Addendum to Social Management Framework

Metro Colombo Urban Development Project

Ministry of Megapolis & Western Development

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Introduction

1. A waste slide occurred on April 14, 2017, at the Meethotamulla dump site in Colombo causing extensive damage to life and properties (32 people dead, 315 families affected, and 82 houses damaged). Created in the mid-1990s, over undeveloped marshland, Meethotamulla had served as the main disposal site for all municipal solid waste from the entire Colombo Municipal Council and Kolonnawa Urban Council areas. Following this dramatic accident, several immediate risks were identified: (i) flooding resulting from total blockage of the drainage system at the time of the collapse; (ii) sudden release of methane from the waste deposit; and (iii) risk of further collapse in other parts of the landfill, specifically following expected heavy rainfall with the coming monsoon season.

2. In response, the World Bank provided immediate technical support to the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL). The technical evaluations called for immediate remediation interventions which includes the stabilization, closure and reclamation of the Meethotamulla open dump site to curtail prevailing issues with slope stability, effluent emissions, flooding and other adverse environmental and social impacts that were predominant on site. Accordingly, the World Bank agreed to provide support for the Meethotamulla Dumpsite through the ongoing restructuring of the MCUDP which would entail stabilization and closure (US$7 million to be utilized through MCUDP with an additional US$ 2.5 million from the proposed Solid Waste Management Project, totaling US$ 9.5 million for the Meethotamulla closure).\(^1\) Specifically, activities for support would involve stabilization and closure comprising design-build contract for design preparation and core works aimed at closing the dumpsite in place and making it available for reclamation in the future.\(^2\) It is expected that upon stabilization and closure, parts of the land will be availed for redeveloping recreational areas and light industrial activities but World Bank support is not envisaged for this activity.

3. Additionally, the need for a larger integrated solid waste management initiative in the Colombo Metropolitan Region (CMR) was also identified. Accordingly, a Colombo Emergency Solid Waste Management Project (CESWMP) is being prepared under condensed procedures provided under OP 10.00, Paragraph 12. The larger project thus envisaged includes short-term waste diversion strategies for the CMR and a longer term integrated Solid Waste Management system that covers the holistic value chain of municipal solid waste in the CMR. A separate social safeguards instrument will be prepared for CESWMP while this addendum will only cover activities associated with the immediate stabilization and closure of the collapsed Meethotamulla dumpsite.

Objectives of the Addendum

4. This document serves as an addendum to the Social Management Framework (SMF) prepared for the Metro Colombo Urban Development (MCUDP) project in January 2012. The objective of the addendum is to provide guidance for the successful implementation of social safeguards issues during the stabilization and closure of Meethotamulla dump site to be supported immediately under the proposed project restructuring of MCUDP. Specifically, the addendum is intended to ensure sufficient guidance to the implementation of social safeguards

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\(^1\) Under the MCUDP project, World Bank support will include only stabilization and closure.

\(^2\) For reclamation, approximately US$ 2 million is required for which the government will seek other sources of funding. World Bank engagement is currently not envisaged for the reclamation of the land.
within the context of the possible interventions at Meetotamulla to close the dump site. As mentioned earlier, a larger project covering a holistic value chain of the municipal waste is being prepared and separate safeguards documents/instruments will be developed for the larger project.

5. The existing Social Management Framework (SMF) prepared under MCUDP provides an impact identification framework to screen subprojects and institute measures to address social impacts from the early design stage focusing on the nature of the project interventions and modality of financing. The framework also includes detailed guidelines for the mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during construction and operation of subprojects, which will remain applicable for all interventions that will continue under the original project components. However, the SMF does not provide focused guidance on managing social impacts focused on solid waste management interventions.

6. Therefore, as an additional guidance, this addendum encompasses of the following based on the conceptual proposal for stabilization and closure (Annex 1), prepared in May 2017: social assessment associated with the stabilization and closure of the Meetotamulla open dump site, principles and guidelines to identify and assess the potential social impacts and risks and prepare mitigation plans as a part of the stabilization and closure of Meethotomulla; revisions on the principles and procedures for providing entitlements; institutional arrangements for implementing social/resettlement action plans including grievance redress, consultation, participation, disclosure; monitoring and evaluation of progress and outcomes; and budget.

