

Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report

PUBLIC

Project Number: 59337-001
May 2026

Sri Lanka: Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Sector Development Program

Prepared by Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security and Community Empowerment (MRDSSCE), Government of Sri Lanka for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 15 July 2026)

Currency Unit	–	Sri Lanka rupee/s (SLRe/SLRs)
SLRe1.00	=	\$0.0029
\$1.00	=	SLRs335.87

This Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the Board of Directors, Management, or Staff of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the [“terms of use”](#) section of ADB’s website.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CBO	–	community-based organization
DDR	–	Due Diligence Report
DLUPC	–	District Land Use Planning Committee
DS	–	Divisional Secretary
SD	–	Samurdhi Department (Department of Samurdhi Development)
DSD	–	Divisional Secretary Division
EA	–	Executing Agency
EDCC	–	elderly day care center
EIA	–	Environmental Impact Assessment
GN	–	Grama Niladhari
GND	–	Grama Niladhari Division
GOSL	–	Government of Sri Lanka
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IP	–	Indigenous Peoples
MOH	–	Ministry of Health
MOPA	–	Ministry of Public Administration
MRDSSCE	–	Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security and Community Empowerment
NSE	–	National Secretariat for Elders
NSPS	–	National Social Protection Strategy
PBL	–	Policy Based Loan
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	–	Program Management Unit
NEP	–	National Empowerment Program
NPD	–	National Planning Department
NSE	–	National Secretariat for Elders
NSPP	–	National Social Protection Policy
NSPS	–	National Social Protection Strategy
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
PBL	–	policy-based loan
PROIR	–	Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Program
PS	–	Pradeshiya Sabha
PSC	–	Project Steering Committee
PWD	–	People With Disabilities
RAP	–	Resettlement Action Plan
SDP	–	Sector Development Program
SP	–	Sabaragamuwa Province
SPS	–	Safeguard Statement Policy

Contents

	Page
I. PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
II. OBJECTIVE.....	4
III. METHODOLOGY.....	6
IV. PROJECT COMPONENTS.....	8
A. Kilinochchi Project.....	9
a. Project Interventions in Kilinochchi	10
b. Assessment of the Potential Impact of the Project	11
c. Measures to Avoid Potential Impacts	12
B. Mullaitivu Project.....	12
a. Project Interventions in Mullaitivu	13
b. Assessment of the Potential Impact of the Project	14
c. Measures to Avoid Potential Impacts	15
C. Batticaloa Project.....	16
a. Project Interventions in Batticaloa.....	18
b. Assessment of the Potential Impact of the Project	18
c. Measures to Avoid Potential Impacts	19
D. Matale Project.....	20
a. Matale Project Interventions	21
b. Assessment of Potential Impacts of the Project	22
c. Measures to Avoid Potential Impacts	22
E. Kegalle Project.....	23
a. Kegalle Project Interventions	26
b. Assessment of Potential Impacts of the Project	26
c. Measures to Avoid Potential Impacts	27
V. FINDINGS OF DUE DILIGENCE STUDY	27
A. Involuntary Resettlement	27
B. Indigenous Peoples	27
VI. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION.....	28
VII. ADB GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM	31
VIII. SAFEGUARDS INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND REPORTING	33
IX. CONCLUSION	34
X. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	34

Appendixes:

Appendix 1-A: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization	36
Annex 1-B: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist	38
Appendix 1-C: Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization	39
Appendix 1-D: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist	41
Appendix 2: List of Projects and Social Safeguard Assessment and Categorization under PROIR	44
Appendix 3: Conceptual Design Features of Model Elderly Care Centres	45
Appendix 4: Certification of State Land Ownership, Kandawalai, Kilinochchi	46
Appendix 5: Certification of State Land Ownership, Puthukudyirippu	46
Appendix 5-A: Land Survey Map Showing Land Block and Land Lot, Puthukudyirippu	47
Appendix 6: Certification of State Ownership of Land, Manmunai South and Eruvil Patthu	48
Appendix 7: Certification of State Ownership of Land, Dambulla.....	49
Appendix 8: Distribution of Vedda Population by Districts, 2024.....	50

Appendix 9: Minutes of Public Consultation held at Kumarapuram, Kandawalai, Kilinochchi.....	51
Appendix 9-A: List of Participants at Kumarapuram Consultation.....	52
Appendix 10: Minutes of Public Consultation held at Puthukudyirippu East, Puthukudyirippu DSD, Mullaitivu.....	53
Appendix 10-A: List of Participants at Puthukudyirippu East Consultation.....	54
Appendix 11: Minutes of Public Consultation held at Onthachimadam, Manmunai South and Eruvil Patthu DSD, Batticaloa	55
Appendix 11-A: List of Participants at Onthachimadam Public Consultation	56
Appendix 12: Minutes of Public Consultation held at Dambulla	57
Appendix 12-A: List of Participants at the Public Consultation, Dambulla.....	59
Appendix 13: Minutes of Public Consultation held at Diyagama, Kegalle	60
Appendix 13-A: List of Participants at Diyagama Public Consultation.....	62
Appendix 14: Minutes of Stakeholder Consultations at Kandawalai Divisional Secretariat	63
Appendix 14-A: List of Participants at Stakeholder Consultation, Kandawalai	65
Appendix 15: Minutes of Stakeholder Consultations at Puthukudyirippu Divisional Secretariat	66
Appendix 15-A: List of Participants at Stakeholder Consultation, Puthukudyirippu DS Division.....	68
Appendix 16: Minutes of Stakeholder Consultations held at Manmunai South and Eruvil Patthu Divisional Secretariat	69
Appendix 16-A: List of Participants at Stakeholder Consultation, Manmunai South and Eruvil Patthu Divisional Secretariat	71
Appendix 17: Stakeholder Consultation at Dambulla.....	72
Appendix 17-A: List of Participants at Stakeholder Consultation at Dambulla Divisional Secretariat	74
Appendix 17-B: Stakeholder Consultation During FFM Visit to Dambulla Site, 20.05.2026	75
Appendix 18: Minutes of Stakeholder Consultation at Kegalle Divisional Secretariat	76

List of Tables

Table 1: Finalized Project Locations	8
Table 2: Some Important Features of Kumarapuram GN Division	9
Table 3: Simplified Procedure for Land Allocation and Transfer to the Project	11
Table 4: Key Features of Puthukudyirippu East GN Division	12
Table 5: Key Features of Onthachimadam North GN Division	16
Table 6: Some Important Features of Diyagama GN Division.....	24
Table 7: Distribution of Population by Ethnicity, 2024	28
Table 8: Details of Public Consultations Conducted	29

List of Figures

Figure 1: Copy of Survey Plan, Kumarapuram Site, Kilinochchi	10
Figure 2: Kumarapuram Site, Kilinochchi	10
Figure 3: Modular Design for Kilinochchi Elderly Care Centre, Kandawalai, Kilinochchi	10
Figure 4: Identified Land for Model Elderly Care Centre, Puthukudyirippu, Mullaitivu	13
Figure 5: Identified Land for Model Elderly Care Centre, Puthukudyirippu, Mullaitivu	13
Figure 6: Modular Design for Model Elderly Care Centre, Puthukudyirippu, Mullaitivu	14
Figure 7: Cadastral Map 270287	17
Figure 8: Cadastral Map PP/Batti/2515	17
Figure 9: Onthachimadam Site 1.....	18
Figure 10: Onthachimadam Site 2.....	18
Figure 11: Onthachimadam Site 3.....	18
Figure 12: Onthachimadam Beach Park.....	18

Figure 13: Government Office on Adjoining Land, Dambulla	20
Figure 14: Private House and Shop on Adjoining Land, Dambulla.....	20
Figure 15: House on Adjoining Property, Dambulla	21
Figure 16: Structures on the Land, Dambulla	21
Figure 17: Model Elderly Care Centre - Modular Design for Matale.....	22
Figure 18: Survey P. Plan No. Ke 1464, Diyagama, Kegalle.....	25
Figure 19: Identified Land in Diyagama, Kegalle	25
Figure 20: Modular Design for Model Elderly Care Centre, Diyagama, Kegalle	26
Figure 21: Public Consultation at Kumarapuram, Kandawalai	30
Figure 22: Public Consultation at Puthukudiyirippu East	30
Figure 23: Public Consultation at Onthachimadam, Manmunai South	30
Figure 24: Public Consultation at Dambulla.....	30
Figure 25: Public Consultation at Diyagama, Kegalle	30
Figure 26: Proposed GRM Structure, Members, and Functions	31
Figure 27: Process of Grievance Redress Illustrated.....	32

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. The Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery (PROIR) Sector Development Program aims to strengthen Sri Lanka's social protection system by improving economic inclusion, social care services, and building overall system capacity through institutional capacity enhancement and strengthening the policy environment. The program seeks to reduce poverty, build resilience, and support vulnerable groups through better employment opportunities, expanded elderly care, and stronger institutional capacity, while ensuring that the country's economic recovery remains inclusive and sustainable. It will strengthen the policy environment for economic inclusion of low-income households while scaling up a targeted empowerment program to promote sustainable livelihoods and employment. The program seeks to address the gap characterized by weak access to jobs and livelihoods for poor households, growing unmet care needs among older people, limited capacity to deliver social protection, and lack of enabling environment for private sector which together constrain recovery and require expansion of services and stronger implementation systems.

2. The program combines policy reforms and investment financing consisting of: (a) policy-based loan (PBL) to advance critical policy and institutional reforms to address structural constraints and strengthen the systems and frameworks for delivering social protection, and, (b) an investment project loan (IPL) for targeted investments in economic inclusion, establishment of model elderly day care centers, and institutional capacity development to complement policy reforms. The program will target 30,000 households for the targeted empowerment program. It will target severely poor, poor, and vulnerable households identified through the social registry, with priority for women and youth, and will strengthen institutional capacity to deliver large-scale national programs. The program is aligned with the following impact: (i) a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable economy that uplifts all people of Sri Lanka created.¹ The program will have the following outcome: (i) resilience, inclusion and well-being of the poor and vulnerable populations in Sri Lanka enhanced. The program has three outputs: (i) coverage and quality of employment and livelihood services enhanced; (ii) social care infrastructure, services, and standards improved; (iii) institutional capacity for inclusive and responsive social protection systems strengthened. The project loan will be implemented in six districts – Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Batticaloa, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, and Kegalle across four provinces – Northern, Eastern, Central and Sabaragamuwa.

3. Performance indicators with respect to the program outcome by 2032 are formulated as follows:

- At least 50% of households who received the comprehensive livelihoods package demonstrate improved socio-economic well-being by meeting at least two of the five criteria: (i) increase in household income; (ii) increase in household asset value; (iii) increase in household savings; (iv) increase in sources of income; and (v) improvements in life satisfaction (disaggregated by gender, age, and disability)
- At least 50% of participants are engaged in sustained employment after receiving the comprehensive livelihoods package (disaggregated by type of employment, gender, age, and disability)
- At least 50% of elderly women and men who use care services report satisfaction with the quality and adequacy of services received (disaggregated by gender, age, and disability)

¹ Government of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Finance, Planning Department. 2024. National Policy Framework 2025: A Thriving Nation, A Beautiful Life. Summary.

- At least 50% of eligible elderly women and men report improved psychosocial wellbeing (disaggregated by gender, age, and disability)

4. Output 1: Coverage and quality of employment and livelihood services enhanced.

Output 1 will strengthen the policy environment for economic inclusion and expand sustainable livelihoods and employment services for poor and vulnerable households. Under the PBL component of subprogram 1, the government adopted and operationalized a national action plan and technical guidance framework for the National Empowerment Program (NEP) to support the economic empowerment of 1.2 million poor and severe poor households identified through the *Aswesuma* social registry. It also updated and institutionalized the role of field officers, particularly the 6,000 Samurdhi Development Officers (SDOs) in the Department of Samurdhi Development, or Samurdhi Department, as it is popularly known (SD), to ensure a dedicated workforce to implement the NEP. Under subprogram 2, the government will endorse a long-term poverty reduction and economic inclusion strategy and cross-ministerial coordination framework that ensures sustained, system-wide delivery of livelihood services. It will also revise the roles and responsibilities of other field officers in relevant line ministries, enhancing their capacity to deliver integrated economic inclusion services at the local level. Further, the government will undertake the restructuring of DSD, focusing on organizational realignment, operational efficiency, and workforce development to effectively implement national poverty alleviation programs.

5. Under the investment component, Output 1 will support in scaling the NEP to reach up to 30,000 severe poor, poor, and vulnerable households identified through the *Aswesuma* social registry across six districts.² The project will deliver a multi-dimensional and sequenced economic inclusion package designed to address interrelated constraints to sustainable livelihoods. Households will receive a bundled package of financial and non-financial support, comprising: (i) seed capital livelihood grant of SLR 200,000 for productive investment; (ii) technical, employment, and business skills training tailored to selected livelihood pathways; (iii) facilitation of access to markets, financial services, and employment opportunities; and (iv) sustained psychosocial support, life skills training, and financial literacy to strengthen participant capability and resilience. The project will have targeted approach to women and youth participants and offer two distinct tracks—self-employment and wage-employment. Support will be delivered through a three-phase approach, focusing on participant readiness, livelihoods development, and sustainable transition. The project will introduce climate-resilient livelihood practices and a case management model to strengthen access to services. SDOs will serve as the primary interface with participants, providing continuous coaching, monitoring, and referrals.

6. Output 2: Social care infrastructure, services, and standards improved. Output 2 will strengthen the regulatory environment for quality social care and expand elder care services at the district level. Under the PBL component of subprogram 1, the government has adopted foundational policy and institutional reforms, including amendments to the Protection of the Rights of Elders Act, 2000 and a National Policy for Elders, providing the basis for equitable service provision, responding to the needs of older women, safeguarding rights, and facilitating multi-sectoral participation in elder care. These will be complemented by additional reforms in subprogram 2 that establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for public and private elder care service providers, covering: (i) registration, monitoring, and grading; (ii) quality management

² Targeting of districts is based on a weighted index of (i) poverty levels; (ii) adaptive capacity to climate change; and (iii) high concentration of beneficiaries in the social registry. The six districts selected based on these criteria are among the 13 districts currently covered under ADB's Food Security and Livelihoods Recovery Emergency Assistance Project, to capitalize and build on past investments in the institutional capacity of DSD. The selected six districts are: Batticaloa (Eastern province); Kegalle (Sabaragamuwa province); Kilinochchi (Northern province); Matale (Central province); Mullaitivu (Northern province), and Nuwara Eliya (Central province).

and service standards; and (iii) standardized assessments and integrated service packages for different care services. In addition to formulating policy guidelines for the establishment of elder committees, the MRDSSCE will develop a roadmap for caregiver workforce development. By establishing a comprehensive policy and regulatory framework for elder care, strengthening workforce development, and improving coordination across stakeholders, the reforms are expected to improve access to quality care services and contribute to improved well-being, dignity, and social inclusion among older persons.

7. Under the investment component, Output 2 will finance the construction and establishment of five elderly day care centers (EDCCs) at the district level, providing integrated, local-level social care services for older persons in target areas.³ These centers will function as front-end service delivery and coordination platforms, supporting prevention, early identification of needs, and referral across health, social protection, and long-term care systems. The centers will deliver a standardized package of services focused on: (i) basic health, wellness, and functional assessments; (ii) outreach, case finding, and risk screening; (iii) active ageing, social, and recreation services; (iv) care planning and referral through case management; (v) caregiver and family support through trainings; and (vi) other care and support provisions, including limited home-based assistance. They will serve as pilot EDCC models to refine service delivery approaches, workforce development strategies, and institutional and financing arrangements for elder care, including potential entry points for private care providers, thereby laying the foundation for a sustainable long-term care system in Sri Lanka.

8. **Output 3: Institutional capacity for inclusive and responsive social protection systems strengthened.** Policy and institutional strengthening in social protection will support the enabling environment for improved service delivery through a series of strategic and operational reforms. Under the PBL component of subprogram 1, the government has adopted the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) and National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS), which established a foundational framework for integrated social protection systems, including the governance, coordination mechanisms, financing, and monitoring guidelines. Building on this under subprogram 2, the government will adopt actionable reforms to develop a Social Protection Action Plan and a Case Management Framework under the MRDSSCE as a lead social protection agency to enable long term planning and integrated service delivery. In parallel, digital and data governance for social protection in MRDSSCE will be strengthened through the adoption of standards and protocols — including on cybersecurity and data protection — to ensure the efficient, secure and confidential management and sharing of beneficiary information across programs. The reforms are expected to improve the responsiveness, inclusiveness, and effectiveness of social protection service delivery and facilitate more coordinated support for poor and vulnerable populations.

9. The investment component under Output 3 will enhance institutional and systems capacity in social protection through improved monitoring and evaluation (M&E), digitalization, and adaptive and gender-responsive programming. This includes establishing a ministry-wide digital monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system to track long-term outcomes and support evidence-based targeting, operations, and resource allocation of social protection programs. Output 3 will build institutional capacity for continuous learning and improvement, enabling the government to systematically monitor performance, evaluate results, and refine policies and programs over time. Dedicated digital systems will also be developed for vulnerable groups, including a registry of elderly beneficiaries and management information system (MIS) for monitoring residential and day-care facilities, while supporting interoperability across priority

³ These centers will be established within the same six districts identified under Output 1.

datasets. A case management system will be piloted to enable household profiling, coordinated referrals, and service tracking across administrative levels. Capacity building at national and subnational levels will support the effective use of MEL, digital, MIS, and case management tools in routine operations. The investment will also strengthen adaptive and shock-responsive systems by incorporating local climate risk considerations, contingency financing, and trigger-based response protocols. A disaster contingency response plan will set out the program's institutional arrangements for the disbursement of funds to affected households.⁴ Additionally, the project will embed gender-responsive approaches across program design and delivery through tailored tools and guidelines to improve inclusive targeting, communication, and outreach mechanisms.

10. **Private Sector Development:** The program supports indirect private sector development through two key pathways: (i) fostering partnerships with private businesses and nongovernment organizations to promote economic opportunities for poor and vulnerable groups, supported by coordination with private training providers and linkages to local employers and markets; and (ii) creating an enabling environment for the private sector as service providers for social care, thereby creating market opportunities in the sector. Specific modalities for private sector engagement will be defined during implementation, based on contextual needs.

11. **Implementation arrangements.** The Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security and Community Empowerment (MRDSSCE) will be the Executing Agency (EA) responsible for program planning, implementation, regulation and monitoring. A project management unit (PMU) will be established at the ministry. The Department of Samurdhi Development (DSD), hereinafter referred to as Samurdhi Department (SD) as it is popularly known, and the National Secretariat for Elders⁵ (NSE) that function under MRDSSCE will implement the program. There will be project implementation units (PIU) at these institutions. Sub-PIUs will be established at the district level. The Ministry of Finance will play a supervisory and monitoring role. A national level steering committee will function as an oversight body. It will be constituted by the following officers: Chair: Secretary, MRDSSCE, Members: Addl. Secretary, MRDSSCE; Director General, Planning MRDSSCE; Director General, DSD; Director, NSE; Director General, NPD, MOF; Director General, MOH; Director General, MOL; Director General, MOPA; Director General, MOE; Director General MOA; and Director General MOI.

12. The policy-based loan subprogram 1 has been implemented from March 2024 to June 2026. The project loan will be implemented from November 2026 to October 2031.

II. OBJECTIVE

13. The social safeguards policy requirements of ADB and the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) aim to ensure that all projects and programs systematically assess and identify potential impacts and risks related to involuntary resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP).

14. In Sri Lanka, acquisition of private land and servitude rights for public purposes takes place under the Land Acquisition Act, No. 9 of 1950 (LAA). The Act is based on the principle of eminent domain and lays down the general procedure for acquisition of private land for a public

⁴ The disaster contingency response plan will provide program-specific guidelines to trigger response in the event of a disaster. This contingency mechanism will require a formal request from the Government for vertical expansion (increasing benefits to existing beneficiaries) and/or horizontal expansion (adding new households for emergency grants) in project districts based on agreed triggers and ADB approval. The funds to be used will be the eligible project funds that can be front-loaded to support disaster response.

⁵ The NSE is a statutory secretariat established under the Protection of Rights of Elders Act, No. 9 of 2000 to assist the National Council for Elders, a body corporate, in carrying out its functions.

purpose. It provides for the payment of compensation at market rate for lands, structures, and crops in addition to injurious affection, severance, and disturbances caused by acquisition. The law also stipulates that the acquired land cannot be used for a different purpose, and that unused land must be returned to the owners. It also provides for acquisition of land for urgent public purposes and taking possession of land prior to payment of compensation to the affected parties. In such an event, affected parties are constrained to raise objections, which is provided for under the same Act. The LAA offers limited space for appeal process through the Land Acquisition Review Board.

