1351	123+435L	Male	Commercial		1.45		
1352	123+505	Male	Residential			6.58	
1353	123+525	Male	Residential			12.58	
1354	123+540	Male	Residential			10.36	
1355	123+550	Male	Residential			6.54	
1356	123+560	Male	Residential			7.89	
1357	123+585	Male	Residential			15.78	
1358	123+615	Male	Residential			7.36	
1359	123+780	Male	Residential			8.56	
1360	123+795	Male	Com/Resi				0.25
1361	123+805	Male	Commercial		3.25		
1362	123+810	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1363	123+815	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1364	123+820	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1365	123+825	Male	Commercial		2.04		
1366	123+830	Male	Commercial		1.36		
1367	123+835	Male	Commercial		2.05		
1368	123+840	Male	Commercial		1.36		
1369	123+855	Male	Commercial		1.45		
1370	123+865	Male	Com/Resi				1.7
1371	123+875	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1372	123+885	Male	Commercial		2.78		
1373	123+895	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1374	123+905	Male	Commercial		1.25		
1375	123+945	Male	Commercial		2.36		
1376	123+990	Male	Residential			13.058	
1377	124+305	Male	Residential			16.78	
1378	124+325	Male	Agricultural	1.78			
1379	124+435	Male	Commercial		2.03		
1380	124+450	Male	Com/Resi				1.47
1381	124+565	Male	Residential			8.11	
1382	124+480	Male	Residential			11.45	
1383	124+485	Male	Commercial		1.45		
1384	124+490	Male	Commercial		2.02		
1385	124+510	Male	Agricultural				1.69
1386	1246+525	Male	Agricultural	1.11			
1387	124+565	Male	Residential			13.36	
1388	124+635	Male	Residential			25.61	
1389	124+750	Male	Agricultural	1.25			
1390	124+780	Male	Residential			10.06	
1391	124+805	Male	Residential			7.25	
1392	124+835	Male	Agricultural	1.36			
1393	124+875	Male	Residential			6.451	
1394	124+885	Male	Commercial		12.03		
1395	124+935	Male	Residential			8.94	

1396	124+955	Male	Agricultural	1.45			
1397	124+970	Male	Residential			7.91	
1398	124+985	Male	Residential			18.25	
1399	125+000	Male	Commercial		10.36		
1400	125+020	Male	Agricultural	1.45			
1401	125+035	Male	Residential			15.69	
				331	1054	5147.98	99

Table II.A: Legislative Gap Analysis

Aspect	GOSL Laws/Policies	ADB Policy	Measures to Bridge the Gap
Requirement of a Resettlement Action Plan	Not required under the LAA. NIRP requires a comprehensive RAP for projects exceeding displacement of more than 20 families and a RAP of lesser detail if the number of families displaced is less than 20. A project affecting 100 families is considered as a prescribed project under the NEA, such projects require the approval of the CEA before implementation but does not address the resettlement issues.	RAP is required for projects that affect between 50 -200 people depending on the category of the affected .	PMU follows NIRP which spells out the type of RAP to be prepared.
Compensation for non title holders	Compensation for the improvement done on the land and other resettlement allowances Provided in the NIRP. Compensation not payable under the Act (LAA)	Compensation should be paid for the non title holders as well.	Provision is available in the entitlement package approved by the Cabinet of Ministers to compensate the non title holders Entitlement matrix is part of RAP
Consultation with stake holders	Does not require under the LAA as amended. It is a requirement under NIRP,	Consultation is required with affected people (Same as NIRP)	PMU follow the NIRP and ADB policies as indicated in the RAP
Public disclosure	Public disclosure is a requirement under the NIRP, disclosure .Not required under the LAA as amended except, the publication of orders in the Govt. Gazette and news papers in relation to land acquisition. Under NEA If the project is subject to an IEE or EIA ,the report should be available for the information of the public or public comments respectively.	Public disclosure is required	RAP will be disclosed to the public and will be available in the web site as well , of ESD and ADB
Income Restoration	Act does not provide, NIRP Provide	Income should be restored	PMU follow NIRP and ADB policies ,details are given in the RAP
Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Act provide, NIRP does not allow	Does not allow	PMU will follow the NIRP and ADB policies as indicated in the RAP
Grievance Redress Mechanism	No provision in the LAA as amended. It is a requirement under the NIRP	Requirement under the ADB policy	Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established. Process is explained in the RAP.
Acquisition within 48 on an urgent basis	Under 38(a) of LAA ,after 48 hrs, even without paying compensation possession of properties could be taken on an urgent basis. But according to NIRP, possession cannot be taken without paying replacement cost and reasonable notice	After payment of full compensation	PMU follow the NIRP and the process leading to the taking over of physical possession is explained in the RAP.
Replacement Cost	Payment of replacement cost according to the NIRP, Only depreciated value, according to LAA as amended.	Replacement Cost	NHSP follow the NIRP and Cabinet approved entitlement matrix.