**Potential Activities in Meethotamulla Dumpsite**

7. As an emergency response, the activities at the Meethotamulla will include stabilization and closure of the collapsed dumpsite for redeveloping it for recreational areas and light industrial activities in the future (US$ 7 million financed under MCUDP and US$2.5 million under the proposed Colombo Emergency Solid Waste Management Project). The project will comprise design-build contract for design preparation and core works that will follow an in-site reclamation approach. As such, the precise nature as well as the scope of project impacts are not currently known but will be available after the detailed engineering design.

8. However, as mentioned earlier, a conceptual design has been proposed (Attachment 1) based on which it is expected that works for the stabilization and closure of the dumpsite may be initiated within 2 to 3 months and be completed over a 12-month period. The conceptual proposal also offers the possibility of reuse of 2 acres for industrial/commercial activities and 15 acres of park/recreation area in the long term.

9. While the detailed design is yet to be prepared, it is expected that steps towards the stabilization and closure of Meethotamulla will pursue the following objectives:

- Stabilization of the waste mound;
- Minimization the risk of fires;
- Prevention of people and animals from scavenging;
- Control of infiltration of rainwater/surface water and thus reducing leachate generation;
- Control of odor and gas migration; and
Reduction of waste exposure to wind and vectors.

Further, based on the conceptual closure proposal, the onsite physical interventions to be funded under the project might include:

- **Compaction of the waste in place** to increase waste density and reduce the volume by at least 20%.
- **Redistribution and stabilization of the waste** to lower the maximum height of site possibly from 48m to 34m and soften the slopes from 30° to 15°.
- **Establishment of adequate slopes and construction of runoff features** (ditches, benches, etc.) to avoid ponding of water and excessive erosion.
- **Establishment of an Evapotranspiration (ET) Cover** over the dump site followed by a vegetative cover to minimize the downward migration of water from the surface to the waste and capture and store the precipitation.
- **Leachate Collection System** possibly including a series of trenches, establishment of drains to collect leachate at the base of the waste deposit, a leachate collection pond, and onsite treatment facilities (as there are no treatment facilities available in close proximity).
- **Installation of Land Fill Gas (LFG) vents** to prevent LFG buildup under the final cover by draining LFG under the cover and release it in the atmosphere.

Soft Interventions will include:
- Development of a long term monitoring plan and system
- Capacity building to the implementing and operating agencies.

These interventions will be further detailed out and strengthened via detailed designs that will commence with the project.

**Baseline Conditions of Project Site**

11. The Meethotamulla dump site is located in the Kollonawa Urban Council in the Colombo District and has been a solid waste open dump for the last two decades. The land was originally marshy, as it was abandoned paddy land, and the Kollonawa Urban Council, followed by the Colombo Municipal Council commenced depositing Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) at the site since the early 1990s. The site is located adjacent to two major roads, namely the Colombo-Hanwella (Avissawella) road which is also known as Low Level Road (LLR), towards the North, and the Meetotamulla road to the West. The designated access for vehicles into the site is via the Meetotamulla road. The ownership of the site falls under the UDA which is under the Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development (MoMW).

12. Prior to the collapse, Meethotamulla had been receiving over 900 tons of MSW on a daily basis and currently expanses over 21 acres (8.1ha). The site is closed out from the surrounding area via a drainage canal and gravel ring road and was solely used for waste management purposes. The total waste volume at Meethotamulla as per data collected in April
2017, via a drone based topographic survey, is estimated in excess of 1.2 million m$^3$. The perimeter of the site is 1150m and it is surrounded by densely built low income settlements.

13. Immediately post the accident that occurred in April 2017, the Sri Lanka Army Corps of Engineers implemented short term mitigation measures to temporarily stabilize the associated risks with a second failure of the waste mound. At present, the maximum above ground height of the mound, as per the topographic survey, is recorded at 48m and the length and width of the waste mound stands at 450m and 230m respectively. Immediate site monitoring of potential risks of Land Fill Gas (LFG) explosion hazards indicated low risks of explosion hazards. Similarly, asphyxiation hazards that can have potential threats on surrounding residents and workers, were also noted as being low with near surface measurement of oxygen levels at 21% (detailed in page 6 of Attachment 1).

