



REDUCTION OF LANDSLIDE VULNERABILITY BY MITIGATION MEASURES PROJECT

Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan

Site No. 189
Unstable Rock fall /Landslide Location
At Thummodara – Puwakpitiya road

Colombo District

June 2025

Prepared for:



**ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT BANK**

Prepared by:



National Building Research Organisation
99/1, Jawatta Rd | Colombo 05

Tel: 011-2588946, 011-2503431, 0112-2500354

Table of Content

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Introduction..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Project Overview | 1 |
| 1.2 Intended users | 1 |
| 2. Description of the project..... | 1 |
| 2.1 Name of the project | 1 |
| 2.2 Location details..... | 1 |
| 2.3 Topography and Land Ownership | 2 |
| 2.4 Meteorology of the area (Padukka) | 3 |
| 3. Rock falls/ Landslides hazard incident details..... | 3 |
| 3.1 Account of incident | 3 |
| 3.2 Effects and consequences of Rock falls/ Landslides | 3 |
| 3.3 Description of any remedial measures already undertaken to reduce the potential risk..... | 3 |
| 3.4 Evacuations..... | 4 |
| 3.5 Resettlement (progress) | 4 |
| 4. Description of the area of the rock fall, areas adjacent to the rock fall and current level of risk..... | 4 |
| 4.1 Area of the rock falls / slope failures..... | 4 |
| 4.2 Areas adjacent to the land slide / slope failures..... | 4 |
| 4.3 Current level of risk..... | 5 |
| 5. Description of the works envisaged under the project..... | 5 |
| 6. Brief description on the surrounding environment with special reference to sensitive elements that may be affected by the project actions | 5 |
| 7. Identification of social and environmental impacts and risks related to the works | 6 |
| 7.1 Positive impacts..... | 6 |
| 7.2 Negative impacts | 7 |
| 7.2.1 Hydrological and water quality impacts..... | 7 |
| 7.2.1.1 Impacts of the drainage pattern of the area | 7 |
| 7.2.1.2 Water pollution and impacts on surface water quality | 7 |
| 7.2.1.4 Open defecation and waterborne infections | 7 |
| 7.2.1.5 Impacts on the downslope water users..... | 7 |
| 7.2.1.6 Impacts on groundwater table and groundwater quality | 8 |
| 7.2.1.7 Impacts on water or wetlands..... | 8 |
| 7.2.2 Environmental Impacts | 8 |
| 7.2.2.1 Noise and Vibration Impacts..... | 8 |
| 7.2.2.2 Air pollution impacts | 8 |
| 7.2.2.3 Solid Waste Disposal Issues | 8 |
| 7.2.2.4 Explosive hazards and hazardous materials..... | 9 |
| 7.2.3 Biological /Ecological Impacts | 9 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 7.2.3.1 Effects of Important Wildlife Habitats..... | 9 |
| 7.2.3.2 Effects on Fauna & Flora..... | 9 |
| 7.2.4 Social and Economic Impacts | 9 |
| 7.2.4.1 Impacts on agriculture within the area to be remedied/ immediately to the site..... | 9 |
| 7.2.4.2 Cracks in the road/houses/shops due to vibration and blasting impacts | 9 |
| 7.2.4.3 Loosing access to land and future development activities | 9 |
| 7.2.4.4 Impacts on livelihood/ business and income activities | 9 |
| 7.2.4.5 Impacts on service provision (water supply, sewage, electricity)..... | 9 |
| 7.2.4.6 Effect due to loss of infrastructure and safety..... | 10 |
| 7.2.4.7 Work camps and lay-down site requirements | 10 |
| 7.2.4.8 Relations between workers and people living in the vicinity of the site and possibility of disputes..... | 10 |
| 7.2.4.9 Workers safety during construction | 10 |
| 7.2.4.10 Safety to the public from construction activities: High risk for commuters/tourists | 10 |
| 7.2.4.11 Impacts on transport infrastructure (especially temporary loss of road, risks of traffic congestion) | 10 |
| 7.2.4.13 Need for people to enter or cross the site..... | 11 |
| 8. Site Specific Risk Analysis..... | 11 |
| 9. Significant Environmental and Social Impacts..... | 11 |
| 9.1 Priority Health and Safety Issues. Specific H&S concerns that require measures that go beyond the standard contractual requirements for contractors..... | 11 |
| 9.2 Child labour & forced labour..... | 12 |
| 10. Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP)..... | 12 |
| 10.1 Resettlement action plan..... | 12 |
| 10.2Evacuation of people | 12 |
| 10.3Procedure for removal of damaged structures, facilities infrastructure (consent from owners to remove the articles) | 12 |
| 10.4 Requirement for compensation for loss of property /uses due to project actions..... | 12 |
| 10.5 Public awareness and education- needed for following areas | 12 |
| 10.6 Design based Environmental/ Social Management considerations | 12 |
| 10.7 Mitigation of impacts during the construction phase..... | 13 |
| 10.7.1Construction contractors' requirement to comply with environmental and social management during the construction phase | 13 |
| 10.7.2 Site Specific mitigation | 15 |
| 10.7.3 Monitoring requirements specific to the site..... | 17 |
| 11. Labour management | 18 |
| 12. Preventive measures for COVID-19 that was issued by Sri Lankan national health authority (this is applicable if Notification on Covid -19 epidemic/ endemic is issued by Health Authorities Sri Lanka) | 18 |
| 13. Public and Stakeholder Consultations -the public consultations that have been and/or will be held.. | 19 |
| 13.1 Public Consultations | 19 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 13.2 Stakeholders involved in the consultations any recommendations or agreements reached in the consultations (Refer Annexure II) | 19 |
| 14. Clearances, no objection, consent, and approvals required for the implementation of the project | 19 |
| 14.1 Project implementation | 19 |
| 14.2 Approval from the state lands owners relevant to the project | 19 |
| 14.3 Consent/ no objection/ legally bound agreement from the private land ownerships | 20 |
| 15. Grievance redress mechanism for this site | 20 |
| 16. Information disclosure | 21 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|---|
| Figure 1: Road map showing the accessibility to the site | 2 |
| Figure 2: Google image of the proposed rock-fall/ landslide mitigation site, the surrounding environmental features and service infrastructure | 3 |
| Figure 3: Cross sections, land use and risk elements of the location | 4 |
| Figure 4a: Access to Sirisanda Uyana village | 6 |
| Figure 4b: Toe area close to the road (RHS) is covered with barriers by RDA | 6 |
| Figure 4c: Large rock deposits close to the road | 6 |
| Figure 4d: LHS of the road | 6 |
| Figure 4e: Nagalawatta ela flowing along the downstream (L3) | 6 |
| Figure 4f: Slope is covered by Tarpauline | 6 |