15. Acquisition Regulations of 2009 redefined the approach for valuing affected land replacing the 'separate entity' principle of LAA with valuation based on the main land and pay proportional compensation. Further to introducing the principle of 'value to the owner' in paying compensation for injurious affection, severance and disturbances, LAR also provides for compensation to non-titleholders for development cost.

16. While LAA does not provide guidelines directing PE agencies to address resettlement planning and implementation issues, the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy of 2001, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, entails payment of compensation at replacement cost, resettlement and, where necessary, rehabilitation of affected persons due to land acquisition. The policy requires the preparation and formal acceptance of a comprehensive resettlement action plan where 20 or more families are affected. If a smaller number of families is affected, a resettlement plan of less magnitude is required to be assessed and approved by relevant agencies. The ministry of Lands is vested with the responsibility of reviewing and approving resettlement action plans.

17. ADB safeguard policy framework consists of three operational policies on the environment, indigenous peoples and involuntary resettlement – all involving a structured process of impact assessment, planning and mitigation to address the adverse effects of projects throughout the project cycle. These policies require that (i) impact are identified and assessed early in the project cycle; (ii) plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensated for the potential adverse are developed and implemented; and (iii) affected people are informed and consulted during project implementation.

18. The relevant procedural requirements involve: (i) screening and scoping of main issues as soon as projects are identified, and continued throughout the project cycle; (ii) impacts are assessed, safeguard plans summarizing mitigation measures, monitoring system and institutional arrangements are prepared, and arrangements are made to integrate safeguards into project design and implementation; (iii) affected people are consulted during project preparation and implementation, and information is disclosed in a form, manner and language accessible to them; and (iv) safeguard plans are disclosed to the public and information is updated at various stages in the project cycle. All ADB-funded projects including all components are required to comply with safeguard requirements.

19. Accordingly, the project proponents must conduct a due diligence study to confirm any impacts.

20. More specifically, the due diligence was undertaken to:

- a. screen and assess whether the program will have any IR or IP impacts;
- b. confirm that potential adverse impacts are avoided and minimized through project design and site selection;

- c. identify and document any residual impacts requiring safeguards interventions;
- d. define appropriate mitigation and management measures, where impacts are identified, in accordance with relevant GOSL legal framework and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009; and,
- e. ensure that all safeguard requirements are addressed and documented in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and applicable national laws and regulations of Sri Lanka.

21. The scope of this social due diligence report (DDR) covers both the PBL component and the investment component of the PROIR sector development program.

III. METHODOLOGY

22. This DDR is based on conceptual project design and information as well as findings from screening the project activities and consultations with the stakeholders and affected communities. It is prepared as part of the ADB operational policy compliance process in relation to PROIR.

23. The PBL component was assessed for social impacts through key informant interviews and discussions with the Divisional Secretary and the relevant key officers attached to the DSD. They included the GN, DSD, GN, and Samurdhi Officers. These discussions focused on economic empowerment and inclusion, updating social registry, case management, and grievances handling in addition to experiences in similar interventions.

24. The identified project sites underwent screening for potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts including land acquisition and indigenous peoples (IP) impacts. Field screening of five project sites⁶ were completed based on the field observations supported with stakeholder and public consultations. The IR and IP screening and categorization forms are attached as **Appendix 1 – A, B, C and D.**

25. Due to the absence of IR and IP impacts and adverse social impacts, this DDR was prepared.

26. The following due diligence activities were undertaken:

- (i) **Desk Review:** The social impact assessment for this DDR was conducted using the available project documents and the census reports and other survey reports published by the Department of Census and statistics. The 2024 Census Survey Reports were used to obtain socioeconomic data and information. Similarly, the 'Resource Profile' and statistical data compiled by the Planning Division of the respective Divisional Secretary Divisions (DSD) were reviewed.
- (ii) **Site Visits:** Due diligence investigations were conducted during March to May 2026, including those undertaken as part of ADB Fact Finding Mission in May at the individual project localities. Site visits aimed to verify land ownership status and observe the existing land use and to confirm the presence of IPs or Veddas in the project areas. During the site visits, it was confirmed that the indicated parcels of land are State land, free from private users or encroachment, not inhabited or

⁶ Five sites were identified for elderly day care centers among the six districts based on initial screening and technical requirements.

used by indigenous people, and that the construction of model elderly day care centers (EDCC) at these locations would not affect any private land users, indigenous peoples, communications or the livelihoods of the local residents. In addition, distances from the site to nearby objects, fences and other structures were visually reviewed to ensure no adverse social impacts due to vehicular movements and movement of people, including construction-related health and safety concerns. Site visits were conducted in the company of the relevant government officers both **at** senior management level and operational level, and a few villagers who gathered there.

- (iii) **Stakeholder Consultations and Information Disclosure:** Two types of stakeholder consultations were conducted: (i) institutional level consultations, and, (ii) public consultations. At the national level, **several** stakeholder consultation sessions were conducted in February and March 2026, in addition to several consultations during the fact-finding mission (FFM) in May 2026. Next, stakeholder consultations at the district and divisional level included discussions with the key officials such as Additional Government Agent/Additional District Secretary, Divisional Secretary (DS), Assistant Divisional Secretary, Deputy Director/Planning, and Grama Niladhari (GN). These consultations resulted in the identification of land block boundaries considered by officers as suitable for the project. DS provided a copy of the relevant cadastral map or block-out plan, land records, and maps indicating the GN Division boundaries. These maps were analyzed to determine the existing site boundaries and the vicinity to assess the potential impacts due to the project. Subsequently, the divisional authorities provided official confirmation of State land ownership together with the relevant extents of land allocated to the project. This analysis confirmed that the identified site with the respective extents identified for the project belongs to the government, is under the purview of the DS, and is free from any encroachment or any other users. Public consultations were conducted at places convenient to the local communities. The meeting venues included local GN offices, temples, Community Based Organization (CBO) premises, village household compounds etc. Residents and their representatives including community-based organizations enthusiastically participated in the discussions. Details of the consultations are annexed to this report.

IV. PROJECT COMPONENTS

27. The proposed project supports inclusive economic recovery and strengthened social protection by expanding economic inclusion for poor and vulnerable households (Output 1), strengthening social care systems and services through model elderly day care centers (Output 2), and enhancing institutional capacity for more effective and responsive social protection (Output 3). Economic empowerment and inclusion program and capacity enhancement components are not expected to have adverse social impacts although, as revealed in the consultations, there could be inclusion and exclusion errors and weaknesses in information dissemination that may adversely impact on poor and vulnerable people. Authorities indicated that in their experience the selection of beneficiaries from social registry and transparency effectively control problems and complaints. Output 2 includes the establishment of the model EDCCs that will involve limited civil works which may cause potential social safeguard issues. The rest of this section therefore discusses IR and IP impacts that may arise due to civil work.

28. The design of the EDCCs is guided by the cultural concept of “Abhimana,” or dignity in ageing, and incorporates the following key design features:

- a. Meda Midula (Inner Courtyard): Central sanctuary fostering connection, natural light and green focus.
- b. Safety: Discreetly integrated supports, slip-resistant surfaces, and clear navigation.
- c. Care: Personalized services, holistic wellness, and dignified assistance in a home-like setting.
- d. Recreation: Engaging spaces for arts, social activities, and storytelling that maintain purpose.

29. Based on criteria such as the concentration of poverty, proximity to medical facilities, and the availability and suitability of land, the MRDSSCE has prioritized five locations for the pilot phase of the program, as shown below. A complete list of the preliminary social safeguard assessments for these five piloted locations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

Table 1: Finalized Project Locations

Province	District	Divisional Secretary Division	Grama Niladhari Division
Northern	Mullaitivu	Puthukudyiruppu	Puthukudyiruppu East (Mul 36)
	Kilinochchi	Kandawalai	Kumarapuram (KN/43)
Eastern	Batticaloa	Manmunai South	Onthachimadam North (1111)
Central	Matale	Dambulla	Dambulla Town (E455)
Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle	Kegalle	Diyagama (12A)

30. Generally, state land with an area of 0.5 acres (21,784 sq. ft. or 2,023.43 sq. m.) has been allocated for each project site. The basic features of the building will be similar across all sites; however, the dimensions will vary depending on the size and configuration of the land parcel. Modular conceptual designs are presented in the relevant sections below, while a conceptual drawing (3D conceptual view) of the EDCC is provided in **Appendix 3**.

31. The following sections describe each project location in detail.

A. Kilinochchi Project

32. The proposed site is in the village of Kumarapuram. It is administratively linked to the Kandawalai Divisional Secretariat of Kilinochchi district through Kumarapuram KN/43 Grama Niladhari Division (GND). With respect to the local government system, Kumarapuram is part of Ward 1 (Paranthan) of Karachchi Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) that covers Kandawalai DS division and Kilinochchi town as well. Kumarapuram village is connected through the local road network via Paranthan Junction (on A9 Kandy-Jaffna trunk road) to the divisional secretariat at Puliyampokkanai and the Kilinochchi district secretariat and town. Paranthan railway station and related structures are away from the site although the reservation area boundary is nearby.

33. Kumarapuram GND has 464 households with a population of 1,351 persons, all Sri Lankan Tamils. There are 1,188 Hindus, 78 Catholics and 85 others. Some important features of Kumarapuram GND are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Some Important Features of Kumarapuram GN Division

S/No.	Features	Number	Remarks
1	Area under GND	1,918 ha	1,373 ha under agriculture inclusive of 957 ha of paddy land, 203 ha under mixed crops, 202 ha under home-gardens, 7 ha and 5 ha under minor export crops and mixed crops respectively.
2	State Land	1918 ha	1,213 ha utilized. 705 ha unutilized.
3	Households	464	426 with access to electricity; 464 with access to drinking water (332 protected wells within own premises.35 piped water from NWSDB), 384 houses with water-sealed toilets
4	Population	1,351	All Sri Lankan Tamils; 1,188 are Hindu followers while 78 persons are Catholics and 85 followers of other religions
5	Aged Population	223	Aged 60 years or more; 127 females; 96 males
6	Poor & Vulnerable Households	193	64 Aswesuma beneficiaries, 129 recipients of other allowances
7	No. of Female-headed Households	128	Another 28 single parent households
8	No. of medical clinics/hospitals	2	1 Ayurvedic Hospital
	No. of Schools	1	Provincial school. Classes up to Grade 13

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Kandawalai. 2025. *Kumarapuram Village Development Plan, 2025*.

34. Most households derive their livelihoods from agriculture, supplemented by animal husbandry and fisheries. The area is known for its abundant water resources and fertile soil, which have attracted settlers from other areas through government-sponsored agricultural settlement schemes. Residents cultivate state land under annual permits issued by the Divisional Secretary, who exercises delegated authority over the administration and management of state land. There are four registered community-based organizations in the GND. However, these production areas are located away from the project site; therefore, no impacts from project construction activities are anticipated.

35. Following stakeholder consultations conducted during the screening process, the Kandawalai Divisional Administration obtained approval to allocate 0.5 acres of state land, comprising part of Land Parcel No. 27, Block 3, in Survey Plan No. 920044, for the proposed project. The certification confirming state ownership of the land identified for the proposed project

in Kumarapuram is provided in **Appendix 4**. The minutes of the stakeholder consultations, including the list of participants, are provided in **Appendix 15**.

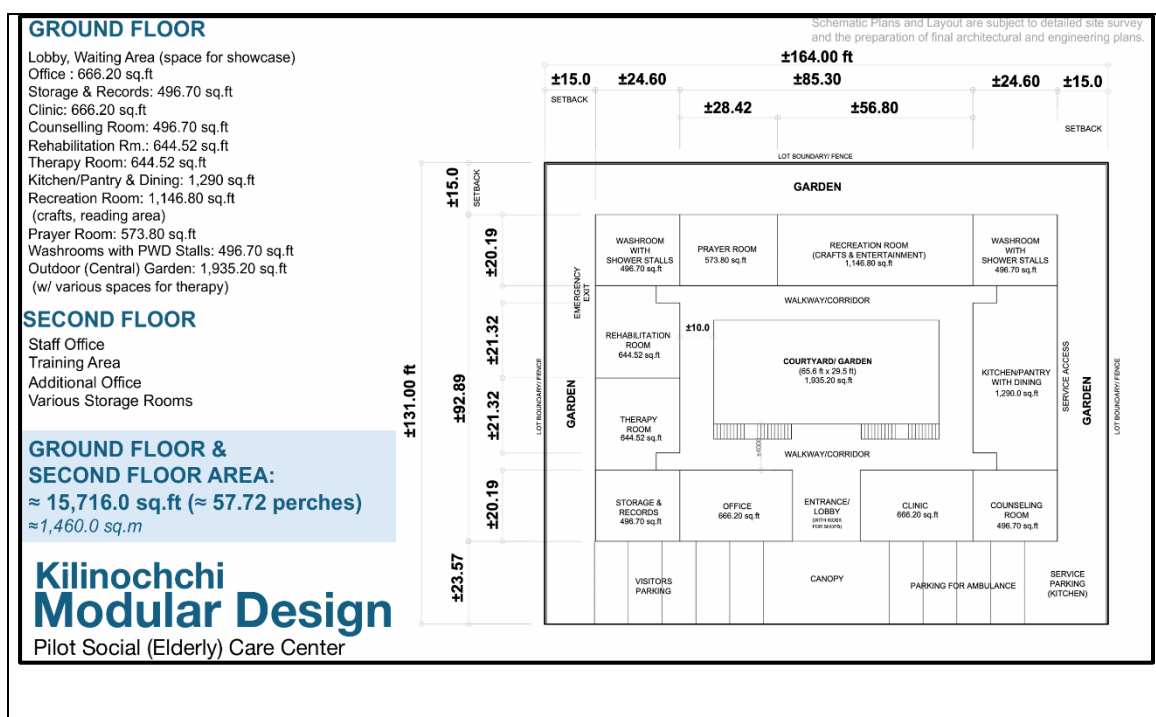
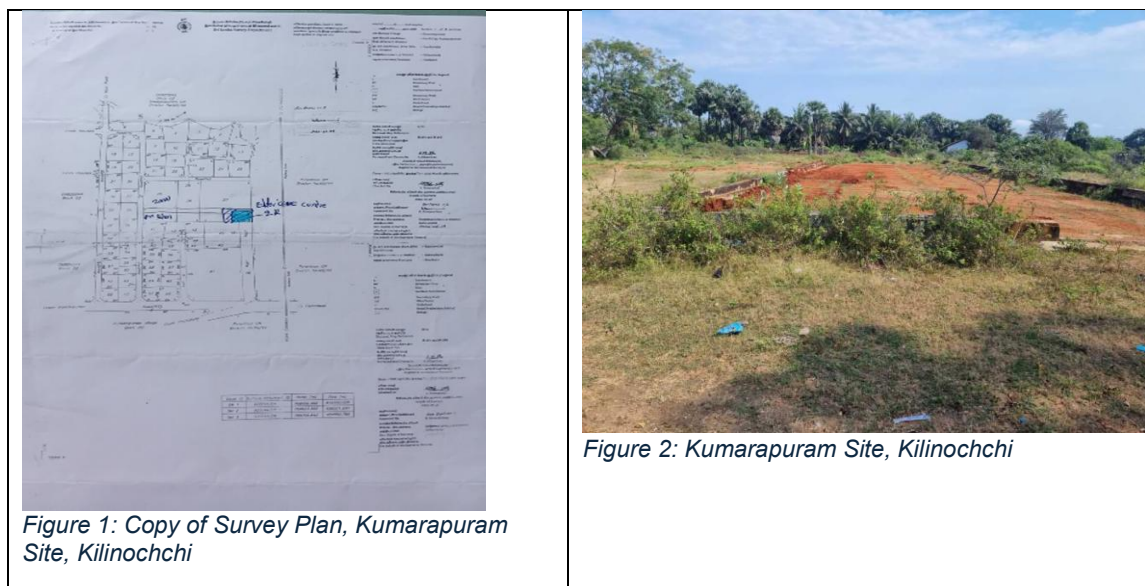


Figure 3 : Modular Design for Kilinochchi Elderly Care Centre, Kandawalai, Kilinochchi

a. Project Interventions in Kilinochchi

36. For the model EDCC, a building with two floors will be constructed. The ground floor will be for elderly care related service provision. The second floor will be used for training, staff offices, and storage. Modular design and details are illustrated in Figure 3.

b. Assessment of the Potential Impact of the Project

37. The model EDCC will be established on state land which is free from any encumbrances. There is a remnant of a section of a foundation of a pre-existed building that had been abandoned many years ago. This structure will have to be levelled to the ground to achieve a grade thereby making way for the proposed new construction. There is hardly any vegetation on this land except for some shrubs. Only minimal clearing will be required. The allocated land with an extent of 0.5 acres contains sufficient space to accommodate the required civil works for the model EDCC. There is no need for any additional land.

38. State land currently under the administration and management of the Divisional Secretary as delegated authority by the Land Commissioner General will be transferred to the project in due course. In the meantime, authorities have adopted a simplified procedure for land allocation where all relevant agencies consult each other and agree on the proposed land use and implement the project pending formal transfer of land ownership. The procedure for transfer of State land ownership is summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Simplified Procedure for Land Allocation and Transfer to the Project

Step No.	Activity Description	Responsibility / Accountability	Status
1	Identify site and consult DS	MRDSSCE	Completed
2	Verify land ownership and status; Consults Land Commissioner	DS	Completed
3	Conduct field investigation; Consults relevant agencies	DS	Completed
4	Confirm State land availability	DS	Completed
5	Obtain consent from relevant agencies/ current custodian/ land use planning committee approval for State land allocation to the project	DS	Completed
6	Submit formal land request; Confirms funding	MRDSSCE	2027 January
7	Review project land request, requests survey and plan	DS	2027 March
8	Conduct survey and prepare survey plan	Survey Department	2027 March
9	Prepare transfer proposal; Consult PIA and agencies	DS	2027 April
10	Technical and legal review; Prepare transfer / vesting documents	Land Commissioner	2027 May
11	Recommend approval	Land Commissioner, Ministry of Land	2027 June
11	Sign transfer documents/ MOU	DS, MRDSSCE	2027 July
12	Handover possession of land	DS, MRDSSCE	2027 July
13	Update land record	DS	2027 July

Source: Kandawalai Divisional Secretariat. 2025. Kumarapuram Village Development Plan, 2025; Resource Profile – 2025.

Notes: Approval of the Land Use Planning Committee is enough to carry out construction. The timeline is tentative.

39. Due diligence confirmed that there are no squatters, encroachers, users, or assets on this land. It is not being used for livelihoods, businesses, or income-generating activities. Accordingly, there will be no permanent or temporary loss of land, assets, or livelihoods on account of the proposed project. No other adverse impacts, temporary or permanent, due to the project were identified during screening and consultations.

c. Measures to Avoid Potential Impacts

40. The following measures will be implemented to avoid potential impacts during construction.

- a. The construction schedule will be finalized in consultation with the community.
- b. Existing main roads and local roads will be utilized without disrupting ongoing activities.
- c. Community participation will be encouraged throughout project implementation.
- d. No nighttime construction work will be undertaken.
- e. Employment opportunities will be provided to local people.
- f. The project management unit (PMU) will monitor and report any social impacts during construction to the Ministry and ADB through Quarterly Progress Reports.

B. Mullaitivu Project

41. The land is in the village of Pudiyakudyirippu. It is within Pudukudyirippu East GN Division (Mullaitivu 36) of Pudukudyirippu DS Division. The GND has a population of 39,532 that represents 32.24% of the total population of Mullaitivu District. The village is in Ward 7 (Pudukudyirippu East) of the Pudukudyirippu Pradeshiya Sabha area of authority. The site is accessible from A35 Paranthan - Mullaitivu main road. This GND is linked westward to the A9 national transport corridor at Paranthan and eastward to Mullaitivu town, while additional road connections provide access to Oddusudan and Iranapalai. The area therefore has year-round road access and functions as an important nodal point within the Mullaitivu district transport network.

42. The GND has 876 households with a population of 2,523 persons. They are mainly dependent on agriculture for livelihood. Two medium scale tanks – Achchila Kulam and Murukkuvedduwan Kulam – irrigate paddy in the GND. Other sources of income include public sector employment, animal husbandry, inland fishery, wage labour and self-employment. There is one farmer organization, one multipurpose cooperative society, one elders' society and four CBOs. There is one central school and 3 provincial schools in the GND. Some important features of the Puthukudyirippu East GND are given in Table 4.