14. However, studies on site have indicated potential high risks of landfill fires and moderate risk of ponding of leachate around the site due to runoff and improper drainage during the monsoon season. The most urgent risk identified has been on the risks of poor slope stability and a high risk of slope failure, especially towards the North of the waste mound (further details of the analysis and modeling conducted are presented in Attachment 1). The site has not accepted MSW since the collapse and MSW collected has been diverted to other dump sites.

**Existing Policy and Regulatory Frameworks**

15. The stabilization and closure of the Meethotamulla dump site does not require triggering additional World Bank’s operational policies. As per the Social Management Framework (SMF) developed for the MCUDP (Attachment 2), the World Bank’s OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and the GoSL’s policies on land acquisition and resettlement, namely the Land Acquisition Act No 9 of 1950, Land Acquisition Regulations of 2008, and the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) will be used to guide the preparation and implementation of the Social Management Plan (SMP) or if required, the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)$^3$ developed for Meethotamulla. There are also provisions for providing compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance under the Land Acquisition and Payment of Compensation Regulations, 2013 that designated MCUDP as a ‘specified project’ to establish LARC system. The MCUDP can also provide resettlement assistance via Entitlement Assessment Committee (EAC) to mitigate non-land acquisition related resettlement impacts for persons affected by the project.

**Situational Analysis and Potential Social Impacts**

16. Since the Meethotamulla sub-project will involve a design-build contract for stabilization and closure of the dumpsite, the precise nature of the project design and its impacts are not available. However, the proposed project interventions for the stabilization and closure of Meethotamulla are envisaged to be socially beneficial with its focus on mitigating safety risks associated with further collapse of the dump site, reducing the potential for infectious diseases and other hazards, improving the quality of living for communities, reducing public

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$^3$ The likelihood of more than 200 people being affected by the stabilization, closure and reclamation of the dumpsite is not expected thus the need to prepare a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is not deemed necessary.
health risks, and availing the area for reuse for commercial and recreational purposes in the future.

17. As per the conceptual proposal, the stabilization and closure is expected to follow the ‘in-place reclamation’ approach with construction works limited to the existing footprint of the dumpsite, and the existing entry/exit points used for the access. Thus, the need for additional land taking is envisaged to be minimal, if any. The in-place closure cap system is currently envisaged to serve as a growth medium for vegetation and, also support suitable post-closure passive end-use activities such as ball-fields and park.

18. There however other potential risks associated with acquisition of private land following the waste spillage that has occurred in the aftermath of the collapse; possible permanent and/or temporary relocation of private houses and other establishments for site preparation; worker and public health and safety risks especially during sourcing, transport and storage of material for the covering process; localized and temporary impacts relating to access and mobility; livelihoods impacts on waste collectors, recyclers and scavengers; and construction phase impacts, remain. The nature and scope of the precise impacts can only be ascertained after the exact design of the engineering work at the site has been determined, and the social assessment conducted.

Potential Impacts from Land Acquisition and Permanent Relocation

19. The perimeter of the site is 1150m and it is surrounded by densely built low income settlements. As of May 25, 2017, the Urban Development Authority (UDA) had already evacuated and permanently resettled 98 individuals who were directly affected by the collapse, and approximately 100 families have been living in temporary accommodation provided by the UDA. A recent assessment carried out by the NBRO suggests that the short-term mitigation measures implemented by the Sri Lanka Army Corps of Engineers following the collapse does not pose any immediate threat of a second failure of the waste mound. These findings indicate that the need for additional evacuation, may not be necessary, especially since individuals and families living in the close proximity of the dumpsite that were under safety risks, have already been evacuated. However, it has also been estimated that the collapse has spilled into private lands (even though the perimeter of the dumpsite was limited to UDA-owned land) thus requiring acquisition of such private land.