List of Tables

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1: Negative impacts and their level of significance | 7 |
| Table 2: Site specific risk analysis | 11 |
| Table 3: Design stage Environmental & Social considerations | 12 |
| Table 4: Contractor requirement to comply with ES & HS | 14 |
| Table 5: Site specific ES & HS mitigation measures | 15 |
| Table 6: Environmental and Social monitoring plan; construction phase | 18 |
| Table 7: Clearances, no objection, consent and approvals | 19 |
| Table 8: Tentative timeline for getting approvals | 20 |
| Table 9: Proposed scheme of information disclosure | 21 |
| Table 10: Level of information gathered through consulting institutions | 21 |

List of Annexes

| | |
|--|----|
| Annexure I: Images of the site condition and the consultation | i |
| Annexure II: Report on the Stakeholder Consultation: Colombo District | i |
| Annexure III: Proposed procedure for obtaining approvals from state land owners and environmental agencies | ii |
| Annexure IV: Study team | ii |
| Annexure: List of references | ii |

Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------|--|
| AIIB | Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank |
| CEA | Central Environmental Authority |
| DFC | Department of Forest Conservation |
| DS | Divisional Secretary |
| DWLC | Department of Wild Life Conservation |
| EH & S | Environmental Health & Social |
| E&SU of PMU | Environmental & Social Unit of Project Management Unit |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| SSE&SMP | Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| GN | Grama Niladhari |
| GOSL | Government of Sri Lanka |
| GSMB | Geological Surveys & Mines Bureau |
| NBRO | National Building Research Organisation |
| PRDA | Provincial Road Development Authority |
| RHS | Right Hand Side |
| LHS | Left Hand Side |

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The Government of Sri Lanka has received a loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for mitigating/rectifying unstable slopes in high-risk areas especially in 13 districts of 06 provinces of the country under the Reduction of Landslide Vulnerability by Mitigation Measures Project (RLVMMP). The project requires to be implemented in accordance with environmental and social safeguards and mandates of the AIIB and that of Sri Lanka. Considering the nature of project actions and its implementation, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared as required by the AIIB environmental and social safeguard policy.

The purpose of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is to provide a guide for the application of AIIB safeguards and national environmental and social mandates during the implementation of project actions. The project implementing agency (NBRO) is expected to ensure implementation of environmental and social management plans prepared under the ESMF during all phases of project implementation so that the impacts on the environment and community are minimal.

During the scoping exercise, it was revealed that the environmental & social setting and health & safety conditions are more sites specific, and require to be addressed specific to site conditions. Therefore, the ESMF has recommended site specific environmental and social assessments followed by Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (SSE&SMP) for each site. The SSE&SMP gives planning, design, construction and operation phase environmental, social, and health & safety management measures to be considered in the project Implementation.

This is the site-specific environmental and social management plan for **unstable rock fall /landslide locations at Thummodara – Puwakpitiya (B426) road** mitigation site. This plan has been prepared by an in-depth environmental and social assessment to:

- i. Identify sensitive environmental and social elements in the project influence area
- ii. Identify significant environmental and social impacts due to project actions
- iii. Propose mitigation measures
- iv. Decide appropriate environmental and social monitoring requirements specific to this project
- v. Study relevant environmental regulations and procedures to be followed during project implementation specific to the site

1.2 Intended users

The document provides an in-depth insight into site-specific environmental and social issues associated with the proposed project and the mitigation measures and intends to be used by the landslide mitigation design team, the PMU and the contractor in the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management component of the project. The SSE&SMP is published in on the project website (<https://rlvmmp.lk/>) and can be viewed by wide range of interested parties (public, stakeholder organizations) can be utilized by the contractors for the project and will form the basis of site-specific management plans that will be prepared by the contractors as part of their Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Action Plans (SSE-SMAP) prior to commencing works.

2. Description of the project

2.1 Name of the project

Rectification of Site No.189, Colombo District, for **unstable rock fall /landslide locations at Thummodara – Puwakpitiya (B426) road**

2.2 Location details

The proposed mitigation site falls under the 431F Weragolla GN division of Seethawaka DS division of Colombo District, Western Province.