Table 4: Key Features of Puthukudyirippu East GN Division

S/No.	Features	Number	Remarks
1	Area under GND	1940 ha	1,373 ha under agriculture inclusive of 957 ha of paddy land, 203 ha under mixed crops, 202 ha under home-gardens, 7 ha and 5 ha under minor export crops and mixed crops respectively.
2	State Land	15 ha	5,114 ha within the DS Division
3	Households	876	852 households with access to electricity; All have access to drinking water (400 from NWSDB pipe connections, 497 protected wells within own premises, 65 from 5 tube wells, 44 from 7 common wells), 810 houses with water-sealed toilets, 24 access 1 common toilet, 2 households have temporary toilets
4	Population	2,523	All Sri Lankan Tamils; 2,373 are Hindu followers while 115 persons are Catholics and 35 Christians
5	Aged Population	118	Aged 60 years or more; 55 males, 63 females

6	Poor & Vulnerable Households	120	55 Aswesuma beneficiaries, 65 recipients of other allowances; Total 77 PWDs (40 household heads PWDs), 57 aged heads
7	No. of Female-headed Households	172	Inclusive of 19 separated, 5 missing, 3 single, and 5 died in the conflict
8	No. of medical clinics/hospitals		1 Ayurvedic Hospital
9	No. of Schools	4	1 central college and 3 provincial schools

Source: Puthukudyirippu Divisional Secretariat. 2025. *Puthukudyirippu Statistical Handbook – 2025*

43. This area yet remains economically vulnerable with high poverty levels relative to other DS Divisions. Indeed, Mullaitivu district is conspicuous by high poverty level compared to other districts in Sri Lanka. It also stands out as an area where most people have no legal titles to the land that they occupy due to loss of title deeds, encroachment not regularized, and renewal of annual permits. To address this issue for good, action is being taken to issue title deeds to people who can provide evidence of uninterrupted occupation of land for a minimum of 20 years.

44. Following stakeholder consultations, the Divisional Secretariat has obtained approval from the Divisional Land Use Planning Committee for allocating State land with an extent of 0.5 acres corresponding to part of the land lot No. 98 and No. 99 of Block 3 in Cadastral Map No. 930100 for the proposed project. The committee approved allocation of Lot No. 101 containing an extent of 0.7 acres for activities of this EDCC. Relevant certification on State ownership of land identified for the proposed project in Puthukudyirippu East is given in **Appendix 5**. The minutes of stakeholder consultations and list of participants in the consultation is provided in **Appendix 14**.



Figure 4: Identified Land for Model Elderly Care Centre, Puthukudyirippu, Mullaitivu



Figure 5: Identified Land for Model Elderly care Centre, Puthukudyirippu, Mullaitivu

a. Project Interventions in Mullaitivu

45. For the model EDCC, a building with two floors will be constructed. The ground floor will be for elderly care related service provision. The second floor will be used for staff training/multipurpose room, staff offices and storage. Details of the design are illustrated in Figure 6.

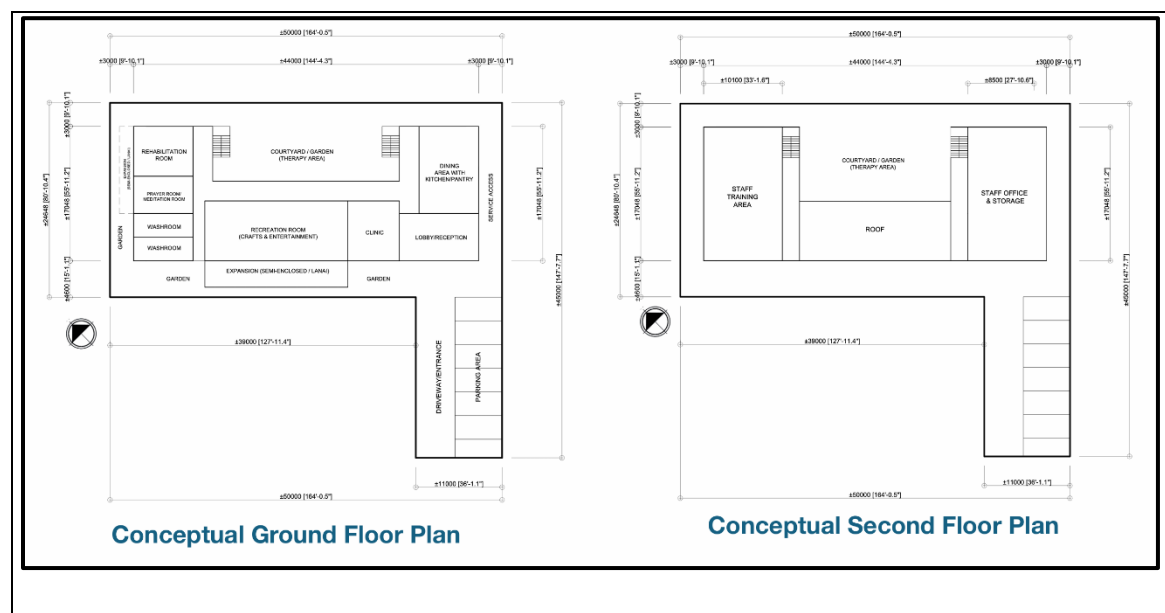


Figure 6: Modular Design for Model Elderly Care Centre, Puthukudiyirippu, Mullaitivu

b. Assessment of the Potential Impact of the Project

46. The model EDCC will be established on State land with an extent of 0.5 acres which is free from any encumbrances.⁷ The Divisional Secretariat took immediate steps to allocate the required land for the project and clarified that the land will be handed over to the National Secretariat for Elders. Furthermore, considering that the proposed project is for day care with short stay, and the need to address residential care for elders especially in Mullaitivu, the authorities reserved land for connected future investment in this field (**Appendix 5-A**). On the existing access road, all under vegetation at present, there is an abandoned public well already fenced. The access road will be cleared of vegetation, and the abandoned well will not be affected. Considering that a major portion of the land adjoins the main road, wider access will be constructed anew for the project's purposes, keeping the existing rather narrow access as an exit. The existing crater in the rear portion of the land will be filled with earth. The allocated land with an extent of 0.5 acres containing sufficient space to accommodate the required civil works for the EDCC. There is no need for any additional land. However, authorities indicated feasibility of allocating more land for the project, if required. In fact, they have allocated additional land with an extent of 0.2385 ha (0.6 acres) of State land, marked as lot No. 101 of Block No. 3 of Cadastral Map No. 930100 (**Appendix – 5A**).

47. On the land identified, there is a small building that is used for a meeting room/office for 3-wheel operators. There is also an abandoned water tap-stand. At least one column that supports a water storage tank is also on this land. The wells, water storage tank, and tap-stand, all public property, were constructed to address prioritized drinking water needs of the resettled community in the past. However, the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) provided piped water supply connections to individual houses. The wells-based water supply scheme ceased to be of use thereafter. Their demolition, if at all required for the proposed project, will not affect the community.

48. Divisional Secretariat confirmed that the land allocated to the 3-wheelers' association as well as the land used for the column supporting the water tank will be excluded from the land

⁷ The structures that are captured in the photos (Figure 4 and Figure 5) are situated outside the site.

allocated for the project site. Therefore, no involuntary resettlement impacts are envisaged. The land is also not used for livelihood activities. Production areas are further away from the site. Thus, no livelihood impacts are anticipated. During construction, available main road and rural roads will be utilized to transport construction materials without inconveniencing peoples' movements. There is enough space within the identified land and the additional land allocated opposite the site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

49. Authorities have already invoked the procedure for land allocation – approvals from the divisional and district land use planning committees. Once the official confirmation is received regarding the project, the next step will be taken to obtain the services of the Survey Department to undertake land survey and prepare a plan, based on which land ownership or management will be transferred. The latest available plan is based on a land survey conducted in January-February 2016, over 10 years old. Thus, while there is no expiry period of a survey plan, for the approval of the building plan for Puthukudyirippu East, a recent land survey is required by the Pradeshiya Sabha.⁸

50. Officers who participated in the due diligence site visits and consultations indicated that a new access can be made just by cutting the barbed wire fence bordering the main road while the existing access now overtaken by shrubs and small trees can be cleared to make way for an exit. They confirmed that this will not affect the existing structures. The DS confirmed that the land allocated for the project does not include the structures; only the balance area is allocated to the project, the land lot opposite this location is approved for the project as well.

51. Due diligence thus confirmed that there are no squatters, encroachers, users, or productive assets on this land. It is not being used for livelihoods, businesses, or income-generating activities. Accordingly, there will be no permanent or temporary loss of land, assets, or livelihoods on account of the proposed project. As such, no impacts, temporary or permanent, are anticipated due to the project implementation.

c. Measures to Avoid Potential Impacts

52. The following measures will be implemented to avoid potential impacts during construction.

- a. The construction schedule will be finalized in consultation with the community.
- b. Existing main roads and local roads will be utilized without disrupting ongoing activities.
- c. Community participation will be encouraged throughout project implementation.
- d. No nighttime construction work will be undertaken.
- e. Employment opportunities will be provided to local people.
- f. The PMU will monitor and report any social impacts during construction to the Ministry and ADB through Quarterly Progress Reports.

C. Batticaloa Project

⁸ Sri Lanka's local governance system consists of Pradeshiya Sabhas (local councils), Urban Councils and Municipal Councils. Approval of building plans is within their mandate. Permit for approved building comes with a period of validity for building the structure, usually three years.

53. Two sites are identified as suitable locations situated in Onthachimadam North GN Division 1111 of Manmunai South & Eruvil Patthu DS Division in Batticaloa District. The DS Division, also known as Kalawanchikudy, spans over 46.84 sq.km., has 45 GNDs and 60 villages, and a population of 62,920. Onthachimadam is a coastal village that sits between Kalawanchikudy and Koddaikallar. The sites are accessible from the A15 main road and through paved by-roads branching off from the main road. They are of varying size and fall within the area of Kalawanchikudy PS.

54. The GND Onthachimadam has an area of 1,214 sq.km., 805 households and a population of 2,393 persons. They are predominantly Hindus. Onthachimadam is known for the presence of historic Sri Mariamman Hindu Kovil where festivals draw large crowds. The nearby beach has been developed to enhance public welfare, especially the devotees. Some key features are summarized below.

Table 5: Key Features of Onthachimadam North GN Division

S/No.	Features	Number	Remarks
1	Area under GND	75 ha.	
2	State Land		
3	Households	805	307 NWSDB pipe-borne water, 380 protected well, 41 tube well; 422 hygienic toilets, 45 households w/o access to hygienic toilets; 519 have access to electricity
4	Population	2,893	1,496 females, 1,397 males; All Sri Lankan Tamils, 2,803 Hindu, 27 RC, 63 Christians
5	Aged Population	320	154 males, 166 females (60 years or over 60 years of age)
6	Poor & Vulnerable Households	628	Includes 25 PWDs consisting of 10 females and 15 males
7	No. of Female-headed Households	152	104 due to natural death, 35 divorced or separated, 6 missing, 6 never married, 2 suicides, 1 accident
8	No. of medical clinics/hospitals	1	Onthachimadam Ayurvedic Hospital is at the GND border. Kalawanchikudy base hospital and several other medical centres and private hospitals are nearby in Kalawanchikudy town
9	No. of Schools	1	Sri Vinaaiyayar Maha Vidyalayam. GND has access to good educational facilities within a short distance. Batticaloa district enjoys a reputation for providing access to good education.

Source: Manmunai South and Eruvil Patthu Divisional Secretariat. 2025. *Resource Profile 2025*.

55. Livelihoods of the people of the area are based on agriculture, marine fishing and lagoon fishing, livestock, small trade, and wage labour. Paddy cultivation – irrigated and rain-fed – is a main occupation. Betel cultivation and vegetable cultivation are also popular. Key livestock activities include dairy farming and poultry farming. Many people engage themselves in wage labour in transport services, construction, and agriculture, especially in off-season for marine fishing. People are educated and there are many people who are employed in the public sector and private sector.

56. The identified sites are on state land which are depicted in Cadastral Map No. 270287, Block No. 1, Page 1, issued on 26.08.2025 (Figures 7 and 9). The second site is indicated in the Survey Plan No. PP/Batticaloa/2515 signed on 05.04.2010 (Figures 8 and 10). The DS is

confident that the alternative site (site 3 and Figure 11) the State ownership of which is already confirmed by court of law will be affirmed by the high court in due course⁹. Action taken to survey this land following court order confirmed the boundaries and an extent of 80 perches as belonging to the State. Because this land has a larger extent and devoid of any structures or uses and is just one block next to the already identified land it can be considered for the EDCC without any change in the design. The Divisional Secretary's letter certifying State ownership of the identified land lots for the project is provided in **Appendix 6**. The minutes of the stakeholder consultation and the list of participants are provided in **Appendix 16-A**).

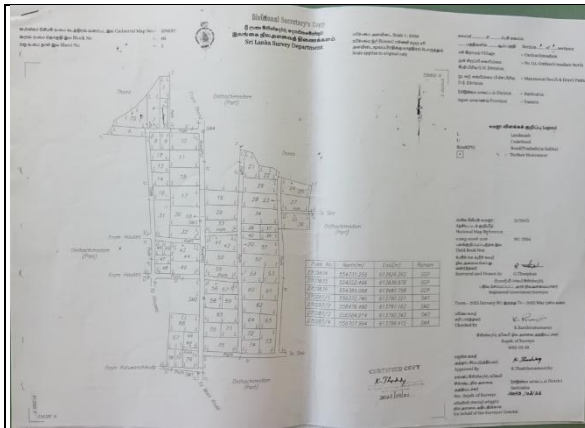


Figure 7: Cadastral Map 270287

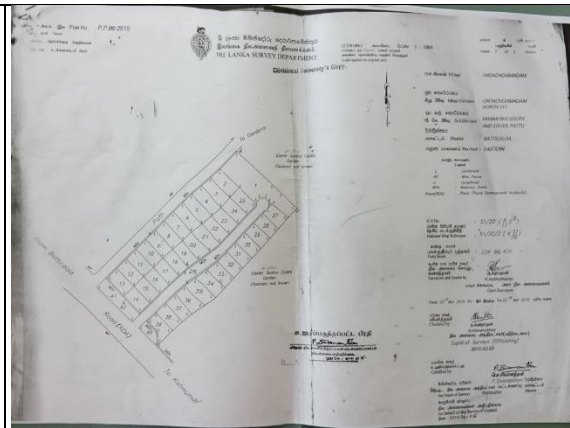


Figure 8: Cadastral Map PP/Batti/2515

⁹ For this project, the authorities have identified undisputed State land – two sites, one closer to the main road, the other close to the beach – (Para 51 and 54). Although another block of State land (Figure 11) is available which is larger and better due to absence of structures or vegetation and proximity to the main road, was not proposed because of the court case arisen due to a villager claiming ownership to this land. By the time the project preparation and agreements are through, this land will be available and can be allocated to the project, if EA agrees. Because the land has a flat terrain, the EDCC conceptual design easily fits, in the opinion of authorities



Figure 9: Onthachimadam Site 1



Figure 10: Onthachimadam Site 2



Figure 11: Onthachimadam Site 3



Figure 12: Onthachimadam Beach Park

a. Project Interventions in Batticaloa

57. For the model EDCC, like in other identified sites, a building with two floors will be constructed. The ground floor will be for elderly care related service provision. The second floor will be used for staff training/multipurpose room, staff offices and storage.

b. Assessment of the Potential Impact of the Project

58. The model EDCC will be established on one of three government-owned land parcels located within an existing resettlement scheme¹⁰. Site 1 contains an abandoned building that was previously used as a pre-school, as well as an abandoned well and a water storage tank, all

¹⁰ Following Tsunami 2004, Onthachimadam Hosing Scheme was built on State land, with assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to relocate the affected families within the same GND, and whose properties fell within the buffer zone introduced by the government. 36 households were relocated to this scheme in 2008/2009.

on State land under administration and management of the DS. These buildings were built to address the service needs of the relocated community. None of these structures are currently in use; however, they remain in good condition. The vacant area of the land parcel extends over 33 perches. The authorities suggested that the existing building could be refurbished and utilized for the proposed project by exploring possibilities for incorporation in the design or functional integration. The refurbished nursery school building may be used as a training site, an activity room, or for visitors. They also highlighted that the nearby developed beach park provides opportunities for outings and outdoor activities for EDCC users. During the 2004 tsunami, this building was used as a safety zone. Furthermore, the site has easy access to the main road and the main hospital. A major Ayurvedic hospital, which is preferred by elderly people seeking treatment, is also located nearby.

59. Site 2 comprises 100 perches of state land with two abandoned buildings. The condition of these buildings is not as good as that of the building at Site 1; however, they may still be suitable for rehabilitation. An engineering assessment and professional judgement will be required to determine their suitability for the proposed project. The authorities informed that these buildings have remained unused since about 2010 when the relocated people established themselves post-resettlement. This experience highlights the importance of assessing the suitability of project sites from a climate resilience perspective as well as maintenance needs.

60. Site 3 is a vacant land parcel of 80 perches located one block away from Site 2. There was a legal dispute over land ownership, with the District Court issuing a judgement in favour of the government. The judgement on the appeal case is expected to be delivered soon. In the meantime, the Survey Department has completed a survey of the land. This site may serve as an alternative location for the proposed project.

61. The allocated land, whether with or without existing structures, is expected to provide sufficient space to accommodate the required civil works for the EDCC. No land acquisition will be required.

62. Due diligence confirmed that there are no squatters, encroachers, users, or assets present on the identified land. The land is not currently used for livelihoods, businesses, or other income-generating activities. Therefore, no permanent or temporary loss of land, assets, or livelihoods is anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No other temporary or permanent impacts were identified during the screening process and consultations.

D. Measures to Avoid Potential Impacts

63. The following measures will be implemented to avoid potential impacts during construction.

- a. The construction schedule will be finalized in consultation with the community.
- b. Existing main roads and local roads will be utilized without disrupting ongoing activities.
- c. Community participation will be encouraged throughout project implementation.
- d. No nighttime construction work will be undertaken.
- e. Employment opportunities will be provided to local people.
- f. The PMU will monitor and report any social impacts during construction to the Ministry and ADB through Quarterly Progress Reports.

64. Construction-related impacts will be avoided or minimized through inclusion of safeguards provisions in contractor agreements, with the PMU/PIU responsible for supervision, monitoring, and reporting. Timely disclosure of project information, including construction schedules and mitigation measures, will be ensured by the PMU. For sites involving state land, due diligence will confirm that land is free of encumbrances and informal use, and any identified impacts will be addressed in accordance with SPS (2009) principles.

E. Matale Project

65. The Matale project is situated in Dambulla Town GND (E455) of Dambulla district in Matale District. Dambulla DS Division has an area of 456.3 sq. km. Dambulla is famous because World Heritage Sigiriya Fortress and Dambulla Cave Temple as well as due to the Economic Centre which is a hub of wholesale and retail marketing of agricultural produce from the hinterland. Dambulla is a municipality as well. The secretariat as well as the site is accessible from A6 main road connecting Colombo and Trincomalee. It is accessible from A9 main road as well, 1.5 km into the town from Dambulla junction.

66. Dambulla DS Division has a total population of 81,239 persons, about 96% of which are Sinhalese and 3% are Sri Lankan Moors. Majority is dependent on agriculture for livelihood. There are over 100 small tanks and 24 anicuts that facilitate irrigate paddy cultivation, B-onion cultivation, vegetable and mixed crop cultivation. Public and private sector employment, trade and commerce, industries, and self-employment including inland fishery are other sources of income.

67. An area of 40 perches of state land has been identified as suitable for the proposed project. The land is located adjacent to an existing Elderly Home and is one of the few state land parcels available within the DSD, where most of the land is owned by the Dambulla Raja Maha Viharaya. The DS provided certification confirming state ownership of the identified land for the project, which is attached as **Appendix 7**. Key stakeholders also participated in the FFM consultation held at the site on 19 June 2026, during which they provided explanations and clarifications to the visiting Mission members. The minutes of the stakeholder consultations, including the list of participants, are provided in **Appendix 17, 17-A, and 17-B**.