20. The need for land acquisition (following the spillage of waste deposit) and relocation of additional households and other establishments from a safety perspective prior to commencing the civil works can only be ascertained only after the preliminary design is available and the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) conducted. Accordingly, if there are any risks or impacts from land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) will be prepared otherwise, other social impacts (discussed below) and their mitigation will be addressed through the Social Management Plan (SMP) for the subproject. Both of these plans will be drafted in consultation with the affected households, and the entitlements included in the SMF for MCUDP (Chapter 4 and Table 4.4 of Attachment 2) will be used to compensate for loss of land, structures, income, including specific income
generating support measures including training for youth of the women headed and vulnerable households.

**Potential Impacts from Temporary Relocation**

21. The proposed conceptual design for the project is envisaged to follow an ‘in-place reclamation’ approach with the impact of the construction works limited to the existing footprint of the dumpsite. However, the detailed engineering design for stabilization and closure, is yet to be finalized. Thus, it is possible that temporary clearance of the site prior to the construction might be required as a precautionary measure, or temporary evacuation of the establishments surrounding the perimeter of the dumpsite might be necessary as the construction proceeds. Once the detailed design of the exact nature of engineering work at the site has been finalized, the need for either a temporary relocation and/or an Emergency Response Plan, will be determined.

22. To assess the impacts from any kind of temporary relocation, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) will be conducted after the engineering design is complete. The SIA will determine the nature as well as the scope of the impacts from the project. Accordingly, if there are any risks or impacts from involuntary resettlement, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared otherwise, other social impacts and their mitigation will be addressed through the Social Management Plan for the subproject.

23. Under circumstances requiring temporary relocation of households in the surrounding areas of the dumpsite for safety reasons, the evacuees will be provided with transitional housing allowance as well as rental support. However, prior to that, they will be consulted adequately and meaningfully on relocation options (e.g. transitional housing allowances, temporary shelters etc.) and their preferences for re-location sites and options will be taken into consideration in resettlement planning. The project will also provide income and livelihood assistance to the eligible individuals and households, especially those that are poor and vulnerable (the issue of vulnerable individuals/households are discussed in the next section).

24. The entitlements included in the SMF for MCUDP (Chapter 4 and Table 4.4 of Attachment 2) provides details on the entitlements and support provisions for loss of land, structures, income, including specific income generating support measures including training for youth of the women headed and vulnerable households. Specifically, there is provision in the SMF to pay for a transitional housing allowance, and if this amount is deemed insufficient, the EAC which has the mandate to address non-land related support for addressing resettlement impacts, will review and decide on the appropriate amount. The ARAP prepared for Methotamulla will include specific details on these issues.

**Impacts on Livelihoods**

25. Besides the impact on vulnerable groups (namely, scavengers, ragpickers, informal waste recyclers, etc, discussed below), the conceptual proposal for the sub-project does not envisage significant economic displacement or loss of livelihoods among the general population. However, this can be ascertained only after the detailed design is prepared. The
SIA to be carried out after the completion of the detailed engineering design will help determine the nature and extent of losses on livelihoods. The entitlements provided under MCUDP (Attachment 2) will be used to support the individuals and households affected due to losses of livelihoods.

26. According to the proposed conceptual design, in the long-term after the stabilization and closure of the site, it is expected that the reclaimed site will serve as a growth medium for vegetation and, also support suitable post-closure passive end-use activities such as ball-fields, light industries, commerce and park. However, as stated above, the reclamation and post-closure activities will not be supported under the project.

**Impacts on Vulnerable Groups**

27. Under the MCUDP, women headed households, very poor (below poverty line), disabled, elderly and landless families, were categorized as ‘vulnerable groups.’ For the purposes of this sub-project, vulnerable groups will also include scavengers, ragpickers, informal waste recyclers who were dependent on the Meethotamulla dumpsite for their income and livelihoods prior to the collapse of the site.

28. At present, the exact status of this group is not known. According to some media reports, approximately 70 such scavengers were involved in Meethotomulla prior to the incident while others have placed this figure at 10-15 people. Since the collapse, the site has not accepted MSW, and the Sri Lanka Army Corps of Engineers has been providing security as a result of which there have been no instances of scavengers and ragpickers utilizing the site. Anecdotally, these scavengers and recyclers have shifted to the new sites where the wastes are currently being disposed, but the exact whereabouts of these groups/individuals at present are not known.