GPS reference of the site: 6.918378° N and 80.187068° E

Nearest town and accessibility to the site

Puwakpitiya town is approximately 3 km from Mitigation area, situated at the Thummodara – Puwakpitiya road (B426) end. The site is accessible via the Thummodara - Padukka (B426) Road. (Ref. fig. 1)

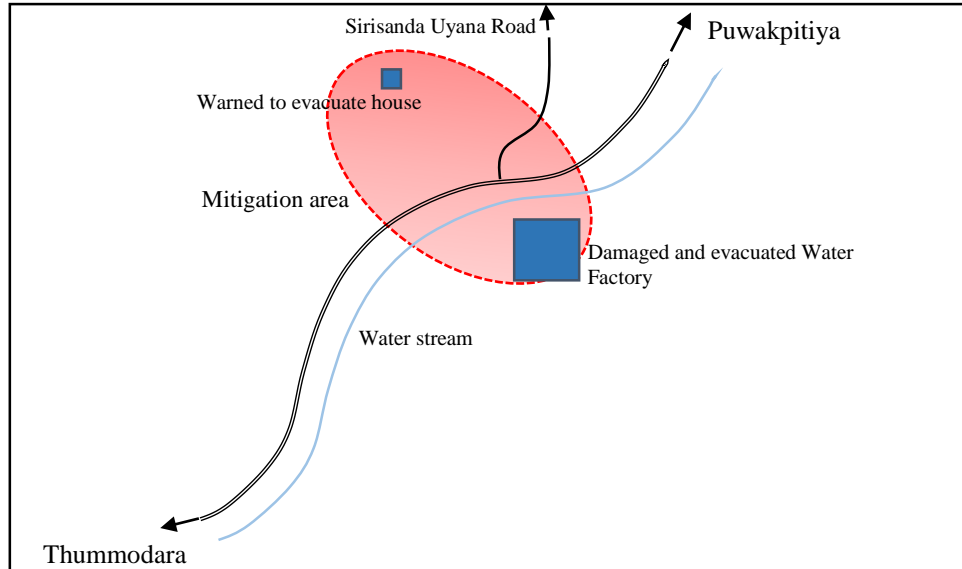


Figure 1: Road map showing the accessibility to the site

2.3 Topography and Land Ownership

The proposed mitigation site is located 8 km at the RHS of Thummodara – Puwakpitiya Road (B426). The area sits at an elevation of 103 m and selected mitigation area is 5560m². The rock fall and landslide-prone area lies on steep, sloping terrain, where the natural slope was cut to construct the road.

Location falls under private land ownership. The road reservation area is owned by the Road Development Authority. Refer figure 2; Google images of the proposed rock fall and landslide mitigation site, the surrounding environmental features and service infrastructure.



Figure 2: Google image of the proposed rock-fall/ landslide mitigation site, the surrounding environmental features and service infrastructure

2.4 Meteorology of the area (Padukka)

Annual average rainfall – 329.2mm
 Annual average temperature – 28.86°C
 (Source: <https://weatherandclimate.com/sri-lanka>)

3. Rock falls/ Landslides hazard incident details

3.1 Account of incident

The first landslide was occurred in May/June 2024. There have been multiple rock fall and slope failure incidents, temporary roadblocks Thummodara Puwakpitiya Road. Rocks and soil mass fall incidents have happened in location near bends on both sides of the road. When the rock falls happen, the bottled water manufacturing factory was damaged, the entire road is blocked and closed for entirely two days until remove them. During the incident, the fallen rock boulders and soil mass has obstructed the traffic fleet, tourism, and business activities of the area. (Refer to Fig 3: cross sections, land use and of the location).

3.2 Effects and consequences of Rock falls/ Landslides

No accidents or casualties were recorded due to the rock fall and slope falling incidents. Cracks on the road and road subsidence were observed as the physical damages to the road and bottled water manufacturing factory near to the road. Some small-scale landslides have occurred, with debris falling onto the road, creating hazards for travelers.

3.3 Description of any remedial measures already undertaken to reduce the potential risk

Relevant Government Authorities; such as RDA has implemented rock barriers, slope stabilization steel nets, and warning signs to reduce risks. Especially during heavy rains, and drivers are advised to exercise caution when traveling through this scenic yet hazardous route.

Accordingly, considering the risk situation and the emergency at the place, they have decided to mitigate these locations under the RLVMMMP project. The site investigation report has recommended long-term and short-term Rectification measures for the site to maintain slope stability and design for prevent rock falling.

3.4 Evacuations

The bottled water manufacturing factory adjacent to mitigation site was damaged and evacuated, and one house located close to mitigated area was informed to evacuate.

3.5 Resettlement (progress)

No resettlement or relocation is proposed for this site.