Figure 13: Government Office on Adjoining Land, Dambulla



Figure 14: Private House & Shop on Adjoining Land, Dambulla



Figure 15: House on Adjoining Property, Dambulla



Figure 16: Structures on the Land, Dambulla

68. Currently, access to the site is through the entrance of the existing Elderly Home. The officers who participated in the site inspection and due diligence suggested that direct access from the main road could be provided by removing a section of the existing boundary wall.

69. Approximately 20 young coconut trees are planted within the proposed land area. In addition, several structures that are functionally associated with the Elderly Home are located on the site, including a water storage tank, kitchen, clothes-washing area, and storeroom. The officers clarified that the proposed project site excludes the areas occupied by these structures. They further explained that the Elderly Home is managed by a registered charity whose board of management comprises public officers and civil society representatives. Although the government provides some financial assistance, the Elderly Home is primarily supported through public donations, contributions from the traders' association/City Chamber of Commerce, and pensions of elderly residents credited to the Elderly Home's account.

70. Outside the boundary of the proposed land are several private houses, a government office, and a shop-cum-house under construction. The caretaker's residence of the Elderly Home is also located on the adjoining land.

a. Matale Project Interventions

71. For the establishment of the model EDCC in Dambulla, a two-storey building will be constructed with the same features as those of the other project sites. The ground floor will be used for elderly care-related service provision, while the second floor will be used for staff training, a multipurpose room, staff offices, and storage.

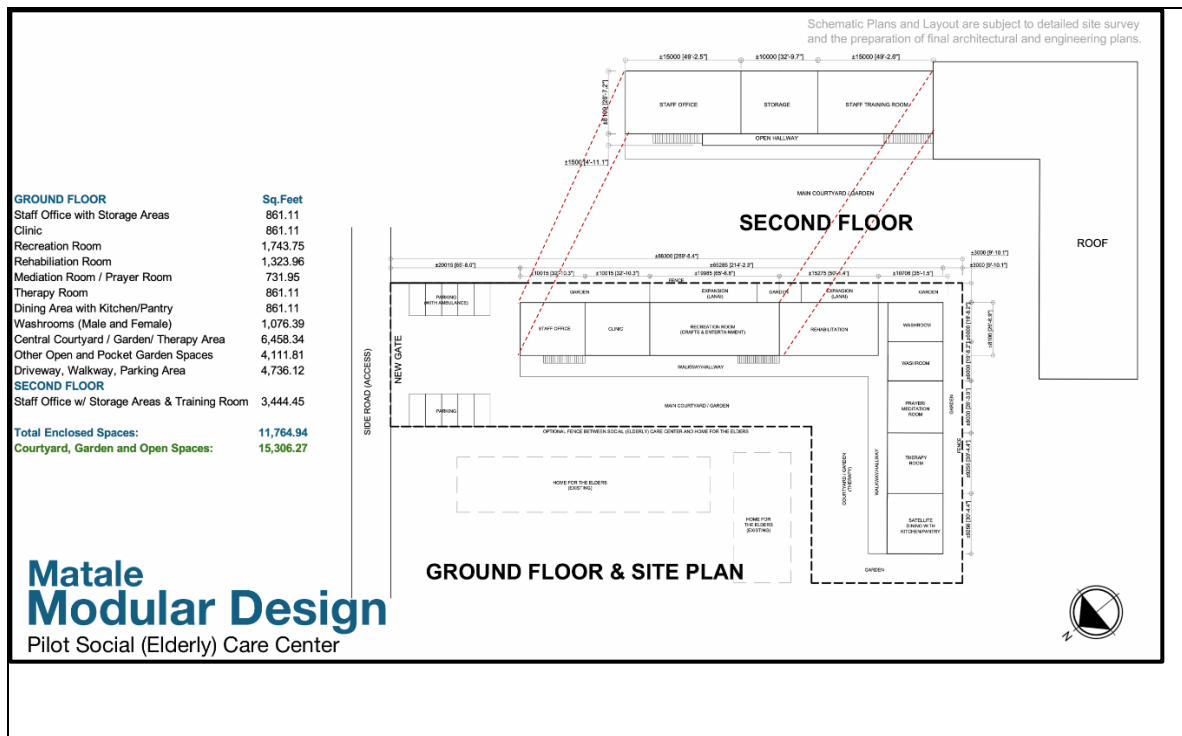


Figure 17: Model Elderly care Centre - Modular Design for Matala

c. Assessment of Potential Impacts of the Project

72. The construction of the model EDCC will be carried out on part of state land where a government residential Elderly Care Centre is currently located. The identified section of the land contains vegetation, mainly relatively young and productive coconut trees. In addition, a toilet pit has been constructed on the land identified for the proposed access from the main road.

73. Most of the vegetation, mainly young and mature coconut trees, will need to be cleared to facilitate the construction of the building. These coconut trees were planted by the welfare society that manages the Elderly Home, and the produce is used only for kitchen purposes. Although moderate, the organization will incur some economic loss due to the removal of these trees. The shared use of the existing access route may adversely affect visitors to the Elderly Home. Noise and dust generated during construction activities may also affect residents of the Elderly Home and, to some extent, nearby communities.

d. Measures to Avoid Potential Impacts

74. The conceptual design envisages construction of the building on the rear of the land separated from the existing building. Authorities have resolved that the section free of premises only will be allocated for the project. Therefore, the elders' home will not be affected in terms of loss of buildings.

75. Direct access from the main road will be provided along the strip of land adjoining the boundary on one side so that using the existing access will not be needed once project implementation starts. The authorities indicated that soon after the site selection confirmation comes from the MRDSSCE, they will construct an alternative toilet pit and access road using government funds to facilitate smooth implementation of the project.

76. Prior to project implementation, relevant information, including the GRM, will be disclosed to the stakeholders. Construction area will be fenced and covered to minimize impacts. There will be no nighttime construction work. Construction schedule will be finalized in consultation with the stakeholders. Employment opportunities will be provided to local people during project construction phase. PIA will monitor the project implementation to ensure social safeguards commitments are duly observed, impact occurring during implementation are promptly addressed, and reported to the ADB through periodic monitoring reports.

F. Kegalle Project

77. The identified site for the Kegalle project is located in Diyagama GND 12A, within the Kegalle Divisional Secretariat Division of Kegalle District. The GND covers an area of 211.93 ha. The site is located near the popular tourist destination of Pinnawala Elephant Sanctuary and is accessible via the Karandupona–Rambukkana main road, which connects to the Colombo–Kandy A1 main road. Diyagama village falls within the administrative boundaries of Kalugalla Pradeshiya Sabha.

78. The economy of Diyagama GND is primarily agriculture-based, with major crops, minor export crops, paddy cultivation, seasonal crops, mixed cropping, and home gardens as the predominant livelihood activities. The GND has 10 registered community-based organizations (CBOs). Key features of Diyagama GN Division are summarized below.

Table 6: Some Important Features of Diyagama GN Division

S/No.	Features	Number	Remarks
1	Area under GND	211.93 ha	157.86 under agriculture
2	State Land	18.5 ha	
3	Households	372	356 houses; 265 houses got pipe connections from NWSDB; 88 houses have protected wells, 5 have unprotected wells within the premises water 368 houses have water-sealed toilets; 356 houses have CEB electricity supply.
4	Population	1,308	1,307 Sinhala, 1 Sri Lankan Moor; 1,291 Buddhists, 16 Catholics, 1 Islam
5	Aged Population	244	60 years or more
6	Poor & Vulnerable Households	180	107 Aswesuma beneficiaries; 73 recipients of other public assistance
7	No. of Female-headed Households	39	Another 28 single parent households; 1 household has a PWD member
8	No. of medical clinics/ hospitals	None	
9	No. of Schools	None	Diyagama school ceased functioning in 1996
S/No.	Features	Number	Remarks
1	Area under GND	211.93 ha	157.86 under agriculture
2	State Land	18.5 ha	
3	Households	372	356 houses; 265 houses got pipe connections from NWSDB; 88 houses have protected wells, 5 have unprotected wells within the premises water 368 houses have water-sealed toilets; 356 houses have CEB electricity supply.
4	Population	1,308	1,307 Sinhala, 1 Sri Lankan Moor; 1,291 Buddhists, 16 Catholics, 1 Islam
5	Aged Population	244	60 years or more
6	Poor & Vulnerable Households	180	107 Aswesuma beneficiaries; 73 recipients of other public assistance
7	No. of Female-headed Households	39	Another 28 single parent households; 1 household has a PWD member
8	No. of medical clinics/ hospitals	None	
9	No. of Schools	None	Diyagama school ceased functioning in 1996

Source: Kegalle Divisional Secretariat. 2025. *Resource Profile 2024; Diyagama Village Development Plan 2025*.

79. The authorities identified a land parcel vested in the State in 1962 under the Assisted Schools and Training Colleges (Supplementary Provisions) Act of 1961. While the school ceased operations in 1996, the former school office building has since been used as office premises by field-level officers, including the GN, SD, and Economic Development Officer. The authorities are exploring the possibility of allocating part of the property for the project. Legal clearance for the proposed land allocation and transfer has been sought from the Ministry.

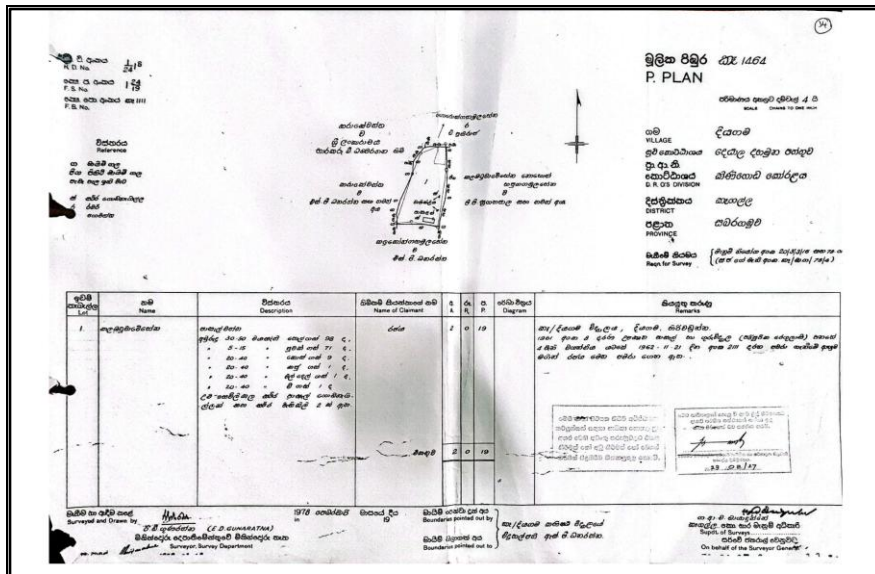


Figure 18: Survey P. Plan No. Ke 1464, Diyagama, Kegalle

80. The above plan establishes the state as the claimant of the land containing an extent of 2 acres and 19 perches and that the land is vested in State by virtue of Vesting Order 2111 dated 21.11.1962 as per Aided Schools and Training Colleges (Supplementary Provisions Act, No. 8 of 1961).



Figure 19: Identified Land in Diyangama, Kegalle

a. Kegalle Project Interventions

81. In Diyagama, Kegalle, the model EDCC will consist of a ground floor and an upper floor. The features are similar to those adopted for other project sites under the program. The conceptual modular design for the proposed centre is provided below.

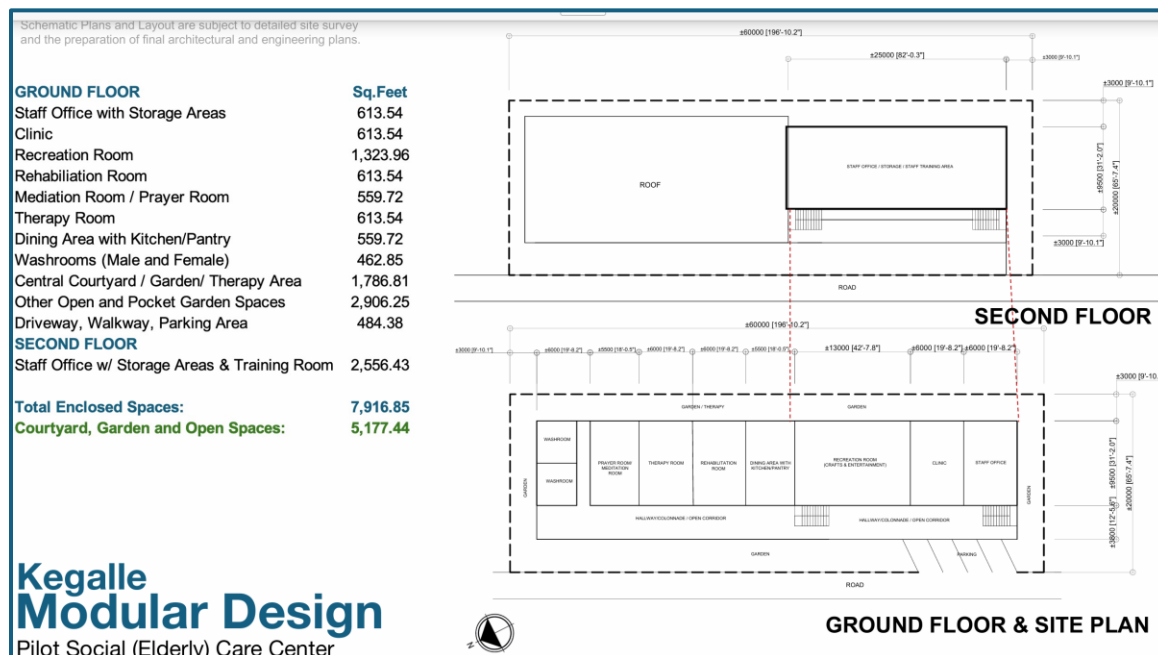


Figure 20: Modular Design for Model Elderly Care Centre, Diyagama, Kegalle

b. Assessment of Potential Impacts of the Project

82. The land contains mature coconut trees that are still productive, along with other trees. The proposed construction will require significant vegetation clearance. The coconut trees are not harvested, although fallen coconuts are collected by a nearby household.

83. The site contains existing buildings, including one building currently in use and several abandoned structures. However, sufficient open space is available for the proposed construction, and the existing buildings will not be affected by the project.

84. The survey plan Ke/1464, prepared based on the land survey dated 19 February 1978, records 98 coconut trees (30–50 years old), 71 areca nut trees, 9 jak trees, 1 cashew tree, 1 wild breadfruit tree, and 1 mee (mahua) tree, in addition to permanent structures comprising one tiled school building and two toilets. Some trees will need to be removed to clear the site for construction of the EDCC and its access road. The exact number of trees to be removed will be confirmed once the detailed design is finalized.

85. An open and cleared area near the access road is available for construction of the building. However, during public consultations, community members requested that construction be undertaken along the upper boundary of the land to preserve the cleared area currently used by village youth for sports activities, music events, and recreation. They highlighted that there is no alternative playground available in the area and that using this space for construction could affect community welfare.

C. Measures to Avoid Potential Impacts

86. No people are currently residing on the identified land or using it for residential purposes. The land is considered government land by the local community following its takeover in the 1960s. Although a neighboring family collects fallen coconuts, the associated income is minimal due to the age of the coconut trees and lack of maintenance. A few households are located on adjoining properties and may experience only temporary inconveniences during the construction period. To avoid potential impacts, the project will disclose relevant information, including details of the GRM, to stakeholders prior to commencement of construction. The design consultants have positioned the building towards the rear portion of the land to minimize potential impacts on neighboring communities. The authorities will undertake a land survey and consult relevant agencies to facilitate the transfer of land ownership to the program. Construction activities will be monitored by the PMU, and any unanticipated social safeguard-related impacts will be documented and reported to ADB through Quarterly Monitoring Reports.

V. FINDINGS OF DUE DILIGENCE STUDY

87. For the social safeguard due diligence of the five proposed project locations (Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Batticaloa, Matale, and Kegalle), a comprehensive review of project documents, census reports, relevant literature, data from divisional secretariats, and stakeholder consultations with beneficiaries and local community organizations was conducted through site visits and desk studies. Following screening, the Ministry was requested to recommend alternative sites. The detailed findings for the five sites prioritized for piloting are presented below.

A. Involuntary Resettlement

88. The due diligence confirms that the proposed projects will be implemented on small parcels of state land (approximately 0.5 acres per site) within existing boundaries, without requiring land acquisition or causing physical or economic displacement. All sites are verified to be free of private users, encumbrances, and livelihood dependencies, and no impacts on access, assets, or income sources are anticipated.

89. Accordingly, the project is classified as Category C for (IR) under ADB SPS (2009), as no IR impacts are envisaged. All land allocated for the project is state land, as defined under the State Lands Ordinance of 1948. The Land Commissioner General (LCG) is the primary authority responsible for State land, with administrative powers delegated to the respective DSs for land within their divisions. However, the LCG retains the authority to override decisions made by the DS. Procedure allows for formal release of land to the PIA or transfer of ownership of land.

90. Any unanticipated social impacts arising during program implementation will be documented by the PMU and reported to ADB through Quarterly Progress Reports. In case of unanticipated impacts, the PMU will prepare a Corrective Action Plan, and the program's IR categorization will be reviewed and updated accordingly.

B. Indigenous People

91. In Sri Lanka, there is a very small presence of the Vedda community, which self-identifies as a distinct social and cultural group; however, the Sri Lankan Constitution does not recognize any groups as Indigenous Peoples. The Veddas (forest dwellers) consist of 1,373 persons in a

total population of 21.8 million.¹¹ They live among other communities in 12 districts, including Colombo and Gampaha that are the most developed and modernized districts in Sri Lanka. Most of them, however, live in four districts – Ampara, Polonnaruwa, Badulla and Batticaloa – that account for 1,327 Vedda persons.

92. The position of Vedda people in relation to the rest of sociocultural groups in Sri Lanka is presented in Table 7 below while distribution of their population is provided in **Appendix 8**.

Table 7: Distribution of Population by Ethnicity, 2024

Sociocultural Groups	Population	Percentage
Sri Lanka	21,781,800	100.00
Sinhalese	16,144,037	74.12
Sri Lanka Tamil	2,681,62	12.31
Indian Tamil/Malaiyaga Thamilar	600,360	2.76
Sri Lanka Moor/Muslim	2,283,246	10.47
Burgher	31,721	0.15
Malay	26,650	0.12
Sri Lanka Chetty	2,443	0.01
Bharatha	1,183	0.01
Veddas	1,373	0.01
Other	9,160	0.04

Source: Department of Census and Statistics. 2026. *Census of Population and Housing – 2024 (Final Report)*

93. In the project DS Divisions, only two Vedda persons are recorded in Manmunai South and Eruvil Pattu DS Division in Batticaloa; however, they are not located near the Batticaloa project site. No Vedda people are reported in Kandawalai DS division in Kilinochchi or Puthukudyirippu DS Division in Mullaitivu.

94. Under the investment component, none of the identified project sites for the five model EDCC are located near areas inhabited or used by Veddass. Subprogram 1 of the policy component establishes the core policy and institutional framework for Sri Lanka's empowerment and social protection agenda by adopting key strategies, strengthening implementation capacity, and advancing reforms in employment services, elderly care, and social protection systems.

95. Based on the due diligence conducted, while Veddass have a very small presence in Sri Lanka, the program is not expected to have any impact on Vedda communities. No Vedda communities are present within the project's area of influence, nor do they use the project sites for any purpose. Thus, the program is classified as Category C for IP safeguard.

VI. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

96. The selection of sites was based on preliminary site visits, team consultations, and discussions with MRDSSCE officials. Accordingly, six sites were identified for safeguard screening, and two types of stakeholder consultations were conducted: (i) key informant interviews and focus group discussions with government officials at the district and divisional administration levels; and (ii) public consultations with local communities at the selected sites. In total, five public consultations and six stakeholder consultations were conducted.

¹¹ Government of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Department of Census and Statistics. 2024. [Census of Population and Housing – 2024 Final Report](#).

97. The government officials who participated included the Government Agent/District Secretary, Additional Government Agent (Land), Divisional Secretary, Assistant Divisional Secretary, Assistant Director (Planning), Chief Engineer, Technical Officer, Colonization Officer, Development Officer, District Elder Rights Officer, Divisional Elder Rights Officer, Samurdhi Officer, Headquarter Grama Niladhari, and Grama Niladhari of the respective site locations, among others.

98. Participants in the public consultations included women and men from neighbouring communities, representatives from the GNDs and surrounding areas, elderly people, female-headed households, persons with disabilities (PWDs), chronically ill persons, people living below the poverty line, other vulnerable groups, and non-state stakeholders such as leaders and representatives of community-based organizations and pensioners' societies. In total, approximately 100 community members participated in public consultations, although not all participants signed the attendance sheets. Details of the consultations are summarized below.