Assistance for vulnerable people	LAA is silent on this aspect. NIRP require special treatment for the vulnerable groups.	ADB policy require a special assistance for the vulnerable people.	Provision is available in the RAP.
Compensation by Installments	LAA provides statutory compensation to be paid in installments, but NIRP does not	ADB desires compensation to be paid as a bullet payment	RAP provide, statutory compensation to paid in a lump sum.

Source:- Consultations ,NIRP,ADB Hand Book on Resettlement and LAA as amended.

Rates Used in Preparing the Resettlement Budget

Table III.A : Land Value in the Sub Project Area

DS Division	Commercial Land(Rs)		Residential Land (Rs)	
	Minimum/Perch	Maximum/Perch	Minimum/Perch	Maximum/Perch
Nuwaraeliya	50,000	250,000	25,000	100,000
Welimada	40,000	125,000	15,000	50,000
Haliela	30,000	75,000	25,000	50,000

Table III.B: Rates used for Land & Structures in Cost Estimates

Item	Unit	Average Rate(Rs/Unit)	Item	Unit	Average Rate (Rs/Unit)
Residential land	Perch	50,000	Structures Class1	Sq.ft	3,250
Commercial Land	Perch	75,000	Structures Class 2	Sq.ft	2,750
Agricultural Land	Perch	5,000	Structures Class 3	Sq.ft	2,500
Residential/Com Lands	Perch	60,000	Walls (Bricks/ Concrete)	Sq.ft	500
Corporate Land Tea	Perch	5,000	Fruit Tree	Nos	3500
Corporate Owned Commercial Lands	Perch	75,000	Timber Tree	Nos	5000
Religious lands	Perch	50,000			

Structures Class 1 = Reinforced foundation, brick walled, plastered and painted, roof with class one timber frame, tiles or asbestos sheets, wooden ceilings, tiled /granite flooring, two or more attached toilets with modern fittings, electricity, running water, and polished doors and windows

Structures Class2 = Brick/cement block walls, plastered and painted, roof with class two timber frame tiles or sheets, asbestos ceilings, tiled flooring, at least one attached toilet, electricity and running water, polished doors and windows.

Structures Class 3 = Cement blocks /kabook walls, plastered and white washed, roof with class 3 timber frame asbestos /zinc sheets, out door toilet, well water and electricity

Status of Land Acquisition

Stage and Activity/Role	LAA Section	Responsible Unit/ Institution	Role of Concerned RDA Units	Current Status
<u>Stage I: Preparation of Acquisition Proposal</u>				
1. Identification of a suitable land after preliminary investigation. 2. Preparation of rough sketch of land. 3. Arrangement of funds by obtaining approval from the Treasury under F.R.53. This fund should be 25% of the rough estimate of the budget or Rs. 50,000.00 which ever is higher. This amount should deposit by the Project Executing Agency in each Divisional Secretariat Divisions for their official expenses	248	Project Executing Agency (RDA)	PMU prepares and submits a request to the RDA-Land and Resettlement Division (LARD) with support from the Provincial Director/s and Design Engineers of the RDA-Planning Division. The PMU ensures that the RAP is also attached to the request as annex. PMU ensures that budget for the land acquisition for the project/subproject is included in the RDA annual plan and funds are available from the relevant Ministry and from the donor agency to implement these activities	Completed
4. Preparation of application for acquisition. (to be submitted to the Land Acquisition Division of the Ministry of Land) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application • Detailed Statement • Tenement list and rough sketch or survey plan • Approved RAP 	2 (1)	Project Executing Agency (RDA through Ministry of Highways)	RDA-Director of LARD appoints Land Officer/s (LO) and Land Assistant/s (LA) to prepare the application and follow-up with various agencies involved in the land acquisition process. PMU recruits Land Officer/Land Assistants to assist the LO/LA from the RDA-LARD. PMU maintains its own file copy of the application and supporting documents (including RAP)	Completed
<u>Stage II: Publication of 1st notice and Preparation of Advanced Tracing</u>				
1. Registration of acquisition proposal and obtaining approval from the Hon. Minister of Land	248	Director of the Land Acquisition Division, Ministry of Land	LOs from the RDA-LARD and the PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Ministry of Land.	Completed