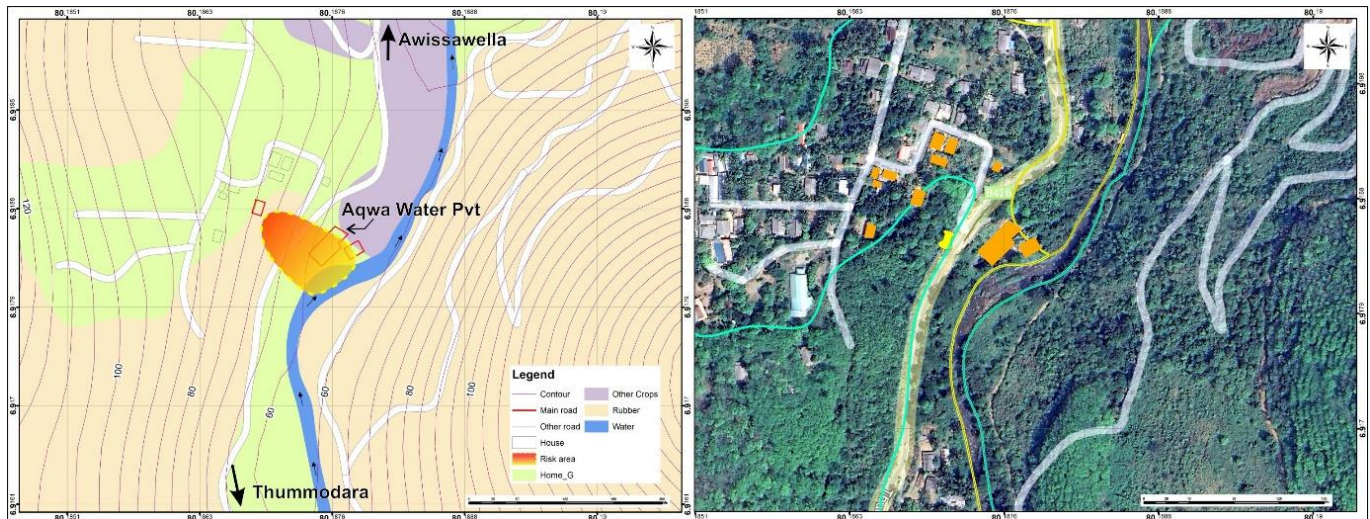


Figure 3: Cross sections, land use and risk elements of the location

4. Description of the area of the rock fall, areas adjacent to the rock fall and current level of risk

4.1 Area of the rock falls / slope failures

At present the failed slope on the upslope is exposed with impinging weak soils. One house is located at the risk area and the households were informed to evacuate. At the down slope a bottled water manufacturing factory is located. A road Sirisanda Uyana road village starts at the risk area.

According to the geological and morphological settings of the area, rock falls and debris flows are common in this part of the road at any time. According to the field examinations, the geologists stated the following observations and recommendations to the mitigation location.

Downslope of the mitigation site has eroded near to the road shoulder due to uncontrolled surface runoff and small subsidence can be observed at the road edge. As an immediate measure, application of a curb drain at road shoulder to divert the rain runoff was recommended. Covering using Tarpaulin to prevent the erosion and 2m high gabion wall (40m long) are recommended as long-term measures.

4.2 Areas adjacent to the land slide / slope failures

The areas adjacent to the land slide / slope failures are covered with vegetation and one house is located close to the mitigation site. Nagalawatta ela flows at the downslope to the RHS of the mitigation area. Both local and foreign tourists visit famous places through road to Ranmudu Ella, Kumari Ella and Seethawaka Botanical Garden are the most popular destinations who can visit while pass this road. Thummodara – Puwakpitiya road is access road to Kalatuwa and Labugama reservoir. These locations,

combined with the scenic, make this region a perfect getaway for nature lovers, adventure seekers, and cultural explorers.

4.3 Current level of risk

The Thummodara - Puwakpitiya Road (B426) is highly prone to landslides and rock falls due to its steep terrain, heavy rainfall, and unstable geological formations. This area has experienced multiple incidents over the years, affecting road safety. The rock falls and slope failures will occur again with the upcoming rains and the road will be blocked. During the rainy season, it poses a high risk to commuters and vehicle transportation on the road, and tourists.

The situation of rock falls along the Thummodara - Puwakpitiya Road (B426) in Sri Lanka has been an ongoing concern due to the mountainous terrain and frequent heavy rainfall. The road, which connects Colombo to Avissawella as by road, is prone to landslides, rock falls, and debris accumulation, particularly during raining.

While safety measures have been improved, travelers should exercise caution, especially in the rainy season. If the site is not rectified to prevent future rock falls and landslides will disturb all functions of vehicle transportation between Thummodara - Puwakpitiya. The commuters, pedestrians, tourists, nearby residents, and their livelihood activities would be at risk due to these unstable rock falls and debris falls of the slope sections. The obstruction of accessibility may pose a significant impact on the tourism sector of the country, lifeline facilities, services, and related economic activities including transactions.

5. Description of the works envisaged under the project

Based on preliminary investigations, the NBRO has conducted detailed assessments and designed appropriate rectification measures to mitigate the risks posed by unstable rock fall and slope failure sections. These measures aim to ensure the safety of commuters and tourists while maintaining the continued, uninterrupted function of this vital roadway. Given the potential for further rock falls, especially during heavy rainfall, the following recommendations are proposed to reduce the immediate risk.