Table 8: Details of Public Consultations Conducted

S. No.	Project	Venue	Date	No. of Participants
1.	Kilinochchi	G.N. Office	19.03.2026	14
2.	Mullaitivu	Villager's Compound	20.03.2026	16
3.	Kegalle	Temple Hall	27.03.2026	18
4.	Matale	Office of Elders' Home	30.03.2026	11
5.	Batticaloa	Community Hall	10.04.2026	25

99. During the consultations, participants were informed about the proposed project interventions under the PROIR program. Prior to commencing consultations and interactions, they were also informed about the need for obtaining their consent for taking their photographs and signatures during consultations for disclosure requirements. They were invited to share their views and provide suggestions to address their concerns and issues. The key concerns and observations raised by the community members are summarized below, while detailed records of the public consultations are provided in **Appendices 8, 9, 9-A, 10, 10-A, 11, 11-A, 12, 12-A, 13 and 13-A**. Minutes of consultations with public officers and lists of participants are annexed to this DDR as Appendix 14, 14-A, 15, 15-A, 16, 16-A, 17, 17-A, 17-B, and 18.

100. In Kumarapuram, participants noted that some elderly people live alone due to the loss of spouses and migration of children. Although some migrated children provide financial support, funds are not always properly utilized. Some elderly people also remain at home to care for grandchildren.

101. In Puthukudiyirippu, participants highlighted reduced spending on elderly care due to economic difficulties, elderly people staying home to care for grandchildren, and reliance on food donations from neighbours among some vulnerable elderly persons.

102. In Manmunai South and Eruvil Patthu, participants noted that many elderly people live with their children, support childcare, and undertake household activities. They also observed changing attitudes towards elderly care, with reduced time and resources allocated for their support.

103. In Dambulla, participants emphasized the need for improved elderly care services, as institutional care options are limited, and families face challenges in providing adequate support. They noted that the existing Elderly Home functions well due to government support, pensions, community contributions, and traders' association assistance. Participants considered the proposed day care facility alongside the existing residential facility to be a suitable approach.

104. In Kegalle, participants highlighted the increasing elderly population and the need for additional care and support services. They noted that while pension recipients are generally able to support themselves, low-income elderly people face difficulties, and nearby elderly care facilities are limited.



Figure 21: Public Consultation at Kumarapuram, Kandawalai



Figure 22: Public Consultation at Puthukudyirippu East



Figure 23: Public Consultation at Onthachimadam, Manmunai South



Figure 24: Public Consultation at Dambulla



Figure 25: Public Consultation at Diyagama, Kegalle

105. The proposed EDCC is viewed as a major benefit to the community. The inclusive economic recovery program is also highly appreciated. Community members expressed their interest in the early commencement and completion of the project and their willingness to participate in the day-to-day management of the facility. They do not anticipate any negative impacts from the project.

VII. ADB GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM

106. **PROIR Program GRM.** A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established prior to construction to address concerns related to environmental and social safeguards and overall program implementation, as required by ADB SPS (2009) and NIRP 2001 requirements. The GRM shall be accessible, transparent, gender-responsive, and culturally appropriate, with defined procedures, timelines, and responsible focal points. Information on the GRM shall be disclosed to all stakeholders.

The GRM will include a two-tier structure: (i) a first level at the sub-PIU level to address site-specific issues, and (ii) a second level at the PMU for unresolved complaints. The GRM will collect two types of complaints: (i) related to safeguards and (ii) related to all other program aspects. The GRM will be accessible to affected communities and workers, including provisions for confidential handling of sensitive complaints. Information on the GRM, including contact details, will be disclosed at the project sites. All grievances will be recorded, addressed in a timely manner, and monitored, with status updates reported in the SEMRs. Meaningful consultations with relevant stakeholders will be conducted during design, prior to construction, and throughout implementation, and the results of consultation activities will be documented and reported in the SEMRs. The detailed guidelines related to GRM will be prepared prior to construction. GRM structure, members and roles are shown in Figure 26.

Figure 26: Proposed GRM Structure, Members, and Functions

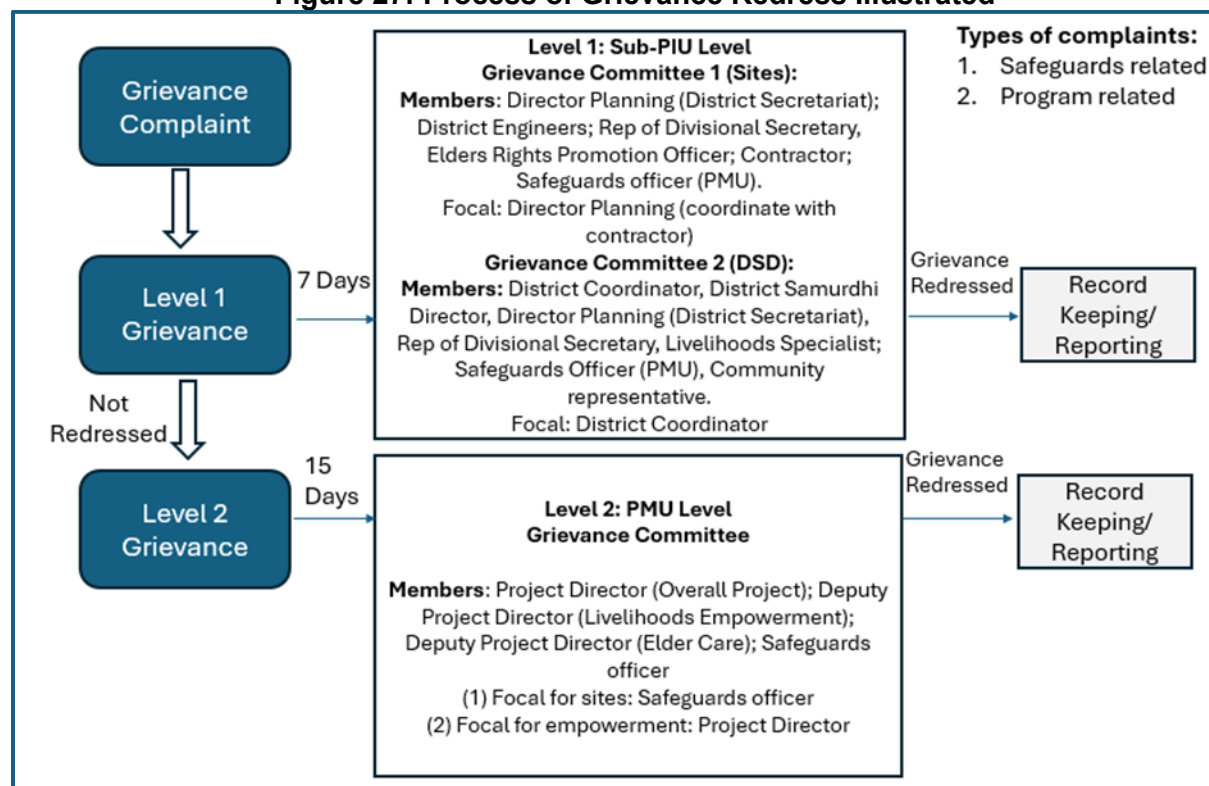
Grievance Redresses Cells	Levels	GRC Members	Function
Grievance Committee Level 1	District / Sub-PIU Level / Site Level	Grievance Committee 1 (Sites / NSE): - Chairperson: Director Planning (District Secretariat) - Focal; - District Engineers; - Rep of Divisional Secretary; - Elders Rights Promotion Officer; - Contractor; - Safeguards Officer (PMU). Grievance Committee 2 (Empowerment / DSD): - Chairperson: District Coordinator – Focal; - District Samurdhi Director; - Director Planning (District Secretariat); - Rep of Divisional Secretary; - Livelihoods Specialist; - Safeguards Officer (PMU); - Community representative.	- Registration of Grievances - Forwarding Grievances to concerned person or authorities. - Communicating with complainant regarding receipt and resolution of complaints - Resolution of complaints raised within 7 days of receipt. - Feedback to the complainant on action completed against registered complaint and seeking complainant feedback on level of satisfaction. - Closure of grievance - If not resolved, then forwarding the complaint to Grievance Committee level 2.
Grievance Committee Level 2	National / PMU Level	- Chairperson: Project Director (Overall Project) - Focal for empowerment; - Deputy Project Director (Livelihoods Empowerment); - Deputy Project Director (Elder Care); - Safeguards officer (PMU) - Focal for sites	- Registration of complaints received - Information to the complainant about eligibility of the complaint - Grievance Redress Committee meetings to discuss grievances and action required - Ensuring collection of required information about the eligible complaint - Assessment of complaint to draw conclusion from discussions and make recommendations. - Develop action plan outlining activities required to implement the recommendations. - Ensuring implementation of recommendations by stakeholders or concerned authorities. - Monitoring actions of the recommendations in view of timeline - Closing complaint after all actions taken as per recommendations and feedback to the complainant with 15 days - Advise to complainants about approach /appeal to the concerned department in case the complainant is not satisfied, or complaint is beyond the scope of the Grievance Committee.

107. The GRM will be implemented across all project components to address concerns from affected parties, including facility users, workers, and nearby communities. Contractors must designate a GRM focal point to document complaints and shall take necessary actions

immediately in resolution at the site level. Any aggrieved person may lodge a complaint on subproject-related matters using various channels, including verbal communication, e-mail, SMS/WhatsApp, phone calls, or written submissions. The complaint must be recorded in the site register, and the complainant must be acknowledged within 3-5 days of receipt. Information on the GRM channels will be published on the websites of the EA and IAs, as well as displayed on notice boards at relevant sites. ADB's access to information policy (AIP) which reflects ADB's ongoing commitment to transparency, accountability, and participation by stakeholders may be accessed in <https://www.adb.org/documents/access-information-policy>.

108. The GRM process is illustrated in Figure 27. At the site level, the contractor, representatives of Sub-PIU, PIU and relevant government officers and safeguards officer (PMU), will address the complaint forwarded to them. A resolution should be provided within no more than 7 days. In case the complaint is not resolved at site level, or the outcome is not satisfactory, or the actions are not delivered in a timely manner as per the resolution, the aggrieved person / group can raise it to the PMU level. At the PMU level, the project director, deputy project director (elder care) and safeguards officer (PMU) will address the complaint forwarded to them within a period of 15 days. If the grievance cannot be resolved within the stipulated time frame due to the complexity of the issue, the PMU will establish a mutually acceptable time frame for resolution in consultation with the affected person.

Figure 27: Process of Grievance Redress Illustrated



109. If the complaint remains unresolved at the PMU level, the PMU will inform the aggrieved person and advise them to seek recourse through the legal system. The aggrieved or affected persons will have the right to seek justice under the courts of law if they do not want to go through the GRM.

110. Special attention will be given to handling SEAH grievances according to the Good Practice Note on Addressing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment in ADB-Financed Projects with Civil Works, April 2023¹². This note highlights that SEAH complaints must be responded to within 24 hours, and stresses the importance of strict confidentiality, ethical handling, survivor-centered reporting mechanisms, provision of support rather than compensation, and access to specialized expertise.

111. **ADB Grievance Management.** In addition to the project-level grievance mechanism, people who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project, have a range of forums available to them for purposes of raising their complaints, grievances, and concerns. These include applicable judicial or administrative forums and ADB through the resident missions and the ADB project teams. MRDSSCE, DSD, and the NSE will help ensure that stakeholders are made aware of these forums to address their complaints, grievances, and concerns. MRDSSCE, DSD, and the NSE should provide the applicable ADB contact details as part of stakeholder consultations and information disclosure, including in response letters to a complaint where appropriate, so that people in project influence areas know how to reach out to ADB.

112. **ADB's Accountability Mechanism.** The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach Accountability Mechanism.¹³

113. **ADB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS).** Through GRS, ADB provides corporate-level grievance handling mechanism that provides project-affected people with direct access to ADB to raise concerns regarding ADB-financed projects. The GRS promotes early identification and resolution of project-related grievances by working with borrowers, executing and implementing agencies, and ADB operations departments. GRS complements, rather than replaces, project GRM and ADB independent accountability mechanism by providing an accessible, timely and confidential avenue for addressing complaints.

VIII. SAFEGUARDS INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND REPORTING

114. A dedicated PMU will be established in the ministry. The NSE and the SD, which function under this ministry, will be charged with the responsibility of implementing the program. These institutions will establish PIUs to implement the project.

115. The PMU will designate an Environmental Safeguards Specialist to supervise environmental safeguards, including compliance with social safeguards under the PROIR program. The Environmental Safeguards Specialist will perform tasks related to social safeguards implementation, including but not limited to: (i) screening for potential social safeguard impacts in case of changes in project locations; and (ii) reporting social safeguards updates and any unanticipated impacts to ADB through quarterly progress reports.

¹² ADB. 2023. [Good Practice Note on Addressing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment in ADB-Financed Projects with Civil Works](#).

¹³ For further information see: ADB. [Accountability Mechanism](#).

IX. CONCLUSION

116. Consistent with the ADB SPS (2009), the PROIR program is assessed to have no adverse impacts on livelihoods or Indigenous Peoples, will not require land acquisition, and is therefore categorized as Category C for both involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples safeguards. Subject to the continued application of screening, exclusion, and monitoring measures, the program is compliant with ADB SPS (2009) requirements and remains within acceptable social safeguards parameters for implementation. The same IR and IP screening forms that were used for screening the identified prioritized sites will be adopted for screening additional sites and future sites (Annex 1 – b and d). Livelihood activities that fall within an environmentally negative list will not be supported under the economic empowerment program.

117. The economic inclusion package does entail support to improve livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people (poor, severe poor, and transitional) selected from the Aswesuma registry. This program does not carry adverse social impacts. Consultations indicated that it is aligned with a similar program being implemented using government funds. Selection of beneficiaries is transparent and based on the social registry such that there have been no complaints. Many poor people have moved out of poverty. According to officers, the participant poor people now confess that it is not right to continually depend on government handouts. However, there could still be inclusion/exclusion errors due to data gaps that constrain updating. Furthermore, information flow to poor and vulnerable groups and communication with these groups are critical to ensure inclusion. Experience suggests the social desirability and implementation feasibility of inclusion program.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

118. **Management of Construction-Related Impacts.** All civil work contractors shall be contractually required to implement appropriate environmental and social mitigation measures to address any temporary impacts arising during construction. The PMU/PIU shall ensure inclusion of safeguards provisions in bidding documents and contracts, supervise implementation, and document and report any impacts and corrective actions to ADB through periodic safeguards monitoring reports, in accordance with ADB SPS (2009).

119. **Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation.** The MRDSSCE shall ensure continued meaningful consultations with affected and beneficiary communities, including vulnerable groups, throughout the project cycle. Inputs from consultations shall be systematically incorporated into project design.

120. **Information Disclosure and Community Awareness.** The PMU/PIU shall ensure timely and accessible disclosure of project information, including construction schedules, potential impacts, mitigation measures, and GRM procedures, in local language and through appropriate channels. Advance notice shall be provided to communities to minimize disruption to daily activities.

121. **Screening, Categorization, and Unanticipated Impacts.** All projects and activities shall be screened for potential IR and IP impacts in accordance with SPS (2009). In the event of unanticipated involuntary resettlement or Indigenous Peoples impacts the PMU shall prepare and implement the Corrective Action Plan, obtain ADB approval prior to implementation, and update project categorization as required. Compensation and assistance, if applicable, shall be provided in line with SPS principles.

122. **Land Due Diligence for State Land.** For all sites involving State land, the MRDSSCE shall undertake and document due diligence to confirm that the land is free of encumbrances, informal users, tenants, or livelihood dependencies. Where any such impacts are identified, they shall be addressed in accordance with SPS (2009) requirements. The relevant land ownership and transfer documentation shall be secured prior to site use.

123. **Land Survey.** MRDSSCE shall inform the relevant DS the government decision and the ADB concurrence on site selection and funding availability, and request relevant DSs to prepare a fresh land survey and a site plan through the Department of Survey of Sri Lanka to facilitate building approval plan by relevant local government authorities. The Ministry shall also inform the relevant DSs to identify additional sites to prioritize all six sites for piloting the project.

124. **Monitoring and Reporting.** While effective institutional arrangements can facilitate project implementation, effective monitoring will ensure that the course and pace of implementation move on as originally planned. The planned civil works will be subjected to internal monitoring as the project does not trigger involuntary resettlement or Indigenous Peoples impacts. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMU assisted by a safeguard specialist of the PMU who will have overall responsibility for both environmental and social safeguards compliance, coordination, monitoring and reporting across all components. Monitoring is of critical importance for ensuring safeguard requirements are effectively implemented, and any unforeseen social impacts are identified and addressed in a timely manner and with appropriate measures. It is expected that the PMU safeguard specialist is assisted by the relevant officers of the PIU and sub-PIUs, and the safeguard specialist of the Construction Supervision Consultant and the safeguard officer employed by the contractor. Any unanticipated social safeguard impacts shall be promptly reported to ADB through the Quarterly Progress Reports. Where required, a Corrective Action Plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with ADB SPS (2009) requirements.

125. Monitoring civil works, especially in vicinity of settlements, access roads, and facilities (such as in the case of Dambulla where an elderly care center is established on a part of the same land is located, and several houses are on the adjoining land, to ensure contractor follows standard safety measures to guarantee safety of the local residents, visitors, customers and other people, and eliminate possible damage to individuals, and/ or public and private property and assets.

126. PMU will maintain a complaint register. This will include a record of all complaints and are and update the database on complaints for regular monitoring of grievances and results of services performed by GRCs to solve problems for periodic review by the ADB and the government. The PMU will ensure that most problems are solved at the site level. It will also that the records in the register are reflected in the database and that it is regularly updated.

127. Whereas social safeguard monitoring reports will be submitted to the monthly progress review meetings at the PMU, semi-annual reports and annual reports will be submitted to the ADB within 30 days after the reporting period, until the project completion report. As noted above, unanticipated social safeguards impacts will be promptly reported to the ADB through the quarterly progress reports.

Appendix 1-A: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization

Date:

A. Instructions (i) The project team completes and submits the form to the Office of Safeguards (OSPT) for approval by OSPT Director. (ii) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components and/or site that may result in category change, the Sector Division submits a new form and requests for recategorization, and approval by OSPT Director. The old form is attached for reference. (iii) In addition, the project team may propose in the comments section that the project is highly complex and sensitive (HCS), for approval by OSPT Director. HCS projects are a subset of category A projects that ADB deems to be highly risky or contentious or involve serious and multidimensional and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts.			
B. Project Data Country/Project No./Project Title : Sri Lanka/59337-001/Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Sector Development Program Department/ Division : HSD Processing Stage : Fact-Finding Modality : SDP ☐ Project Loan ☐ Program Loan ☐ Sector Loan ☐ MFF ☐ Results-based lending¹⁴ ☐ Financial Intermediary ☐ Emergency Assistance ☒ Other financing modalities ☐ General Corporate Finance ☐ Grant			
C. Involuntary Resettlement Category ☒ New ☐ Recategorization — Previous Category ☐			
☐ Category A	☐ Category B	☐ Category C	☐ Category FI
D. Comments			
Project Team Comments:		OSPT Comments:	
E. Approval			

¹⁴ ¹⁴ For Results-Based Lending (RBL) modality, please refer to the [Staff Instruction on Business Processes for RBL for Programs](#) issued on 17 March 2021. The [supplemental checklist](#) needs to be submitted to OSPT for confirmation of eligible activities under the RBL program by OSPT Director.