29. The SIA will establish the current status of these scavengers and rag pickers as well as the impact of the closure and reclamation on their incomes and livelihoods. After consultations with these groups and individuals according to the communication strategy developed for the sub-project, these groups/individuals will be provided with trainings to help them find alternate sources of income and livelihood as established in the entitlement matrix adapted from the SMF prepared for MCUDP. Precise details on the nature and scope of impacts as well as mitigation measures will be included in the SMP or ARAP prepared for the sub-project.

**Disturbance to local population and neighboring residential communities**

30. Construction activities during stabilization and closure are likely to create disturbances to local population and neighboring residential communities. Once the detailed design for engineering works is available, the SIA will help determine the nature of disturbances as well as its impact on the communities. Once the impact has been identified, the respective communities will be consulted and supported through social mobilization efforts which will be detailed in the ARAP or SMP prepared for Meethotamulla. In addition, these safeguard management plans will also include steps/activities to address construction-related
disturbances and inconveniences like safety, dust, odor, access restrictions, shifting of utility services like electricity poles, water connections, etc.

**Social Management and Mitigation Measures**

31. The SMF developed for the MUCDP (Attachment 2) provides detailed strategies and principles for identifying project affected individuals, families, communities, and to assess potential social impacts of sub-projects, and suggests measures to avoid/minimize and manage any adverse impacts. These principles adapted from the SMF-MCUDP will be used to guide the management and mitigation measures developed and implemented in the SMP and/or ARAP for the Meethotamulla sub-project (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principles</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principle 1: Minimize human displacement and resettlement wherever possible.</td>
<td>Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible or minimized to the extent possible through incorporation of social considerations into project design options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 2: Identify all project impacts and record all losses properly.</td>
<td>Social Impact Assessment (census survey &amp; socio-economic survey) will be carried out to estimate the resettlement and livelihood impacts after the detailed engineering design is complete. The SIA will also seek to determine the current status of scavengers, rag pickers and informal recyclers, and possible impacts on their incomes and livelihoods after the closure and reclamation of the site. A database of all the project Affected Persons/Households (PAPs/PAHs) will be established which will include information on the following: - Landholdings; non-retrievable loss of buildings and structures to determine fair and reasonable levels of compensation and mitigation; - Census information, detailing household composition and demography; and - Current income streams and livelihood of the households. The asset inventories in the database will be used to determine entitlements of individual households/persons; and the socio-economic census data will be used to monitor how the affected households are able to re-establish their shelter and livelihoods with the resettlement and rehabilitation benefits provided by the Project. Based on the findings of the assessment, an ARAP and/or a SMP will be prepared for the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 3: Resettlement planning and implementation will comply with the legal and policy provisions of the Sri Lanka and the World Bank safeguard policies.</td>
<td>Resettlement planning and implementation will comply with project policies and the provisions of relevant national legislation and WB policies pertaining to: - Environmental management; - Public participation and disclosure; - Land tenure, occupation, acquisition and compensation; - Local government, development and service provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 4: Plan and implement land acquisition and resettlement activities as an integral part of the Project.</td>
<td>Land acquisition &amp; resettlement costs will be built into overall project budget as an upfront cost; An organizational framework will be established for ensuring coordination of the roles and responsibilities of the social development and engineering units; These arrangements will help ensure that payment of compensation, resettlement are completed before site clearance and prior to award of civil works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 5: Inform and hold public consultations with affected people during planning and implementation.</td>
<td>Information on the draft engineering design, stabilization, closure and reclamation activities and implementation schedules will be disclosed and disseminated; Results from the SIA will be disclosed and disseminated before preparing the SMP and/or ARAP; Consultations will be held with stakeholders and community members on measures to restore their shelter, and livelihoods, and ensure their participation in design and implementation; Entitlements, compensation and RR assistance payment schedule, SMP/ARAP Implementation Plan, and Grievance Procedure during SMP/ARAP preparation and implementation, will be disclosed and disseminated; Affected households will be informed about relocation and land acquisition dates sufficiently in advance of actual implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 6: Assist the affected persons to restore, and ultimately to improve, their</td>
<td>The PMU of MUCDP will take the following steps to enable the affected households to restore and improve their livelihoods through the following provisions: - Compensation at replacement rates for all loss and damage caused to land and assets;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Key Steps in Resettlement Planning and Execution