- Installing Gabion walls
- Installing horizontal drains
- Applying turfing
- Soil nailing
- Slope modification

6. Brief description on the surrounding environment with special reference to sensitive elements that may be affected by the project actions

The elements and services at risk during the project implementation are;

- i. The Thummodara - Puwakpitiya Road (B426)
- ii. Commuters and pedestrians
- iii. Water seepages and streams
- iv. Houses and residents near the locations
- v. Current services, economic and tourism activities of the area

(Ref. Fig.4 Sensitive elements that may be affected by the project actions

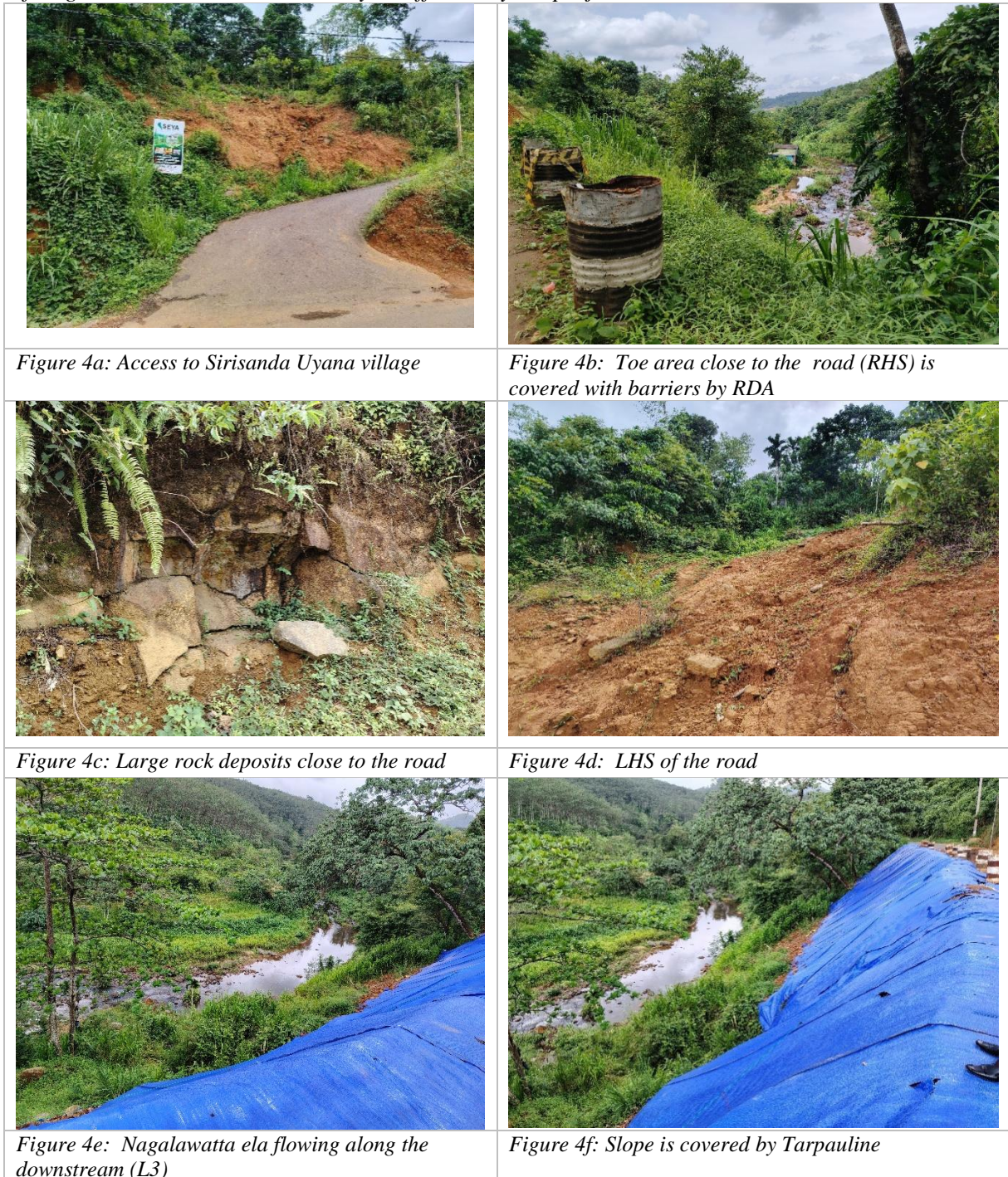


Figure 4: Sensitive elements that may be affected by the project actions

7. Identification of social and environmental impacts and risks related to the works

7.1 Positive impacts

- The objective of this project is to ensure that further occurrences of rock falls and landslides are prevented at an acceptable level. The remediation may secure the cost of road rehabilitation from future rock falls in the area.
- Both local and foreign tourists visit famous places through road. Kumari Ella, Ranmudu Ella and Seethawaka Botanical Garden are the most popular destinations who can visit while pass

this road. These locations make this region a perfect getaway for nature lovers, adventure seekers, and cultural explorers.

- The proposed project will significantly enhance the safety of the road for commuters, tourists, and pedestrians during the rainy season and will allow keeping the road open throughout the year.
- Downslope communities and settlements will be prevented from rock falls and landslides of future slope failures.

7.2 Negative impacts

The mitigation works are generally confined to already rock-fall areas. Therefore, negative impacts are much localized and also limited to the construction period.