Proposed by:		Reviewed by:	
Project Team Leader, {Department/Division} Date:		Social Development Specialist (Safeguards), OSPT/OSFG Date:	
Social Development Specialist, {Department/Division} Date:			
Endorsed by:		Approved by:	☐ Highly Complex and Sensitive Project
Director, {Division} Date:		Bruce Dunn, Director, OSPT/OSFG Date:	

Annex 1-B: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Date:

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

Appendix 1-C: Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization

Date: _____

A. Instructions (i) The project team completes and submits the form to the Office of Safeguards (OSPT) for approval by OSPT Director. (ii) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components and/or site that may result in category change, the Sector Division submits a new form and requests for recategorization, and approval by OSPT Director. The old form is attached for reference. (iii) The project team indicates if the project requires broad community support (BCS) of Indigenous Peoples communities. BCS is required when project activities involve: (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples; (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual use that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples. (iv) In addition, the project team may propose in the comments section that the project is highly complex and sensitive (HCS), for approval by OSPT Director. HCS projects are a subset of category A projects that ADB deems to be highly risky or contentious or involve serious and multidimensional and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts.			
B. Project Data Country/Project No./Project Title : Sri Lanka/59337-001/Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Sector Development Program Department/ Division : HSD Processing Stage : Fact-Finding Modality : SDP ☐ Project Loan ☐ Program Loan ☐ Sector Loan ☐ MFF ☐ Results-based lending¹⁵ ☐ Financial Intermediary ☐ Emergency Assistance ☐ Other financing modalities: ☐ General Corporate Finance ☐ Grant			
C. Indigenous Peoples Category ☒ New ☐ Recategorization — Previous Category []			
☐ Category A	☐ Category B	☐ Category C	☐ Category FI
D. Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities. ☐ Yes ☐ No			
E. Comments			
Project Team Comments:		OSPT Comments:	
F. Approval			
Proposed by:		Reviewed by:	
Project Team Leader, {Department/Division} Date:		Social Development Specialist (Safeguards), OSPT/OSFG Date:	

¹⁵ For Results-Based Lending (RBL) modality, please refer to the [Staff Instruction on Business Processes for RBL for Programs](#) issued on 17 March 2021. The [supplemental checklist](#) needs to be submitted to OSPT for confirmation of eligible activities under the RBL program by OSPT Director.

Social Development Specialist, {Department/Division}		
Date:		
Endorsed by:	Approved by:	☐ Highly Complex and Sensitive Project
	Bruce Dunn, Director, OSPT/OSFG Date:	
Director, {Division}		
Date:		

Appendix 1-D: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

Date:

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?				
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				

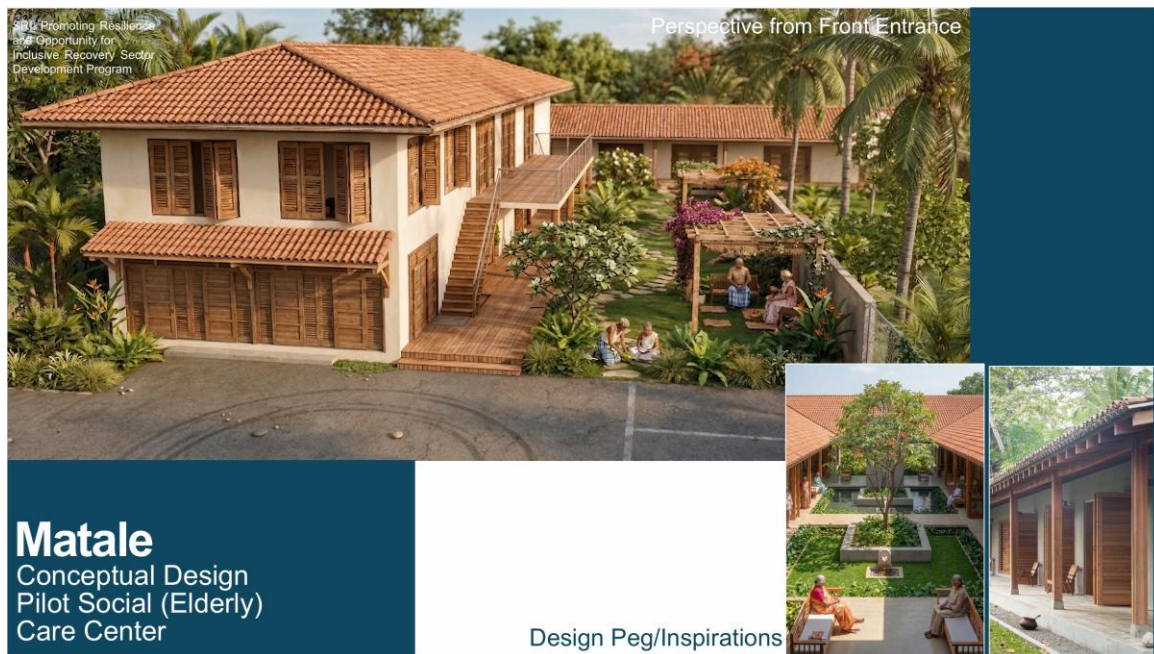
KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)				
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?				
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?				
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?				
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?				

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

Appendix 2: List of Projects and Social Safeguard Assessment and Categorization under PROIR

S.N. No.	Project Name	District	Nature of Project	Social Safeguard Assessment & Categorization	
				Involuntary Resettlement	Indigenous People
1.	Kumarapuram	Kilinochchi	Construction of Model Elderly Care Centre	The proposed intervention will not result in physical or economic displacement, and therefore IR impacts are not envisaged.	Site is not located near areas inhabited or used by IPs. Project is not expected to have any IP impacts.
2.	Puthukudyirippu	Mullaitivu	Construction of Model Elderly Care Centre	The proposed intervention will not result in physical or economic displacement, and therefore IR impacts are not envisaged.	Site is not located near areas inhabited or used by IPs. Project is not expected to have any IP impacts.
3.	Onthachimadam	Batticaloa	Construction of Model Elderly Care Centre	The proposed intervention will not result in physical or economic displacement, and therefore IR impacts are not envisaged.	Site is not located near areas inhabited or used by IPs. Project is not expected to have any IP impacts.
4.	Dambulla	Dambulla	Construction of Model Elderly Care Centre	The proposed intervention will not result in physical or economic displacement, and therefore IR impacts are not envisaged.	Site is not located near areas inhabited or used by IPs. Project is not expected to have any IP impacts.
5.	Diyagama	Kegalle	Construction of Model Elderly Care Centre	The proposed intervention will not result in physical or economic displacement, and therefore IR impacts are not envisaged.	Site is not located near areas inhabited or used by IPs. Project is not expected to have any IP impacts.

Appendix 3: Conceptual Design Features of Model Elderly Care Centres



Appendix 4: Certification of State Land Ownership, Kandawalai, Kilinochchi

தொலைபேசி } 021 206 0300
Telephone

தொலைநகல் } 021 206 0304
FAX



எனது இல } KW/DS/LAN/19/2029
கரு எண்
My No

உமது இல }
கரு எண்
Your No

பிரதேச செயலகம், கண்டாவளை.
பிரதேச சேவா காரியாலயம், கண்டாவளை.
DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT, KANDAWALAI.

Date: 15.06.2026

Project Manager,
Program for Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery,
Model Elderly Care Centre Project.

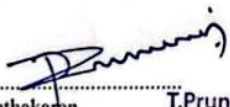
Subject: Confirmation of Government Ownership of the Proposed Project Site

This is to certify that the land identified for the implementation of the Model Elderly Care Centre Project, situated at Kumarapuram, within the KN/43 Grama Niladhari Division, Kandawalai Divisional Secretariat Division, Kilinochchi District, is State land vested in the Government of Sri Lanka.

According to the land records maintained by this office, the said land, comprising approximately 2 roods, is under the ownership and control of the Government of Sri Lanka and is not held under private freehold title.

Based on the available records and field verification conducted by the relevant officers, the land has been identified as suitable for the proposed project, subject to compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and approvals required from the relevant authorities.

Should further information or clarification be required, please contact this office


T. Prunthakaran
Divisional Secretary,
Kandawalai

T. Prunthakaran
Divisional Secretary
Kandawalai.

Accountant
0212060302
acctdskanda@gmail.com

Assistant Director Planning
0212060303
dpskandawalai@gmail.com

Appendix 5: Certification of State Land Ownership, Puthukudiyirippu

	பிரதேச செயலகம் புதுக்குடியிருப்பு ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය පුතුකුඩිදිරිප්පු Divisional Secretariat Puthukkudiyirippu	
அலுவலக தொலைபேசி இல කාර්යාල දුරකථන අංක Office Telephone No	www.puthukkudiyirippu.ds.gov.lk ✉ dsptkmullaitivu@gmail.com	
☎ Divisional Secretariat Puthukkudiyirippu வளமான மற்றும் செழிப்பான புதுக்குடியிருப்பு பிரதேசத்தை கட்டியெழுப்புதல் සමීර හා සමාදර්ශීය පුතුකුඩිදිරිප්පු ප්‍රාදේශීය කොඩිනැගීම Building a Vibrant and Prosperous Puthukkudiyirippu Division		
எனது இல මගේ අංකය My No	DS/PKI/LB/E.HOME/2026	உமது இல ඔබේ අංකය Your No
		நிகதி දිනය Date
		16.06.2026

Team Leader,
 Program for Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery,
 Model Elderly Care Centre Project

Dear Sir/Madam,

Confirmation of Government Ownership of the Proposed Project Site

This is to certify that the land identified for the implementation of the Model Elderly Care Centre Project situated at Puthukudiyirippu East, within the MUL/36 Grama Niladhari Division, Puthukudiyirippu Divisional Secretariat Division, Mullaitivu District is State land Handing over To National Secretariat For Elders

According to the land records maintained by this office, the said land, comprising approximately 0.5 acres (Part of Cadastral Map No-930100,Block No- 03, Lot No-99 and 98) is under the ownership and control of the Government of Sri Lanka and is not held under private freehold title. In addition, should there be a need to expand the facility for residential purposes, an additional 0.2835 Hectare of State land, (Cadastral Map No-930100,Block No-03, Lot No-101) located across the road from the primary site, is also available for the Centre's use.

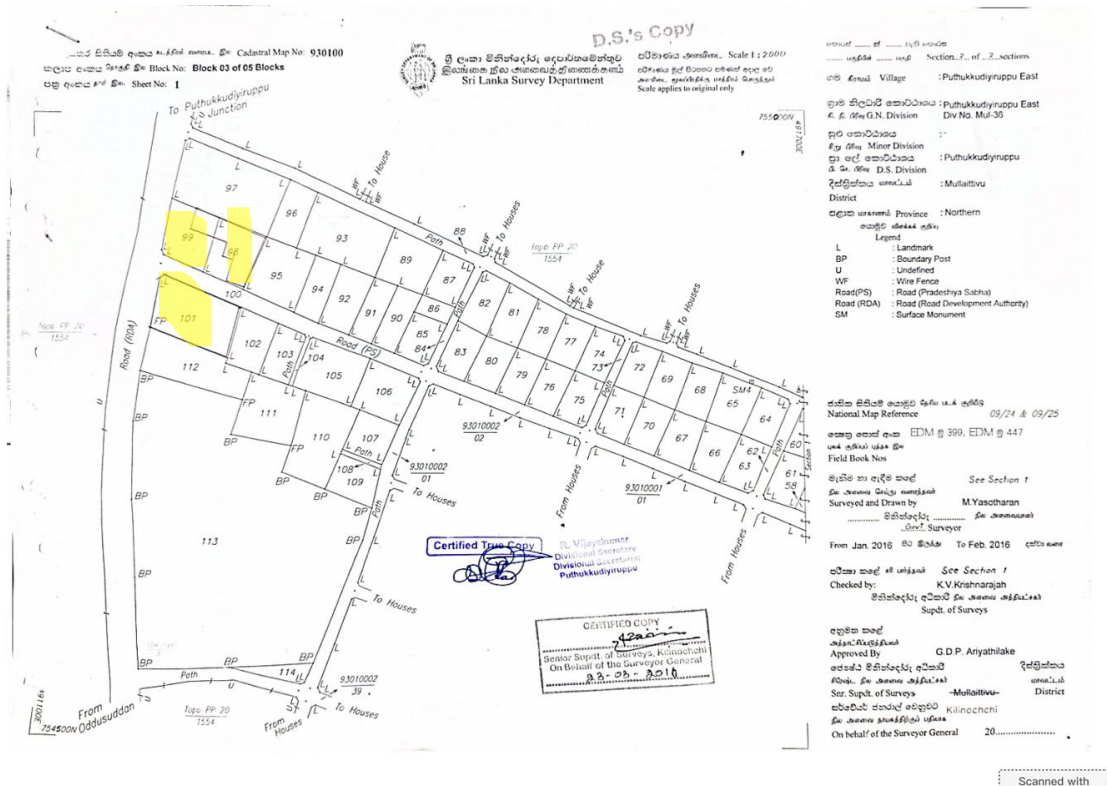
Based on the available records and field verification conducted by the relevant officers, the land has been identified as suitable for the proposed project, subject to compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and approvals required from the relevant authorities.

Should further information or clarification be required, please contact this office.

Yours faithfully,



R. Vijayakumar,
 Divisional Secretary,
 Divisional Secretariat,
 Puthukkudiyirippu



Appendix 6: Certification of State Ownership of Land, Manmunai South and E. P.

	பிரதேச செயலகம், மண்முனை தென் எருவில்பற்று, களுவாஞ்சிகுடி ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය, මන්මුනේ දකුණු එරුවිල්පත්තු, කළුචන්චිකුඩ DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT, MANMUNAI SOUTH ERUVIL PATTU, KALUWANCHIKUDY	
அலுவலகம் Office	தொலைநகல் Fax	மின்னஞ்சல் e-Mail
065 2251562	065 2251794	somsepkw@gmail.com
www.mservilpattu.ds.gov.lk		

எனது இலக்கம் மேன் எண் My No.	SSB/ELDG/03/01	உமது இல கேள் எண் Your No.	திகதி தேதி Date
			2026.06.15

Program for Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery
Model Elderly Care Centre Project

Subject: Confirmation of Government Ownership of the Proposed Project Site

This is to certify that the land identified for the implementation of the Model Elderly Care Centre Project, situated at Onthachimadam, within the Onthachimadam North 1111 Grama Niladhari Division, Manmunai South and Eluvil Patthu Divisional Secretariat Division, Batticaloa District, is State land vested in the Government of Sri Lanka.

According to the land records maintained by this office, the said land, comprising approximately 0.5 acres, is under the ownership and control of the Government of Sri Lanka and is not held under private freehold title.

Based on the available records and field verification conducted by the relevant officers, the land has been identified as suitable for the proposed project, subject to compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and approvals required from the relevant authorities.

Should further information or clarification be required, please contact this office.

U. Uthayashrither,
Divisional Secretary,
Manmunai South Eruvil Pattu,
Kaluwanchikudy.

U. Uthayashrither,
Divisional Secretary,
Divisional Secretariat,
Manmunai South Eruvil Pattu,
Kaluwanchikudy.

"සුදුසු බවට පත්වීමට සහතික කරන්න" "Think environmental responsibility - Print if really needs" "සර්වසාමය සම්පත් සුරැකිම" "සර්වසාමය සම්පත් සුරැකිම"

பிரதேச செயலாளர் Divisional Secretary	உதவிப் பிரதேச செயலாளர் Asst. Divisional Secretary	உதவி/பிரதி திட்டமிடல் பணிப்பாளர் Asst./Deputy Director of Planning	கணக்காளர் Accountant
065 2250344	065 2250558	065 2251223	065 2250992

Appendix 7: Certification of State Ownership of Land, Dambulla

"සඵලායි කේවකේ තුළින් තිරසාර සංවර්ධනයක්"					
	ප්‍රාදේශීය මහ ලේකම් කාර්යාලය - දඹුල්ල பிரதேச செயலகம் - தம்புள்ள DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT - DAMBULLA		ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් பிரதேச செயலாளர் Divisional Secretary	0662284788	
			කාර්යාලය அலுவலகம் Office	0662284665	
විද්‍යුත් තැපෑල மின்னஞ்சல் E-mail	mohadivi.dambulla@gmail.com it@dambulla.ds.gov.lk divsecdb@sltnet.lk	වෙබ් අඩවිය இணையத்தளம் Web site	www.dambulla.ds.gov.lk	ෆැක්ස් தொலைநகல் Fax	0662284738
මගේ අංකය எனது இல My Ref.	DSM/DB/SDV/1/පොදු		ඔබේ අංකය உமது இல Your Ref.	දිනය திகதி Date	2026.06.

The Project Manager,

To: Program for Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery: Model Elderly Care Centre Project

Subject: Confirmation of Government Ownership of the Proposed Project Site

This is to certify that the land identified for the implementation of the Model Elderly Care Centre Project, situated at Dambulla, within the E4555 Dambulla Town Grama Niladhari Division, Dambulla Divisional Secretariat Division, Matale District, is State land vested in the Government of Sri Lanka.

According to the land records maintained by this office, the said land, comprising approximately 0.25 acres, is under the ownership and control of the Government of Sri Lanka and is not held under private freehold title.

Based on the available records and field verification conducted by the relevant officers, the land has been identified as suitable for the proposed project, subject to compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and approvals required from the relevant authorities.

Should further information or clarification be required, please contact this office.

Yours faithfully,



N.M. Upeksha Kumari
Divisional Secretary
Dambulla Divisional Secretariat

Appendix 8: Distribution of Vedi Population by Districts, 2024

Province	District	Number of Persons
Western	Colombo	14
	Gampaha	12
Southern	Hambantota District	1
	Mullaitivu	0
Northern	Kilinochchi District	2
	Batticaloa District	72
Eastern	Ampara	840
	Trincomalee	1
Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle District	5
North-Western	Kurunegala	5
	Polonnaruwa	228
Uva	Baddulla	187
	Moneragala	6
Total Population		1,373

Appendix 9: Minutes of Public Consultation held at Kumarapuram, Kandawalai, Kilinochchi

Component	Dates, Locations and Target Groups	Feedback Received
Social Protection: Elderly Care, Inclusive Livelihoods	Date: 20.03.2026 Venue: Grama Niladhari Office, Kumarapuram village Location: Kumarapuram, Paranthan KN/44 GND, Kandawalai DS Division, Kilinochchi District Target Groups: Participants represented the Elderly men and women, Female heads of households, Single parent households, Elders' Society Chairman, People receiving Aswesuma assistance, People living below poverty line who are local residents living in the neighbourhood of the proposed site for the Elders' Care Facility. 9 participants comprised of 4 females and 5 males participated, including the chairman of the Elders' Society. Officers of the Divisional Secretariat including the Grama Niladhari, and the Elders Officer. Method: Focus Group Discussion	<u>Existing Systems:</u> Family-based elderly care. Most participants live in the original house with children. Family help including from the extended family and neighbours available. Food sharing is practiced. They claimed they are being looked after as they can. However, they claimed they do not like to be a burden to the children or harm their reputation. 3 females are living alone. 2 elders have a room in the house. 4 participants receive <i>Aswesuma</i>. Some children send money from abroad to individuals to take care of parents but not all moneys are spent on them. Some CBOs are supported by people who migrated. Children go to work leaving the parents at home. <u>Impact from Economic Hardships:</u> Impact due to economic hardships are hard. Children go for work leaving their children under the care of the old parents. Most households depend on wage labour. Wage work is available seasonally. None of the participants has a child employed in public service. One has worked in the private sector. <u>Institutional Care:</u> If a facility is built, children will be happy because they know parents are better cared for. None of the participants has spent even a day in an elder care centre. One female however has visited Kaithady (in Jaffna) elders' home. <u>Recommendations for New Design:</u> Design should include space for shrine, garden/park, cloth-hanging places, newspaper reading, and social interaction. Single storey house type is better. Gender-segregated toilets. Should be open 7 days/week. 1-3 days staying facility is better. Security guardroom (night). Provide employment opportunities for the villagers during construction and after (for security). Volunteers can be organized to support. <u>Suggestions for management:</u> Management control with the government is better. NGO and CBO participation in the Board of Management. <u>Site Location:</u> Participants stressed that this location is easily accessible and well connected to the outside world through the bus routes. People can come by rail also as the station is nearby. Power and water supply available. Participants requested to prioritize this location considering poverty, gender, vulnerability and the felt need for elderly care. They wanted to know when the EDCC will start and further requested to build it soon. <u>Grievance Management:</u> No major issues but good to have a mechanism to solve problems locally.