32. The following steps will be followed for the preparation and implementation of the Social Management Plan (SMP) and/or the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the project:

i. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) will be carried out once the preliminary design for the stabilization, closure and reclamation of Meethotamulla, has been finalized. The SIA will provide information on the loss and damage suffered by individuals/households, and communities, and impact on vulnerable communities. An inventory of losses, a profile of the affected individuals/households including demographic and socio-economic details (e.g., landownership, usage and productivity and income), and impacts on vulnerable communities, will be included and analyzed through the SIA. Additional information will be gathered through stakeholder consultations (focus group discussions) with the affected people, and vulnerable community groups, their leaders, NGOs, and CBOs. These discussions will focus on the positive/negative impacts; measures to enhance positive impacts and reduce/mitigate negative impacts. Findings from the SIA will be disclosed.

ii. Preparation of the SMP and/or ARAP will involve assessment of the impacts based on the findings of the SIA, identification of project affected persons/families, census survey, valuation of assets/livelihoods to be impacted, determination of compensation for each projected affected persons/families, estimation of total budget for the ARAP and/or SMP, consultations with stakeholders, particularly those affected by the project, and compilation of draft ARAP/SMP.

iii. Review, Consultation and Clearance process will require that the SMP and/or ARAP will be shared with the World Bank for review and clearance prior to the award of civil works contracts. The sample templates for preparing ARAP is provided in Appendix-V of the SMF for MCUDP (Attachment 2) and is considered suitable for the purposes of the Meethotamulla dumpsite. Further, consultation and finalization of SMP and/or ARAP will be conducted and the final version will be disclosed in MCUDP website as well as World Bank’s Infoshop.
iv. Implementation of SMP and/or ARAP that will happen before the physical implementation of the subject will involve confirmation of the project affected persons/families and the associated social impacts, finalization of compensation amount, finalization of livelihood support, completing documentation requirements for making payments, payment of compensation, addressing grievances, continued consultations with those affected by the project and other key stakeholders, complete documentation and reporting.

v. Certificate/endorsement for the commencement for civil works will be provided after land clearance following land acquisition as well as temporary or permanent relocation has been completed.

vi. Monitoring of SMP/ARAP and reporting on their implementation status, including through internal monitoring, third party monitoring and evaluation of post-project impacts, will be conducted as per the norms of the SMF for MCUDP.

Entitlements and Eligibility

33. The SMF for MCUDP includes an Entitlement Matrix (EM) that outlines the various types of losses resulting from sub-project impacts under the MCUDP and the different provisions for compensation and R&R benefits for various categories of affected people, including vulnerable groups (Table 4.3 of SMF for MCUDP, Attachment 2). At present, the same entitlements are deemed sufficient for the purposes of the Meethotamulla closure. To provide support to scavengers, informal waste collectors and recyclers, the SMP and/or ARAP will include the ‘entitlements’ provisioned for under the ‘loss of livelihood’ in the entitlement matrix of the SMF for MCUDP which among others include skills training, credit access, government welfare through Samrudhi poverty alleviation scheme, cash assistance to enable re-establishment of income. Further, following the SIA, or at any stage of the project implementation, if additional resettlement or livelihood impacts are identified, the SMP and/or ARAP will be updated by the PMU making provisions for mitigating such impacts with compensation and R&R benefits in line with the EM.