Stage and Activity/Role	LAA Section	Responsible Unit/ Institution	Role of Concerned RDA Units	Current Status
2. Issuing of Section 2 order to Divisional Secretary by the Ministry of Land	2	Director of Lands, Ministry of Land	PMU ensures that funds are deposited in the account of each Divisional Secretariat Office to cover their expenses in land acquisition activities. (The amount should be 25% of the rough estimate of the budget or Rs. 50,000.00 which ever is higher. This amount should be deposited by the Project Executing Agency in each Divisional Secretariat Divisions for their official expenses. This can be replenished based on actual requirements and submission of documents)	Completed
3. Exhibition of Section 2 notice in three languages in the relevant land and in some conspicuous places in that area, Handing over to relevant persons including claimants (Divisional Secretary appoints a Land Officer to undertake the relevant activities with support from the Grama Niladhari of the respective Grama Niladhari Divisions)	249	Divisional Secretary	LOs from the RDA-LARD and PMU assist the Land Officers of the Divisional Secretariat Offices in the translation of the notices in three languages and in the dissemination of information to APs. PMU assists in orienting the Land Officers and appointed staff from the Grama Niladhari on the project and land acquisition/resettlement issues	Completed
4. Sending of Survey requisition to the Survey Superintendent to survey and prepare the advanced Tracing		Divisional Secretary	LOs from the RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries	Completed
5. Preparation of Advanced Tracing and sending it to Ministry of Land and Divisional Secretary		Survey Superintendent	LOs from the RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Survey Department	Will be completed by 30 April 2008
6. Confirmation of receipt of Advanced Tracing by the Ministry of Land		Divisional Secretary	LOs from the RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretary and ensure that advanced tracing is properly received by the Ministry of Land	To be completed
Stage III: Investigation and calling for objections¹				
1. Issuing of Section 4 Order to Divisional	4, 250,	Director of Land	LOs from the RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on	Not to be done for

¹ Stage III applies to the normal land acquisition process. However, Section 38 (a) of the Land Acquisition Act allows for skipping this step. Under such section, publication of Section 38 (a) proviso in the Gazette can be done immediately after the receipt of the advanced tracing from the Survey Department.

Stage and Activity/Role	LAA Section	Responsible Unit/ Institution	Role of Concerned RDA Units	Current Status
Secretary	4.3	Division, Ministry of Land	action taken by the Director of Land Division	faster acquisition
2. Preparation of Section 4 notice in three Languages (Sinhala, Tamil, and English) and exhibition		Land Officer and Grama Niladhari of relevant Grama Niladhari Divisions	LOs from the RDA-LARD and PMU assist the Land Officers of the Divisional Secretariat Offices in the translation of the notices in three languages and in the dissemination of information to APs. PMU keeps a copy of the notices in its files.	Not to be done for faster acquisition
3. Reporting to the Ministry of Land as above		Divisional Secretary	LOs from the RDA-LARD and PMU coordinates with the Divisional Secretaries on complaints or objections received from the public.	Not to be done for faster acquisition
4. Investigation of objections received according to the Section 4 notice and sending recommendations to the Ministry of Land (Ministry of Highways shall form a Grievance Committee to investigate the complaints)	251,252, 4.4	Ministry of Highways (MOH)/ Project Executing Agency (RDA)	LOs from the RDA-LARD and PMU to report to Ministry of Land the status and resolution of cases/complaints received (whether to proceed or not in the land acquisition).	Not to be done for faster acquisition
Stage IV: Deciding to acquire the land				
1. Refer to the Divisional Secretary regarding the declaration by the Hon. Minister of Land under Section 5	5, 253	Director of Land Division, Ministry of Land Assisted by the Land Officer from the Divisional Secretariat Office	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Director of Land.	Yet to start
2. Publication of Section 5 declaration in the Government Gazette in three languages	254	Divisional Secretary / Government Press	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries and the Government Press PMU keeps a copy of the publication in its files.	Yet to start
3. Exhibition of the Gazette among the conspicuous places and interested persons		Divisional Secretary (through the Grama Niladaries)	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries and assists in the dissemination of information to APs.	Yet to start
4. Sending a copy of the Gazette to Survey Department, Ministry of Land and Ministry of		Divisional Secretary	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries	Yet to start