Table 1: Negative impacts and their level of significance

| Impacts during the construction period | Level of Significance |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 7.2.1 Hydrological and water quality impacts | |
| <p>7.2.1.1 Impacts of the drainage pattern of the area Disruption to existing surface and sub-surface drainage patterns in the area is envisaged with the project implementation. During the rainy season, heavy flow of water is expected to be generated and accumulated between the road and the slope. The water inundation of the existing drainage may be expected. An increase of water through the unstable slope may intensify the risk of rock falls and landslides in the unstable sections.</p> | Significant |
| <p>7.2.1.2 Water pollution and impacts on surface water quality During the slope excavation, the removal of debris and rocks can generate high sediment-laden runoff there could be a possibility that contaminated runoff may pollute the water. Improper disposal of oils and other harmful substances/contaminants from machinery, leakages from temporary storage tanks, solid waste, and wastewater disposal/dumping could occur causing adverse impacts on the quality of the water. However, during the rainy season, the rainwater running through the disturbed slope tends to pick up sediment, oil, and other pollutants generated during construction can contaminate the water. As there are seasonal recharging water seepages and the community uses water springs and tanks nearby, the water pollution impact is highly significant.</p> | Highly Significant |
| <p>7.2.1.4 Open defecation and waterborne infections As the mitigation locations are located close to the road, the possibility of open defecation is low.</p> | Insignificant |
| <p>7.2.1.5 Impacts on the downslope water users The construction activities will be carried out on steep slopes consisting of unstable rocks. Therefore, the slope will be prone to rock falls during the rock removal phase. This may increase the risk of rock falling into downslope area. As there is a natural water spring in the mitigation areas, the rock or sediment loading impact on the water resource is highly significant.</p> | Highly Insignificant |

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <p>7.2.1.6 Impacts on groundwater table and groundwater quality</p> <p>The addition or mixing of construction materials including cement, and grout materials with sub-surface water flows will cause temporary water quality degradation and accumulation of unwanted substances. During the construction period, the hazardous waste from chemical substances, wastewater from the construction activities, and discharge of waste matter from onsite septic systems would cause adverse impacts on the groundwater quality as the water of the natural spring may be used by the residents. Due to the mitigatory activities carried out in the slope area, the groundwater quality or water table draw-down impacts will be significant because there are natural ground water sources in that area.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.1.7 Impacts on water or wetlands</p> <p>Improper disposal of oils and other harmful substances/contaminants from machinery, leakages from temporary storage tanks, solid waste, and wastewater disposal/dumping from workers' sites could occur causing adverse impacts on the quality of the water. This impact may be significant as the area is rich in ground water springs.</p> | <p>Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.2 Environmental Impacts</p> | |
| <p>7.2.2.1 Noise and Vibration Impacts</p> <p>Noise and vibration are expected from construction equipment. The tourists, vendors, pedestrians, and commuters on roads will also be affected from noise and vibration. The residents nearby, commuters, and tourists on the road will be exposed to high noise during heavy noise-generating activities, such as operating loading and unloading of materials, and movement of machinery in addition to above-mentioned construction works.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.2.2 Air pollution impacts</p> <p>Construction activities that contribute to air pollution include: land clearing, operation of diesel engines, demolition, and burning. Operating vehicles at high speed under dry weather conditions can increase such pollution. Improper handling and transferring of materials can also generate dust. Improper storage of materials can potentially generate dust if not properly covered. During construction, it generates high levels of dust typically from concrete, cement, wood, stone, and silica. The road is used heavily for vehicles moving (buses, bicycles, lorries, trucks, tippers, three wheels). The air pollution may have a significant impact on nearby residents, tourists, commuters, and pedestrians. The air pollution impacts from the construction are locally significant during dry periods for commuters, nearby residents, and tourists.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.2.3 Solid Waste Disposal Issues</p> <p>Haphazard disposal of solid waste; various types of waste such as litter, food waste, and construction waste will be generated and may be stored or dispose on site. The littering and hazard storage and disposal of solid waste in and around the site will create inconveniences for the nearby residents, commuters, pedestrians, and tourists. It can block the drainage to make breeding grounds for waterborne diseases. Waste can pollute the soil, and leave various environmental impacts if a proper disposal mechanism is not in place during the construction period.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <p>7.2.2.4 Explosive hazards and hazardous materials Since the affected area has some rock boulders, explosives may be used if the rock blasting is envisaged. This may pose a risk due to unsafe use. As these operations are to be done on affected slopes the risk of improper use of explosives and accidents from rock fragments are highly significant.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.3 Biological /Ecological Impacts</p> | |
| <p>7.2.3.1 Effects of Important Wildlife Habitats There is no any forest reserve area within the project influence area.</p> | <p>Insignificant</p> |
| <p>7.2.3.2 Effects on Fauna & Flora The trees found in the area are not endemic, threatened and identified in the red list of IUCN. But there may be some species within the forest reserve. These species may be impacted.</p> | <p>Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.4 Social and Economic Impacts</p> | |
| <p>7.2.4.1 Impacts on agriculture within the area to be remedied/ immediately to the site There is no cultivation immediately adjacent to the rock fall slope area. During the construction period, the land use pattern may not be affected.</p> | <p>Insignificant</p> |
| <p>7.2.4.2 Cracks in the road/houses/shops due to vibration and blasting impacts The unstable rockfall locations are situated adjacent to the road, which runs directly through the site. Vibrations from construction activities could create or worsen cracks on the road. Additionally, houses and shops are located downslope of the proposed mitigation sites, making the impact of vibrations and rock blasting on residents and buildings highly significant. The use of heavy machinery and blasting chemicals during construction may further widen existing cracks or cause new ones to develop in downslope structures.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.4.3 Loosing access to land and future development activities The land where the project activities are envisaged belongs to the road reservation of RDA and the mitigation works will be concentrated on upslope of the road. This area is a mainly a sloppy land, there will be no impacts to the land owners with regard to loosing access to the land (during construction) and loss to valuable use of the land. In contrary, remediation works in the upslope will increase the stability of the boundary and protect the land from future rock falls.</p> | <p>Insignificant</p> |
| <p>7.2.4.4 Impacts on livelihood/ business and income activities The community activities of the area immediately adjacent to the unstable rock fall sites would be affected during the construction period. Both local and foreign tourists, and vehicle parking facilities would be highly interrupted during construction phase. This would affect the safety of the nearby community.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.4.5 Impacts on service provision (water supply, sewage, electricity) The road, electricity, water supply lines running through the mitigation area will be impacted.</p> | <p>Significant</p> |