Appendix 9-A: A8.2: List of Participants at Kumarapuram Consultation

SRI: Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Sector Development Program

Public / Stakeholder Consultation

Venue: Kumarapuram
GIS OFFICE (Kandamalai DS)

Date: 20/03/2020
Time: 10:30am

No.	Name	Designation / Agency / Village	Email / Telephone	Signature
1	Mr. J. J. J.	Village		
2	Mr. J. J. J.	Village	0779450289	
3	Mr. J. J. J.	Village	0774212851	
4	Mr. J. J. J.	Village	0771759350	
5	Mr. J. J. J.	Village		
6	Mr. J. J. J.	Village - N. J. J.	077-8555164	
7	Mr. J. J. J.	Village - N. J. J.	077-5103524	
8	Mr. J. J. J.	Village - N. J. J.	077-2479302	
9	Mr. J. J. J.	Village - N. J. J.	0760711435	
10	Mr. J. J. J.	Village - N. J. J.	076-3937910	
11	Mr. J. J. J.	DS OFFICE		
12	T. Sayanthika	Elders Officer - Kandamalai	0766057445	
13	S. K. J. J.	Armana Nibadhani KN-42	0774496593	
14	S. K. J. J.	SS20 District Secretary	0772125329	
15	Mr. J. J. J.	Village - Kumarapuram	0771835081	
16	Arande J. J. J.	ADB - Social Safeguards Consultant	0772589692	
17	Buddhika De Silva	ADB - Env Safeguards Consultant	0770868501	

**Appendix 10: Minutes of Public Consultation held at Puthukudyirippu East,
Puthukudyirippu DSD, Mullaitivu**

Component	Dates, Locations and Target Groups	Feedback Received
Social Protection: Elderly Care, Inclusive Livelihoods	Date: 20.03.2026 Venue: Mr. Francis Devadas' household compound, Pudiakudyirippu East Location: Mullaitivu 36 GND, Pudukudyirippu East, Pudukudyirippu DS Division, Mullaitivu District Target Groups: Participants represented the Elderly men and women, Female heads of households, Single parent households, People with disability, Elders' Society Chairman, People receiving Aswesuma assistance, People living below poverty line who are local residents living in the neighbourhood of the proposed site for the Elders' Care Facility. 12 females and 6 males participated, including a female with the right hand amputated and the chairman of the Elders' Society. Officers of the Divisional Secretariat including the Grama Niladhari, and the National Council for Elders. Method: Focus Group Discussion	<u>Existing Systems:</u> Already provided government support is appreciated. Most participants live in the original house with children. They claimed they are well looked after. All elders they have a room in the house. Some children send money from abroad to individuals to take care of parents but not all moneys are spent on them. Some CBOs are supported by people who migrated. All houses have pit toilets away from home. Some experience knee pain when standing up after ablutions. 5 participants live alone. 9 females are widows. <u>Impact from Economic Crisis:</u> Impact due to economic hardships are hard. Children go for work leaving their children under the care of the old parents. Most households depend on wage labour. Daily wage rates range from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 without meals, and Rs. 2,500 with meals. Females are paid Rs. 2,000/day. Wage work is available seasonally. None of the participants has a child employed in public service. Some participants subsist on food given by neighbours. <u>Institutional Care:</u> None has spent even a day in an elder care centre. One female however has worked taking care of an old person who was sent from the village to Kaithady (in Jaffna) elder care centre. She was employed for one year and was paid Rs. 2,000 a day. The section with too old people who are unable to help themselves needs cleaning several times during the day and night. Through the drains on the floor flushing with water is the practice adopted. That hall is unclean and stinks. <u>Recommendations for New Design:</u> The new facility to be created by the project must be designed far superior to the one in Jaffna. It should be spacious and pleasant. Single storey house type is better. Gender-segregated toilets. Instead of one hall of dormitory type with rows of beds, there should be separate cubicles. Yet, for the bed-ridden people, there should be a separate section. It is better if grandchildren are allowed to accompany elderly people in the new daycare facility. There should be common space for vegetable beds, newspaper reading and recreation. <u>Site Location:</u> Participants stressed that this location is easily accessible and well connected to the outside world through the bus routes. Considering poverty, gender, vulnerability and the felt need for elderly care, this location is recommended for the pilot phase. <u>Indigenous People:</u> No indigenous people. <u>Management:</u> Co-managed by government and civil society. Villagers must be trained in age care so help is available. If the going is good, diaspora will contribute by way of funds. Not all elderly people can afford paid care service. <u>Grievance management:</u> In case of problems, they telephone (owned or borrowed) somebody for help. Good to have a local mechanism to solve construction related problems quickly.

Appendix 10-A: List of Participants at Puthukudyirippu East Consultation

SRI: Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Sector Development Program

Public / Stakeholder Consultation

Venue: Puthukudyirippu East GN Division (mul 36) Date: 20/03/2026 Time: 4.30 pm

No.	Name	Designation / Agency / Village	Email / Telephone	Signature
1	S. Jayaraj	Puthukudyirippu East mul 36		[Signature]
2	B. Gnanaprakasam			[Signature]
3	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
4	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
5	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
6	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
7	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
8	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
9	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
10	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
11	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
12	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
13	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
14	S. Arundhan			[Signature]
15	G. Krishnaveni	Development officer P&R	077613029 / gspire@sgsri	[Signature]

Puthukudyirippu Public consultation 30.03.2026

No.	Name	Agency / Designation	Email	Telephone	Signature
16	S. Jayaraj	Deputy Director, P&R	jayaraj.sri@sgsri.com	077194128	[Signature]
17	B. Gnanaprakasam	ADB / Consultant	gwickramas@sgsri.com	0763503235	[Signature]
18	Arande Dissanayake	ADB / Consultant		0772585692	[Signature]
19	Buddhika De Silva	ADB / Consultant		0770868501	[Signature]

Appendix 11: Minutes of Public Consultation held at Onthachmadam, Manmunai South and Eluvil Pattu DSD, Batticaloa

Component	Dates, Locations and Target Groups	Feedback Received
Social Protection: Elder care	Date: 10.04.2026 Venue: Onthachimadam South GN Office Hall Location: Kalawanchikudy Target Groups: Methods:	<u>Existing System:</u> Family based elderly care; Some elders live alone. <u>Impacts of Economic Crisis:</u> Difficulty in taking care of elderly parents; Cost of diapers (for elders with continence problems) is too high; Reduction in expenditure and time for parents' care; Reduction in general expenses and limiting expenses to the essential things; Attitudes towards elderly parents changed; Both parents are driven to find work, leaving elderly people and children at home; Children expects elderly parents to contribute to family welfare (pay cash; no cash – no care); Women's role to look after kids and parents. <u>Institutional Care:</u> Critical felt need; Both parents and children are happy because parents are well taken care of; Given global trends, is this a model imposed from foreign countries disregarding country culture? Does this facility accommodate PWD for caring at least for a few days? Will there be job opportunities for local people during construction and at the facility after it is constructed (trained nurses and nursing training)? <u>Recommendations for Design:</u> Residential plus day care; Be concerned about increased demand from the area and within the district; Include space for cultural/religious rites (in case deaths, to conduct the rites before handing the body to relatives); Include medical checkup room; gender-segregated toilet facilities and accommodation but common areas for activities; No issues in having to share space and services with people of different caste distinctions; Construct near the beach and the Ayurvedic hospital. <u>Site Location:</u> Onthachimadam GND South; This location is the best: it is near the sea beach, Ayurvedic hospital, accessible from the road, has usable buildings with some renovation, and can be expanded because of land availability. It also in a resettled community. There are active CBOs ready to help. <u>Grievances:</u> People tolerate temporary minor issues. It is useful to have a mechanism to quickly solve construction-related temporary issues. Two or three levels ok – site, project office, DS. Involve local CBO for grievance redressal. Employment opportunities under contractor for local people expected. <u>Management:</u> Under government supervision and control with participation from youth society and NGO; Responsibility must be held by the government; Provide for maximum stay for 6 months in some cases but keep the duration short so that others can get service; Take in after medical checkup to ensure no seriously ill people are admitted; Can be fully paid for some people, partially for others and free for yet others; Form a connection with the elderly care homes so that people needing long term caring can be moved there.

Appendix-11A: List of Participants at Onthachimadam Public Consultation

SRI: Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Sector Development Program

Public / Stakeholder-Consultation

Venue: Onthachimadam GN Office Hall (North) Date: 10.04.2026 Time: 11:30 a.m.

No.	Name	Designation / Agency / Village	Email / Telephone	Signature
1	K. Suresh.	Gramani: ladhari	0776016781	
2	A. Anusind	Gr. N.	0751368551	
3	A. Trinuvand	De Sociat Service	0756976590	
4	N. Balakrishni	CEO Onthachimadam North	0781525877	
5	K. Nirupama	CEO, Onthachimadam South	0752211543	
6	M. Nirajh.	Technical Asst. Officer	0752375544	
7	R. mathivathani	Kalikoil Road Onthachimadam	0764316802	
8	P. mansulathevi	Kalikoil Road Onthachimadam	0767513265	
9	T. Srinthuja	Kalikoil Road Onthachimadam	0766893960	
10	K. Thavamani (Ramani)			
11	Y. Peshani	20th Hargy Scheme Onthachimadam		
12	S. Thivethkumar	Kali Kovil Road, Onthachimadam	0756259920	
13	T. V. S.		0777596736	
14	G. Ramanan	Kavalur Road Onthachimadam	0792161187	
15				

Appendix 12: Minutes of Public Consultation held at Dambulla

Component	Dates, Locations and Target Groups	Feedback Received
Social Protection: Elder care	Date: 30.03.2026 Venue: Office of the Elder Care Centre Location: Dambulla Target Groups: Participants represented the Elderly men and women, Female heads of households, Single parent households, Manager of Dambulla Elder Care Centre, Key officers of Federation of Elders' Societies, Pensioners' Society, Disabled Peoples' Society, Self-employed persons, People receiving Aswesuma assistance who are local residents living in the neighbourhood of the proposed site for the Elders' Care Facility. 8 participants comprised of 6 females and 2 males participated Officers of the Divisional Secretariat including the Samurdhi Development Officer, and the Elders Officer. Method: Focus Group Discussion	Existing System: Common system is family-based care. Most elders live in their houses with children. There are aged people living alone. One participant stated her husband, retired public servant, entered monkhood. Grievances: Though not openly discussed, there are elderly people who complain confidentially that they are not well looked after and do not seek assistance because they do not want to cause shame on their children. Property division, transfer of ownership is a root cause. Good to have a mechanism to discuss and solve problems. 2009 Act and amendment 2011 should be studied and appropriately updated. Impacts of Economic Hardships: Most people are affected by economic crisis. People cut down expenses. Pensioners are cushioned by the pension. Institutional Care: There are elders' homes. The most active one is Dambulla Elders' Home. Financially stable, Transparent and accountable, and therefore trusted. Pensions are credited to an account and used for their care. FD has a balance of 10 Mn. Though it is called daycare, it is a residential facility with 48 elderly residents. One elderly couple living here is segregated due to the policy. Foreigners and donors' support. During Covid-19, Gimanhala owner (Secretary of Elders' Home) donated all meals. Visitors come with kids but no space for children. Recommendations for Design: 2 or 3 floors with paved access (enabling walking inside), rooms separated by half-walls instead of one hall with beds, small rooms with some space to engage in drawing, sewing, etc.), some room should be spacious enough for old couples, large space for meetings, competitions, activities, capacity building programmes etc. (this space must be open for the people with disabilities. 773 members but no meeting place); a room to store musical equipment etc.; library; rest room for visitors including for children; spacious toilets; toilets and ramps with sensors (there are deaf and blind aged people and many elderly people loose vision, hearing abilities and memory as they grow older); Solar panels; Vegetable plots. Add a stall in front facing A9 Road for inmates to sell their products and ayurvedic herbal drinks. Planning to open up the perimeter wall to construct a separate entrance from the main road to the proposed centre. The entire facility will be fenced with an exit to the existing elders' home. Site Location: Central location. Surrounding villages are: Yapagama, Athuparagama, Pohoranweva, Pahalawevea. Site is accessible from A9. Already foreigners and well-wishers visit the place and offer donations. Potential to introduce functional linkages with the existing elders' home. Beneficiaries: Include all groups, including PWDs

		Fee for Service: Basically, as a free service especially for the poor but let there be donations and charges from the people who can afford it. Management: Dambulla model is good. Board consisting of government officers and Chamber of Commerce. There is government supervision/responsibility and private sector participation in management. During Covid-19 period, the Dambulla Chamber of Commerce donated all meals. The chairman is a board member.
--	--	---

Appendix 12-A: List of Participants at the Public Consultation, Dambulla

SRI: Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Sector Development Program

Public / Stakeholder Consultation

Venue: Dambulla Date: 30-Mar-2026 Time: 11:00AM

No.	Name	Designation / Agency / Village	Email / Telephone	Signature
1	K. M. ඩොනමන්	ප්‍රධාන, දඹුල්ල	0728935250	
2	T.D. ප්‍රේමානන්ද කුමාර	02 වැනි ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී පක්ෂය	0777748423 8155119650	
3	G. C. මල්කුණ	සමස්ත ජනතා මන්දිරය	0777786429 1986521022304	
4	මුහුදුසා මාවත	බුද්ධාගම ප්‍රවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය	0766316696	
5	P. M. M. රාමෝස	දඹුල්ල නගරය - දඹුල්ල	0711655755	
6	P. D. S. කාමරේ	සර්වකාන්ත, පුරාණ (6000) ප්‍රදේශ	0711401719	
7	D. R. J. B. ලියනගම	13, මල්වතු, දඹුල්ල	0770324386	
8	සුමන ද සිල්වා	සුමන සමාජ සේවා කථන	0770868501	
9	M. A. විජිත	හරිත - දඹුල්ල	0706766201	
10	කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ආරච්ඡි	ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී පක්ෂය	0770370979	
11	J. M. S. බ්‍රහ්ම	ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී පක්ෂය	0771899948	
12				
13				
14				
15				

Appendix 13: Minutes of Public Consultation held at Diyagama, Kegalle

Component	Dates, Locations and Target Groups	Feedback Received
Social Protection: Elderly Care	Date: 27.03.2026 Venue: Sri Lankaramaya hall, Diyagama, Hiriwadunna. Target Groups: Participants represented the Elderly men and women, Female heads of households, Single parent households, Elders' Society key officers, People receiving Aswesuma assistance, People living below poverty line who are local residents living in the neighbourhood of the proposed site for the Elders' Care Facility 28 females and 4 males from the neighbourhood participated Technical Officer, District Elder rights Officer of the Divisional Secretariat including the Grama Niladhari, and the DS Elder rights Officer. Method: Focus Group Discussions	Existing system: Mainly family-based care. Many participants claimed they have a separate room in house. There are 6 elderly care centres in the district. Each has a management committee. Problems/Needs: District has the highest percentage of elders. The demand for elder care is increasing. Felt need. Some elders go away because of family disputes and go back after some days. A daycare facility like the one proposed is therefore welcome. There are 356 households (38 female-headed) in the GND. Private wells and NWSDB connections. Service must be accessible to all different groups of aged people Impacts from economic hardships: Generally, people are educated, employed in the public and private sectors. There are several elders who were government servants. Livelihoods: 2 participants stated they are engaged in cattle farming. Another two participants stated they are selling cooked food (sweets short-eats). Many grandparents look after their grandchildren. Almost all of women engage themselves in domestic work. Suggestions for Design: Existing Vihara Mawatha (temple road) is 15' feet wide at the entrance and at the end joining the temple compound. It was recently concreted by the PS. If widening is prepared villagers are willing to donate land by the approach road. There are only 2 houses (1 existing and 1 starting) and 1 paddy land in the immediate neighbourhood. The existing school buildings may be rehabilitated to support EDCC activities. Good to rehabilitate at least one building and establish a school or a training centre. Children playground (cricket pitch, volleyball court, 'elle' traditional bat and ball game) on this land, and village youth organize competitions and events. The elder centre may be built on the upper section, and leave the playground out. Elders enjoy seeing children play. Provide access next to the play area. Expand the existing temple sermon hall so the social/cultural events of the EDCC can be conducted there. No need to construct a shrine room because the temple is nearby. Gender segregated rooms and toilets but with common areas for both men and women. There are functioning toilets constructed for the school which can be made part of the design. Include a security guardroom for night security. Managing the facility: Society for Elders should be represented in the Board of Management. It should not be fully private or fully government. Grievances: Current practice is to inform the GN, DS. Elder Rights Officers are also contacted. No major

		problems during construction. However, preschool at the temple is a concern. No night work. Good to have a mechanism to solve construction-related problems immediately.
--	--	--

Appendix 13-A: List of Participants at Diyagama Public Consultation

(2)

SRI: Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Sector Development Program

Public / Stakeholder Consultation

Venue: Diyagama, Kegalle.
කොට්ඨාසය

Date: 27 March 2026
දිනය

Time: 10:30 AM.
වේලාව

No.	Name	Designation / Agency / Village	Email / Telephone	Signature
1	S.A.C.R. Bandara	Grama Niladhari - Diyagama	077-2066677	<u>සආරා</u>
2	සමන්ත රත්න	දිගම - නිරිතපුර	072 6644756	<u>රත්න</u>
3	සමසිරි ප්‍රසාද	කොළඹ 05, දිගම	0717362220	<u>සමසිරි</u>
4	P.M. පරමසිරි	කොළඹ 05 - දිගම - නිරිතපුර	070 5114797	<u>පරමසිරි</u>
5	S. ඩී. ආලෝක	14, දිගම, නිරිතපුර	0772555196	<u>ආලෝක</u>
6	P. සමසිරි රත්න	J80/4, දිගම, නිරිතපුර	0774373080	<u>සමසිරි</u>
7	H.P. සමසිරි	5/26/1, දිගම, නිරිතපුර	0354369493	<u>සමසිරි</u>
8	H.V. සමසිරි	දිගම, නිරිතපුර	0770841226	<u>සමසිරි</u>
9	R.P. සමසිරි	J/33 දිගම - නිරිතපුර	0715103705	<u>සමසිරි</u>
10	M.H.R. සමසිරි	C7 දිගම - නිරිතපුර	076-6140223	<u>සමසිරි</u>
11	සමසිරි ආලෝක	දිගම - නිරිතපුර	0777546169	<u>සමසිරි</u>
12	H.V. සමසිරි	දිගම - නිරිතපුර	071-7391847	<u>සමසිරි</u>
13	H.V. සමසිරි	දිගම - නිරිතපුර	2263172	<u>සමසිරි</u>
14	සමසිරි ආලෝක	දිගම - නිරිතපුර	076 2127265	<u>සමසිරි</u>
15	M. සමසිරි	දිගම, නිරිතපුර	071 3044731	<u>සමසිරි</u>

Appendix 14: Minutes of Stakeholder Consultations at Kandawalai Divisional Secretariat

Component	Dates, Locations and Target Groups	Feedback Received
Social Protection: Elder Care, Inclusive Livelihoods	Date: 19.03.2026 Venue: Office of the Divisional Secretariat Location: Kandawalai Target Group: DS, and relevant Key officials of divisional administration Method: Key informant interviews/ Discussion	<u>Land Ownership:</u> An extent of about 0.5 acres of State land is proposed to be allocated. Part of a bounded property. 'Government. land', 'DS land' and 'State land' are similar in meaning but State land is the correct term. DS initiated action to obtain approval (divisional and district land use planning committees) to formally allocate the land for the project. Request for transfer of ownership must come from the ministry through the Ministry of Land. Additional 0.25 acres could be provided if the design includes the suggested items. <u>Access:</u> Access to the property available through the main road and connected by-road. Locational advantages include: connections to Mullaitivu, Mannar, Kilinochchi and Poonerini; an already developing service area where demand for land is very high; existing Ayurveda hospital being further developed (potential functional linkages with the proposed project). Paranthan Chemicals has been redesigned to ensure zero pollution. 137 acres have been allocated for an industrial zone (BOI). <u>Urban Planning:</u> Urban Development Authority has been directed to ensure that public needs are reflected in planning for urban development. About 800,000 families in Kilinochchi are without documents to prove ownership to land they are in occupation. President directed to give land ownership rights to those who can prove uninterrupted occupation over 20 years to solve the problem. <u>Impact of Ditwah:</u> 5,000 families and 75% of the area were affected by Ditwah. Government paid each affected family Rs. 500,000 to rebuild houses. 4,100 families collected house cleaning allowance. 5,030 students were paid an allowance of Rs. 15,000 each to buy books. <u>Existing System:</u> Many elders stay with their children. Some people who migrated send money to individuals and organizations. There are many grandparents who live alone. Both in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu there are many elders who depend on the government for sustenance. Elders without any support are sent to Kaithady elders' home, Jaffna. <u>Problems:</u> A main issue is many children migrated during the conflict leaving the parents behind. Some families lost their children and husband in the conflict. Migrated children send money to individuals and organizations to look after parents but no satisfactory services are provided. Management of these practices is a problem for the DS. <u>Inputs for Design:</u> <i>For physical design</i>, create outdoor space for free-standing shrine room for Hindus, a prayer room for Christians (5 to 10 perches), and vegetable plots and flower beds for the elderly people to engage themselves in. A children's park may also be included because visitors come with children. Sometimes elders are accompanied by children. Walking path may also be created. Waste disposal cannot be on site. There is a waste recycle plant near Elephant Pass; Pradeshiya Saba offer Gully Bowser service for Rs. 3,000 a trip. During Ditwah time Rs. 83,000 were paid to Jaffna Municipal Council for waste disposal. Not a single model for the entire country but several models that fits specific local conditions and cultures. <i>For management design</i>, Public-private partnership should be the model. A proper management system needs to be created. Health and other stakeholders should involve themselves in monitoring elder care centres. There are some people who are willing to pay for service.