Stage and Activity/Role	LAA Section	Responsible Unit/ Institution	Role of Concerned RDA Units	Current Status
Highways				
5. Issuing of Survey requisition to Survey Superintendent to prepare a final plan	6	Divisional Secretary	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries and ensure that the request is properly received by the Survey Superintendent.	Yet to start
6. Surveying the land, preparation of Preliminary Plan, laying of boundary stones by the Survey Superintendent and forwarding of plan to Divisional Secretary and Ministry of Land	255	Survey Superintendent of Survey Department	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Survey Superintendent and ensure that the plans are properly received by the Divisional Secretaries.	Yet to start
7. Sending a copy of Preliminary Plan to the Ministry of Land		Divisional Secretary	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries and ensure that the plans are properly received by the Ministry of Land.	Yet to start
Stage V: <u>Inquiry into claims and payment of compensation</u>				
1. Preparation of Sec.7 notice in three languages and publication in the Gazette. • Call for claims for compensation (both for title holders and non-title holders) • Deciding of dates & places for inquiries	7 255 7.2	Divisional Secretary / Government Press	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries and the Government Press and assists in the translation and dissemination of information to APs. PMU keeps a copy of the publication in its files	Yet to start
2. Sending a copy of the Gazette to Chief Valuer, Ministry of Land and Ministry of Highways/RDA	9	Divisional Secretary	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries and	Yet to start
3. Holding of inquiries into claims and compensation	256, 10 (1) (a)	Divisional Secretary	PMU recruits and orients additional staff to support the activities, if necessary. LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU assist the APs in the completion of necessary documentation to expedite payment of compensation.	Yet to start
4. Issuing of decision under 10 (1) decision	257	Divisional Secretary	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries	Yet to start
5. Refer to Valuation Department for valuation		Divisional Secretary	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries	Yet to start
6. Issuing of valuation report to Divisional Secretary		Valuation Department	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Valuation Department	Yet to start

Stage and Activity/Role	LAA Section	Responsible Unit/ Institution	Role of Concerned RDA Units	Current Status
7. Declaration of the award	17	Divisional Secretary	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries	Yet to start
8. Issuing of award under Sec. 17 award	259	Divisional Secretary	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries	Yet to start
9. If the owner agrees to obtain the compensation, payment of the compensation from the funds obtained through the treasury - Divisional Secretary sends the request to MOH through LARD - MOH issues the cheque in favor of the Divisional Secretary through LARD - Divisional Secretary pays compensation	261	Divisional Secretary, Ministry of Highways, Treasury	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries and the processing of cheque. PMU tracks and reports on status of compensation payments and livelihood restoration assistance.	Yet to start
10. Payment of interest (For the period from the date publication of 38 (a) to the date of compensation paid @ 7% per annum)		Divisional Secretary, Ministry of Highways, Treasury	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries and the processing of cheque. PMU tracks and reports on the status of compensation payments and livelihood restoration assistance to ESD and donor agency.	Yet to start
<u>Stage VI: Taking over of possession after the acquisition</u>				
1. Apply for 38 (a) after the completion of payment of compensation	262	Divisional Secretary, Ministry of Highways/Treasury	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries	Yet to start
2. Publication of Sec. 38 (a) order in the Gazette and giving instructions to Divisional Secretary to take over the possession	38	Director of Land, Ministry of Land / Government Press	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Ministry of Land and the Government Press. PMU keeps a copy of the publication in its files.	Yet to start
3. Handing over the possession to RDA and reporting to the Ministry of Land and Ministry of Highways		Divisional Secretary	LOs from RDA-LARD and PMU follow up and report on action taken by the Divisional Secretaries	Yet to start
<u>Stage VII: Vesting of Certificates</u>				

Stage and Activity/Role	LAA Section	Responsible Unit/ Institution	Role of Concerned RDA Units	Current Status
<p>1. Vesting of land through the vesting certificate in the Local authority after taking over the possession under Sec. 38 (a) or Sec. 38 (a) proviso for RDA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining the required full amount of funds from the relevant organization, obtaining approval from the Ministry of Land for vesting • Mentioning of imposing of conditions and units in the Vesting Certificate • Registration of Vesting Certificate in the District Land Registry • Sending of copy of Vesting Certificate to Ministry of Land and Ministry of Highways/RDA 	44 (1), 267	<p>Divisional Secretary (assisted by its Land Officer)</p> <p>Director of Land, Ministry of Land</p> <p>Divisional Secretary</p> <p>Divisional Secretary</p> <p>Divisional Secretary</p>	Divisional Secretary and Land Officer. Land Officer in the Land and Resettlement Division of RDA should follow up	Yet to start

Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

Activity	2007			2008				2009				2010	
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
Recruitment of resettlement staff	■												
Conduct of Census, SES, and data analysis		■	■										
Preparation of Resettlement Plan and submission to MOL and ADB for approval				■	■								
Land acquisition process				■	■	■	■	■					
Compensation payment for - priority sections (Including LARC)						■							
Compensation payment - Second phase (Including LARC)								■	■				
Relocation of houses, shops and businesses - priority sections						■							
Clearing the ROW								■					
Issue notice for commencement of civil works											■	■	
Income Restoration										■	■	■	■
Management Information System	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Grievance Redress							■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Internal Monitoring	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
External Monitoring						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■