Implementation Arrangements

34. The institutional arrangements for the closure activities at Meethotamulla will involve the following:
   i. Social Safeguard Unit of MCUDP will carry out preparation works of the SMP and/or ARAP through external consultant. Internal and external monitoring will be done accordingly.
   ii. PMU of MCUDP will be responsible for implementation of the ARAP and any relevant provisions in the SMF.
   iii. Contractor(s) will be responsible for the implementation of construction related issues in the SMP/ARAP;
   iv. Communications Unit at the Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development will be responsible for developing a communication and stakeholder engagement strategy and implementing the same along with the PMU of MCUDP
   v. Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development will provide overall oversight for the project, review progress and ensure implementation coordination at the highest level.
Consultation and Participation

35. The SMF for the MCUDP (Attachment 2) recognizes that consultation with the affected parties is key to participatory process for designing and implementing projects, providing accurate information about the project to people from the planning stage to implementation, preventing misconception and building trust between the affected population and the project, and enhancing transparency. Consultation has several objectives which include: sharing information, listening to feedback, engaging in decision making discussions, and involving people in participation in the implementation process.

36. Accordingly, the SMF provides detailed guidance on: stakeholder consultation and participation as well as community participation. The SIA will determine the primary and secondary stakeholders relevant for the context of this subproject; prepare a description of all stakeholders who will participate in the consultative process including the NGOs and others who have potential to act effectively and efficiently in achieving positive results in the project. Accordingly, a carefully planned consultation and participation strategy will be prepared with the stakeholders as part of the SMP/ARAP agreeing on a communications and an information dissemination strategy at various stages of project implementation.

Grievances Redress Mechanism

37. Under the MCUDP, there are four project-specific internal grievance instruments and two external instruments which are deemed to be sufficient for the purposes of the Meethotamulla. Accordingly, for the purposes of this sub-project, the will include:

*Project specific (internal) grievance redress instruments*

a) Community Development Officers (CDOs) appointed by the PMU;
b) Local Resettlement committees (LRCs) formed at the Meethotamulla by PMU, CMC and UDA;
c) Project Director and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development (supported by EAC)
d) Independent Grievance Panel (IGP) established under MCUDP

*External grievance redress instruments*

Persons affected by the project and dissatisfied with the resolutions offered by the project based GRM can also seek redress from two external grievance redress mechanisms namely Samatha Mandala (mediation boards) appointed by the Ministry of Justice, and the Courts.

Monitoring and Reporting

38. The MUCDP has a robust mechanism for monitoring and reporting safeguards issues, and the same will be utilized for the purposes of this sub project. A detailed description of the monitoring and reporting mechanism is available in Chapter 10 of the SMF for MCUDP (Attachment 2) but in summary, it includes:
39. **Internal monitoring** conducted by the PMU at the project level. Internal monitoring is focused on timely execution of safeguard activities in line with the SMF including the SIA, mitigation planning, SMP and/or ARAP implementation, scheduling with civil works, monitoring the role of contractors, documentation of progress with regard to eligibility list preparation, disclosure and consultation, grievance registration and resolution, disbursement of entitlements, day-to-day relocation support, etc.

40. **External Monitoring:** The current practice under MCUDP has been to conduct external monitoring for Category A projects where physical displacements have occurred. Under the Meethotamulla sub project, if deemed necessary at the time of the SMP and ARAP preparation, the PMU will engage an external monitoring and review agency for independent review of the safeguard implementation program to determine whether intended goals are being achieved, and if not, what corrective actions are needed. Social audits on the progress of the safeguard program will be conducted as an integral part of external monitoring.

41. The key output of monitoring will consist of different types of reporting, including:
   i. Periodic Reports (Monthly; Internal, Quarterly, and Annual SMRC Reports);
   ii. Evaluation/Social Audit of post-project impacts of Meethotamulla closure on project affected persons/families
   iii. Internal notes or oral presentation for informal management review sessions.

**Budget and Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Amount (LKR)</th>
<th>Timeline/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of ARAP/SMP</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>2 Months after completion of detailed engineering design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Throughout the project period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent relocation costs</td>
<td>80,000,000</td>
<td>Estimated for 20 houses @ 4,000,000 LKR for 1 UDA housing unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Relocation Costs (e.g., transitional housing allowance, rental support)</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>Estimated for 20 households @ 20,000 LKR per month for 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income restoration, livelihood programs and livelihood assistance</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>During the ARAP implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land compensation</td>
<td>240,000,000</td>
<td>Estimated for 160 Perches @ 1,500,000 LKR per perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring (Internal)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Throughout the period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation (External)</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>Throughout the period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL (in LKR)</strong></td>
<td>331,400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>