		Diaspora will also contribute. This is dependent on providing good caring service, and transparency in financial management. There is an elder care facility in Kaithady, Jaffna, run by the Social Services Department. Regional elder care centre establishment here fulfills a critical need especially in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts in the Northern Province that were affected by the prolonged conflict. <u>Grievance Management:</u> People go to the Grama Niladhari (GN) to report problems. There is an elders' society. They meet in the evenings and problems and concerns are informed to the DS. People and government officers have knowledge and experience in working with NGOs and INGOs. Therefore, GRM with civil society participation built in may be designed.
--	--	--

Appendix 14-A: List of Participants at Stakeholder Consultation, Kandawalai

அரசிய அபிவிருத்தி வங்கியின் நிதி ஒதுக்கீட்டின் கீழ் கிளிநொச்சி மாவட்டத்தின் கண்டாவளைப் பிரதேச செயலகத்தின் குழுவும் கிராம அலுவலர் பிரிவில் அமைக்கப்படவுள்ள முதியோர் பகல் பராமரிப்பு நிலையம் தொடர்பான கலந்துரையாடல்

பிரதேச செயலகம் -கண்டாவளை Kandawalai DS
திகதி -19.03.2026

இல	பெயர்	பதவி	இடம்	தொலைபேசி இல	கையொப்பம்
1	T. Prunthakaran	D/S	D/S Kandawalai	0777862056	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Buddhika De Silva	Env. Safeguard Consultant, ADB		0790868501	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Ganesh Wickramasinghe	Social Safeguard Consultant - ADB		0763503235	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	S. K. Jayarajan	Do	Divisional Secretariat, Kandawalai	077835329	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	K. Darmila	De [Elders]	Divisional Secretariat	0766057445	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	S. p. Amalambis	DDP	D. S. Office, Kandawalai	0778889367	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Mrs. E. C. Thilippan	Lupo	D. S. Office, Kandawalai	0777789105	<i>[Signature]</i>
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					



Appendix 15: Minutes of Stakeholder Consultations at Puthukudyirippu Divisional Secretariat

Component	Dates, Locations and Target Groups	Feedback Received
Social Protection: Elder Care	Date: 20.03.2026 Venue: Office of the Divisional Secretariat Location: Puthukudyirippu Target Group: Divisional Secretary, Key officials of divisional administration relevant to elder rights and social protection Method: Key informant interviews/ Discussion	<u>Land Ownership:</u> An extent of about 0.5 acres is proposed to be allocated from State land containing an extent 2 acres in Mul 36 (Puthukudyirippu East) GND. More land can be allocated from the adjoining block, if the design requires so. Neighbourhood of government service offices. This is a bare land although there are some unused structures (2 unused wells built by the government, used until NWSDB provided piped water connections, and a small room for 3-wheel association, water tower, damaged tap stand, halfway stopped construction for Hidramani garment sales outlet of the factory 2 km away), on the larger land lot. No risk of flooding. Access to the property is available from all directions (Jaffna, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Madu, and Batticaloa) through the main road network. Direct access from the main road can be provided. DS requested the extent of land required for the project approval decision to arrange for survey plan. In the meantime, the identified land can be allocated and reserved through the divisional and district land use planning process. Upon approval, the land is considered as being officially allocated for the purposes of the proposed use. If the project is approved for funding, and if ADB procedures require deed of transfer, the Survey Department will be requested by the DS to survey the land and block it out and prepare a plan to facilitate the process of land transfer to the project executing agency. Until then the identified land will not be allocated for any other use. Clearly identified implementing agency is essential for the land ownership transfer to be initiated. 'Government land', 'DS land', 'State land' refer to the same thing, the latter is the official term while other terms are in popular usage. Government gives annual permits, leases and grants to users of State land for development keeping the ownership with the State. Title deeds after holding a "land Kachcheri". Only private lands are registered in the Land Registry Office. DS exercises authority delegated by the Land Commissioner General for the administration and management of State land. If deviations occur, LCG can overrule the DS' decisions. In Mullaitivu district 99% of land is State land, compared to 90% of private land in Jaffna district. This is due to loss of title deeds during the prolonged conflict, relocation, in-migration, encroachment/squatting. The Presidential Mobile Service cleared the issue of "unsettled land" by issuing a directive to give title deeds to those who can prove uninterrupted occupation of State land over a period of 20 years or more. This is greatly appreciated by people for it solves decades long burning issue. <u>Existing System:</u> Mainly family based. One residential elder care facility in Kaithady, Jaffna, for the entire Northern Province. Old people in critical need are sent to this centre. There are several institutions and community-based organizations that help elders. Migrated children send money to individual caretakers and CBOs to support their parents. However, only some CBOs/NGOs are registered under the Voluntary Organizations Act. The registration permits supervision and monitoring by the DS and the Department of Social Service. They conduct business independently. If and when DS receives public complaints, the DS intervenes. There is a safe home for victimized women at Vattavahal. Domestic violence is a problem. There is also a care centre for the deaf and blind in Jaffna.

		<u>Problems:</u> High incidence of female-headed households in Mullaitivu district. 50% of households are Aswesuma beneficiaries. Elders face pathetic problems and there are cases of neglect. Many elders have no one to take care of them. Children have migrated. Family members died during the conflict. Wage labour in agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. The community consists of relocated people. They do not have land. The area beyond the property is used largely for residential and agricultural purposes. <u>Inputs for Design:</u> <i>For physical design</i>, residential is better but short stay or a few weeks. The neighbourhood consists of government offices. It is good elder care centre is included in such a neighbourhood. It is flat land where there is no risk of flooding. Solar panel may be fixed as there is plenty of sunshine. As noted, there are many female-headed households. Security guard room needed. <i>For management design</i>, the area is generally poor. Fee levying is acceptable because some people can afford it, especially those receiving remittances from abroad, but for the poor and vulnerable the service must be free so that they are not excluded. CBO participation in management is welcome but the responsibility must be with the government. Community monitoring is welcome. Diaspora support will flow in once the facility is in place and well managed in terms of financial management and caring for elders. There will be a need for voluntary service from the community even though the elder centre is a government concern. For both these reasons, community participation and role in monitoring day to day management will be appreciated. <u>Grievance Management:</u> Village level, divisional level and district level committees would be sufficient. CBO participation in the village and divisional levels can be ensured with representatives, including women representatives. People contact GN and DS for matters connected with elder care, social assistance, land etc. People contact the subject matter officers at the village level. However, there are no major problems with construction work. Contractor should appoint an officer to attend to grievances. DS is willing to play a voluntary role and facilitate participation of relevant officers to work with community to resolve any problems that may crop up during and after construction.
--	--	--

Appendix 15-A: List of Participants at Stakeholder Consultation, Puthukudyirippu DS Division

SRI: Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Sector Development Program

Public / Stakeholder Consultation

Venue: Divisional Secretariat, Pudukkudiyappu Date: 20/03/2026 Time: 12:30 p.m.

No.	Name	Designation / Agency / Village	Email / Telephone	Signature
1	R. Vijayakumar	Divisional Secretary	0778317443	
2	S. Joyanandan	ERPO, District Secretariat, Mullaivan	0778317443 0778317443	
3	G. Krishnaveney	DO, Divisional Secretariat Pudukkudiyappu	0776113029	
4	A. Sanjithan	GS, Divisional Secretariat Pudukkudiyappu	0766363243	
5	Buddhika De Silva	EW Safeguards Consultant, ADB	0770868501	
6	Anande Dassanayake	TA Consultant ADB, Social Safeguards	0772585692	
7	Gamini Wickramasirige	ADB Social Safeguards Consultant	076303235	
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

[illegible]

Appendix 16: Minutes of Stakeholder Consultations held at Manmunai South & Eruvil Patthu Divisional Secretariat

Component	Dates, Locations and Target Groups	Feedback Received
Social Protection: Elderly Care 	Date: 10.04.2026 Venue: Conference Room of the Divisional Secretariat Location: Kalawanchikudy Target Group: Relevant Key officials of divisional administration Method: Key informant interviews/ Discussion	<u>Land Ownership:</u> State land. Two sites are available, one 63 perches, and one 100 perches. Site 2 is more spacious. Also, there is a third site which can be allocated in the near future for related activities. There is a dispute on this third land lot. The district court judgment was in favour of the State but the claimant appealed. <u>Existing System:</u> Mainly family based. Institutionally, there are 4 male elders' homes. For female elders, there is one (Women-in-Need Organization) but it is a fee-levying and private organization where the staying period is 2 weeks maximum. No safe centre for women in EP. There is an elder care facility in Kathankudy where inmates are accommodated for 2 years or more. Family-based elder care is the common practice but family economies are in crises. Therefore, elders as well as families are constrained, and cut down expenses. Recently, a 58-year-old, sickly person who is unable to work complained to the DS that children do not like to keep him at home, and requested an allowance. But DS is unable to provide elderly assistance because of age limit. <u>Aswesuma:</u> DS is implementing an economic empowerment programme focused on Aswesuma recipients. This is a government programme. 5 persons from each 32 GNDs were selected randomly. Encouraging results. 110 out of 160 persons who were exposed to the programme have already emerged out of Aswesuma; 5 are unlikely; others are making progress. The proposed ADB project will succeed in Kalawanchikudy. <u>Inputs for Design:</u> Residential plus short stay plus day care is an appropriate model. Needs a counseling room (social psychological support as well as legal advice). Consider installing solar panels to take advantage of sunlight. Though both sites are equally suitable for the EDCC, the land near the beach allows for outdoor activities and social interaction at the beach which is

	developed as a park. An 8-walk structure has been constructed here enabling health walk. <i>For Management Design:</i> Public-private partnership with primary responsibility resting on the government. Paid plus government (No fees charged so that poor people can access service), an expense-sharing system. There are active CBOs such as the youth society. They may be involved in the day-to-day management of the EDCC. <u>Grievance Management:</u> DS currently provides case management service focused on elders who are not being taken care of by family. Active village associations should be involved in the day to day running of the centre including grievance management during construction. For a project-specific GRM, the DS would volunteer and facilitate participation of other officers.
---	---

Appendix 16-A: List of Participants at Stakeholder Consultation, Manmunai South & Eruvil Patthu Divisional Secretariat

SRI: Promoting Resilience and Opportunity for Inclusive Recovery Sector Development Program

Public / Stakeholder Consultation

Venue: Kalawanchikudy DS Conference Room Date: 10.04.2026 Time: 9.30 a.m.

No.	Name	Designation / Agency / Village	Email / Telephone	Signature
1	U. Uthayashri, Hon	DP	uthayashri.hon@gmail.com	
2	Mr. S. Prabhakaran	ADP, DS MB REP	prabha178@gmail.com	
3	Mr. M. Nirajb	Technical Asst. Officer	mnirajb2008@yahoo.com	
4	Mr. A. Thiruvazh	DO, Social Service	athiruvazh1984@gmail.com	
5	Mrs. V. Thushiyath	ERPA, District Secretary, BT	Vthushiyath@gmail.com	
6	Mrs. V. Pathmini	ERPA, Manmunai South Eruvil Patthu	sumitha14590@gmail.com	
7	S. Sathya Gopi	ADP/DS-MREP	sathysathya1985@gmail.com	
8	Mrs. S. Thangalin	Land officer, MB REP, Kalawanchikudy	0779784420	
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

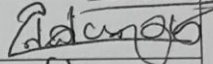
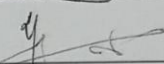
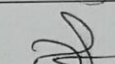
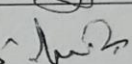
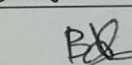
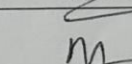
Appendix 17: Stakeholder Consultation at Dambulla

Component	Dates, Locations and Target Groups	Feedback Received
Social Protection: Elder Care  	Date: 30.03.2026 Venue: Office of the Divisional Secretariat Location: Dambulla Target Group: Key officials of divisional administration Method: Key informant interviews/ Discussion Date: 20/06.2026 Venue: Elderly care Centre Office, Dambulla Target Group: Key officials of divisional administration Method: Key informant interviews/ Discussion <i>(This was conducted during FFM)</i>	Land Ownership: An extent of about 40 perches is available within State land of 1 acre 30.68 perches in extent. Bounded property. Not affected by Ditwah. Access to the property available as there is an elders' home on this land. DS requested information on the extent of land required for the project to arrange for survey plan. The land is within the municipal area. If the land is to be transferred to the project executing agency the request must come from the ministry through the Ministry of Land. Existing System: Several institutions and community-based organizations. Dambulla Rangiri Elders' Home is registered as a citizens' social service organization. The Board of Management consists of Chairman (DS), Secretary, Treasurer (Civil Society), 2 co-secretaries (Elder Rights Promotion Officer and Samurdhi Development Officer). Paid employees include an OIC and two assistants (1 male and 1 female). It has separate sections for males and females. Government provides cash assistance of Rs. 40/day per inmate. Problems: Neglect of aged people not uncommon. Elders face pathetic problems and there are cases of neglect. Only a few people access formal system to intervene. Inputs for Design: <i>For physical design</i>, separate access directly to the facility from the main road (A9). Public trust is ensured with State involvement. Partnership is feasible. The proposed centre can be functionally linked with the existing facility while retaining independence. Should not be for everyday use but temporarily for a few days. Not a single model for the entire country but several models that fits specific local conditions. Best to include shrine room/prayer room outside the main structure although religious tours to the nearby Dambulla temple can be

		organized. No onsite waste disposal structures needed because DMC offers the service. At least 2 floors, if not 3. The top floor for staff quarters and renting out. Gender segregated toilets, floors or rooms. Access through paved access with rough floor instead of stairs and lift. Provide handicapped people friendly features including safety features (lights, sensors, security cameras, hand rails etc.) Security guard room needed. <i>For management design</i>, the present management model adopted for the elder home may be considered for adaptation with a few additional members: Base Hospital Superintendent, MOH, Mayor, HQI (Police) and Federation of Elder Societies. Register the new centre as a charitable organization, and proceed within public-civil society partnership framework where the responsibility lies with the government but the management is relatively independent. Fee levying is acceptable but for the poor and vulnerable the service must be free so that they are not excluded. Grievance Management: Generally people contact GN. For matters related to elder care and Aswesuma, people contact the subject matter officer. All three officers and the agricultural assistant have shared office space in the village. If another mechanism is required, this is welcome. Construction activities must be sensitive to the concerns of the inmates of the elder home next door. Especially, no night work.
--	--	--

Appendix 17-A: List of Participants at Stakeholder Consultation at Dambulla Divisional Secretariat

පැමිණීමේ නාම ලේඛනය 2026.03.30 (වැඩිහිටි දිවා සුරුකුම් මධ්‍යස්ථානය ඉදිකිරීම)

අනු අංකය	නම	තනතුර	දු.අංකය	අත්සන
01	එන්.එම්. ලේඛනකර	ප්‍ර.ලේකම්	0702690042	
02	K.M.P.M. ආචාර්ය	ප. අ. ප්‍ර.	0714601380	
03	එම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ආචාර්ය	කර්මාන්ත අධ්‍යක්ෂ	077/6671170	
04	S.M.S. Suman	ස. අ. ප්‍ර.	0771599048	
05	K.R.D. U. ආචාර්ය	වැඩිහිටි මධ්‍යස්ථානය	0770870979	
06	Gamini Wickramasinghe	AIDB	046350323	
07	Buddhika DeSilva	AIDB	0770868501	
08	Anura Dassanayake	AIDB	0777585162	

Appendix 17-B: Stakeholder Consultation During FMM Visit to Dambulla Site, 20.05.2026

අමතක වන්නාය (2026/05/20)					
අංක	නම	විස්තරය	දුරකථන අංකය	පදනම	අත්සන
1	Buddhika De Silva	ADB TA Consultant	0770868501	TA Consultant	B.D.
2	Geminini Wickramasinghe	ADB	0763232235	TA Consultant	ms
3	Henra Lee B. Amisegade	ADB HQ		safeguards	
4	P.G. S. Lakmali	Divisional Secretariate Office, Dambulla	070-45 46381	DO (Environment)	
5	J.N.S. Rathnayake	D.S. office Dambulla	0771599948	S.S.O.	
6	W.K. Windy, Lakmini	D.S. office Dambulla	071-9683891	Technical Assistant	
7	A. Eruvumana	Tech Const ADB	0876917500	Civil Eng	
8	RANMADA SUSUN	ADB		1000	
9	Ananda Dassanayake	ADB	077758692		
10	K.K. Samaratunga		071-3218781	Archit./ADB	
11	W.L.I. Liyanage	Officer in charge, Dambulla home for the elders	0766316696	Officer in charge	
12	H.M.S.M. Herath	Dambulla home for the elders	070-2616007	Teacher	
13	S.G.I. Luberasinga	Assistant officer in charge, Dambulla home for the elders	074-1058947	Assistant officer in charge	

Appendix 18: Minutes of Stakeholder Consultation at Kegalle Divisional Secretariat

Component	Dates, Locations and Target Groups	Feedback Received
Social Protection: Elder Care	Date: 27.03.2026 Venues: Office of the Government Agent, District Secretariat, Kegalle; Office of the Additional Government Agent (Land), District Secretariat, Office of the Divisional Secretary, Divisional Secretariat Location: Kegalle Target Group: Relevant Key officials of divisional administration Method: Key informant interviews/ Discussion Date: 19.06.2026 Venue: Proposed site Location: Diyagama Target Group: Key officials of the district and divisional secretariats Method: Key informant interviews/ Discussion <i>(This was conducted during FFM)</i>  	Land Ownership: Temple land vested in State for the purpose of a school, per Vesting Order 2111 dated 21.11.1962, issued under Section 04 of the Assisted Schools and Training Colleges (Supplementary) Act, No. 8 of 1961. The school (Diyagama Kanishta Vidyalaya) ceased to function in 1996. In 2025, the Secretary/Education, as the custodian of the said land, informed the Divisional Secretary to keep landownership under the DS and use it for a public purpose. The land is called Thalabatuwavehena and extends over 2 acres and 19 perches (Survey Plan 1464 dated 19.02.1978). Major portion is available for the project. Owner (Kandy Gangarama Raja Maha Viharaya) has signed an affidavit dated 13.02.2026 consenting to use the property for an elder daycare centre or a relocation site to settle Ditwah-displaced people in Kegalle. Property is bounded by live fence. Officers requested information on the extent of land required to arrange for land survey and lan preparation. Legal clearance will be sought from the relevant ministry for allocation and transfer land. Access to the site is through a concrete road originating from the main road to Sri Lankarama Temple which is beyond the site. At the two ends of the road are about 15' wide although the carriageway is 8' wide. The road is maintained by the Pradeshiya Sabha. This can be improved through other ongoing development projects, if the elders centre is to be established. The main road connects Karandupana Junction (on A1 route) and Rambukkana. This area is generally better off. There are active CBOs, including pensioners' society. Existing System: Family based elderly care is dominant. They play a role in taking care of grandsons and granddaughters at home. There are six elderly homes in the district. There are elders who approach the DS seeking solutions to their issues. DS carries out 'case management system' to address elders' problems. Elders face pathetic problems and there are cases of neglect. There is no safe place for women elders seeking care. Elder care is a critical need but not prioritized in public investment plans.

		Inputs for Design: <i>For physical design</i>, use the entire extent of land and build a unique elderly care centre for the entire district; provide space for walking paths, home-garden type agriculture, training facility for skills development in in elder care, festivals and community interactions. Not a single model for the entire country but several models that fits specific local conditions. <i>For management design</i>, Public-Private-Civil Society Partnership model with responsibility bourne by the State. Should include fee-levying and non-fee levying both, the latter to ensure access to service by the poor and vulnerable groups. Not sure if there are local models to build on. Grievance Management: Hybrid model is ok. There are active Elders' Societies. Generally, people contact the GN. For matters related to elder care and Aswesuma, people contact the subject matter officers. All three officers and the agricultural assistant have shared office space in the village. A mechanism to address construction-related problems is required, and this is welcome. However, handling family conflicts is a serious, sensitive and confidential matters which cannot be addressed by GRM.
--	--	--