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <p>7.2.4.6 Effect due to loss of infrastructure and safety</p> <p>During the construction phase, the road from Thummodara to Puwakpitiya road will be obstructed by frequently moving machinery, loaders, trucks etc. Therefore, most of the heavy machinery, trucks and loaders can obstruct the pedestrian passage, parking area and cause traffic during the construction period. The effect is highly significant.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.4.7 Work camps and lay-down site requirements</p> <p>The camp site will be selected in the neighbourhood of community. If proper camp management is not in place, it may result several labour issues, social issues with community, conflicts for shared resources with the community, nuisances, and management of waste etc. If temporary camps are built in the close proximity of the site, management of solid waste and sewage will be an issue.</p> | <p>Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.4.8 Relations between workers and people living in the vicinity of the site and possibility of disputes</p> <p>The construction workers at this site will be from different social backgrounds and from different geographical areas often under poverty. Usually, they are with poor educational and social background. Such communities may have a wide range of social issues to cause dis-stress on the neighbouring community and the workers of the project. Although the workers who would engage in such issues will be rare, even few possibilities cannot be ignored.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.4.9 Workers safety during construction</p> <p>The workers may be exposed to risk from falling. Fatal injuries may occur if the rock falls. The risk of rock fall is aggravated during the rainy season. This risk is highly significant. Risk of hazard from vehicle and construction machinery accidents is highly significant at this site. Contractor may engage under age workers (children) for construction work, which is risky and can results serious accidents and injuries.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.4.10 Safety to the public from construction activities: High risk for commuters/tourists</p> <p>During construction phase the road will be obstructed by the frequently moving machinery, loaders, trucks etc. As most of the mitigation works are to be carried out in limited space on slopes the heavy machinery, the trucks and loaders etc. can obstruct the commuter /downslope residents/tourists and may pose high risk on their life. There is a risk of falling loose rocks on the road during excavations and removal of rocks posing risk on the residents who live in nearby two houses, commuters.</p> <p>The same risk at a high level will be there for the residents and houses located in upslope as they will be exposed to a longer duration to this risk during the construction phase. Therefore, the risk on them is highly significant. Therefore, the risk on them is highly significant.</p> | <p>Highly Significant</p> |
| <p>7.2.4.11 Impacts on transport infrastructure (especially temporary loss of road, risks of traffic congestion)</p> <p>The traffic due to full/partial road closure may obstruct the smooth flow of vehicles during the week days, in office hours, school times, on holy days. This will cause nuisance to pedestrians and commuters.</p> | <p>Significant</p> |

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| <p>7.2.4.12 Areas used for businesses, agriculture or other immediately adjacent to the site The machinery movement and material transportation would have an impact for the tourism related business activities. For the construction activities some spaces of them needed to be occupied and this will have an impact on the income of the nearby community. However, considering the rock fall risk, the income losses for short period will be minimal.</p> | Significant |
| <p>7.2.4.13 Need for people to enter or cross the site Excavation machinery, loaders, trucks etc. will be used in the area used to access in to the unstable slope area. There is no special need for commuters, tourists or other neighbouring community to enter the site for other purposes. However, unauthorized entry of ordinary people may occur due to intentional or unintentional purposes and they may be at risk due to operating machinery, vehicles, electricity, and may be blasting materials.</p> | Highly Significant |

8. Site Specific Risk Analysis

Table 2: Site specific risk analysis

| Risk | Affected group | Risk level |
|---|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Facing accidents when working close to the road | Workers | Very high |
| 2. Transporting materials and machinery | Workers/ tourists | Very high |
| 3. Throw out disposals (litter, bottles, and food) to the construction site from the commuters. | Workers/tourists/ commuters | Very high |
| 4. Facing accidents during constructions at night time | Workers | Very high |
| 5. Accidents from the construction activities and materials placed close to the road | Workers/tourists/ Commuters | Very high |
| 6. Injuries due to rock particles due to explosions/ blasting | Workers/tourists/ /Commuters | Very High |
| 7. Rock fall from the unstable area | Workers/tourists/ Commuters | High |
| 8. Work with electrified supply lines | Workers | High |
| 9. Site Working – Working in poor visibility | Workers | High |
| 10. Lone Working | Workers | High |
| 11. Emergency evacuation | Workers | High |
| 12. Extreme weather conditions (wind, rain etc.) | Workers | High |

9. Significant Environmental and Social Impacts

Environmental, social impacts or risks that will require special attention on the part of NBRO.

9.1 Priority Health and Safety Issues. Specific H&S concerns that require measures that go beyond the standard contractual requirements for contractors

The health and safety issues pertinent to this site is significant as the workers have to work on an unstable slope with a risk of rock falling. Such common E & HS issues have been discussed in the **ESMF**. Worker safety requirement in the construction site is more detailed under 2003 5: Safety equipment and clothing in the section 2003: Working conditions and community health and safety in the bidding document.

9.2 Child labour & forced labour

Child labor & Forced labor is detailed under 2003.3 under section 2003: Working conditions and community health and safety in the Bidding document.

10. Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Measures to manage and or mitigate the impacts and risk. Especially the significant impacts and risks identified in sections 7 & 8. This section will include the specific recommendations and requirements of the ESMP for design stage, construction phase and maintenance operation phase.

10.1 Resettlement action plan

There is no project-based resettlement in this site.

10.2 Evacuation of people

Project based evacuation is required for the site No: I site.

10.3 Procedure for removal of damaged structures, facilities infrastructure (consent from owners to remove the articles)

This risk may not be triggered in this site.

10.4 Requirement for compensation for loss of property /uses due to project actions

This risk may not be triggered in this site.

10.5 Public awareness and education- needed for following areas

- i. Programs to inform and educate people in the vicinity and the nearby residents about the risks posed by unstable rock land section.
- ii. Requirement for special awareness for tourists, commuters and the people passing through the area using the road with potentially high-risk during construction phase and early warning.

10.6 Design based Environmental/ Social Management considerations

The site is located in an aesthetically beautiful, environmentally sensitive natural environment in the rural setup. Hence, following environmentally and socially significant design considerations are recommended

Table 3: Design stage Environmental & Social considerations

| Design feature | Recommended level of consideration for this site |
|--|--|
| <p>i. Natural resource management and resource optimized designs</p> <p>Project specific designs should be considered to eliminate mass clearing of vegetation and minimum number of removals of grown tree species. Sufficient emphasis should be made to consider conservation of trees if important tree species are found.</p> | <p>Very High</p> |
| <p>ii. Site Planning</p> <p>During site planning it is necessary to be cautious on possible re-activation of rock falls. Also, the locations are located in a very limited space of slops with high risk bending road. The vehicle parking sites, material storage and temporary shelters etc. should not be installed in the danger zones of the rock falls. It is very necessary to keep trained flagman or safety officer during the construction period and proper communication between contractor’s workforce and the other responsible officials should be maintained.</p> | <p>Very High</p> |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| <p>iii. Habitat connectivity and animal trails</p> <p>If large fractions of vegetation are required to be cleared in ecologically fragile habitats as for permanent structures or for access, or if deep drains etc. are to be made the designs should include habitat connectivity features, animal trails and vegetation strips and etc. even if the impacts are localized.</p> | High |
| <p>iv. Conservation of water resources</p> <p>If involves extraction of water both surface and sub-surface. The water extracted is in relatively good quality. In a well thought design this extracted water can be conveyed in such a manner that the water can be accessed by wild fauna as well as the neighboring communities for bathing and other domestic purposes</p> | Very High |
| <p>v. Interruption to water supplies</p> <p>If the water in the mitigated slope is used as a source for individual or community water supply, the chance the water source can be affected by the mitigation work is high due to water table draw down.</p> | Very High |
| <p>vi. Aesthetically compatible design considerations</p> <p>The designs in aesthetically sensitive environments should consider structures that blend with natural environment to keep the visual pollution to minimum. Greening could be used in construction activities to develop the area as a tourist attraction. Service of landscape architect may be important for the design of suitable mitigation structures.</p> | Very High |
| <p>vii. Consideration of green environmental features</p> <p>As many of the mitigatory works are carried out in ecologically sensitive habitats, it is recommended to consider green environmental designs as much as possible in the designs e.g.: use of local vegetation species for erosion control, combination of plants to sustain species diversity in the environment, avoiding inclusion of potentially invasive species & etc.</p> | Very high |
| <p>viii. Conservation of environmental, social and cultural features</p> <p>The local cultures and heritages are strengthened by their close connections to the natural environment that sustains them. Therefore, the project actions should be carried out considering local culture and social aspects, providing opportunities to reinforce them during the project actions.</p> | Very high |
| <p>ix. Workers/ commuters and community safety</p> <p>Due to the close proximity to the roads people may face accidents specially the workforce during the construction phase. Unauthorized entry and ignorance may cause severe accidents around the site. Activation of slides or rock falls may occur during construction phase and may pose threat to workers, tourists, businessmen, passengers and commuters. Therefore, design-based safety consideration such as beams, safety nets etc. should be considered.</p> | Very high |
| <p>x. Erosion control structures</p> <p>During rainy season the flow of drainage structures can be significantly high and this may cause stream bed erosion. Hence the design should adequately consider flow speed breakers to reduce erosive flows entering natural streams. This should be an inclusive part of the design if there are streams and culverts in the proximity of the mitigation site.</p> | High |

10.7 Mitigation of impacts during the construction phase

10.7.1 Construction contractors' requirement to comply with environmental and social management during the construction phase

Measures to manage and to mitigate the environmental and social impacts are generally common to all landslide mitigation sites. Such impacts are largely attributed to activities in the construction phase. The mitigation of impacts therefore becomes an obligation of construction contractor. NBRO has prepared a comprehensive document on “*contractors’ requirement to comply with Environmental and Social Health and Safety (ES & HS) management during the construction phase*” to be included in construction contractors’ bid document. The main sections are summarized below (Table 4) indicating the degree of relevancy for this site. For details ESMP for construction contractors should be referred.

Table 4: Contractor requirement to comply with ES & HS

| Reference No. as per construction contractor’s obligation to ESMP | Item | Relevant to the project |
|---|---|---|
| 2002. Environmental and Social Monitoring | | |
| 2002.2 1) | Storage on site | Highly Relevant (road reservation) |
| 2002.2 2) | Noise and Vibration | Highly relevant (commuters, tourists) |
| 2002.2 3) | Cracks and damages to the buildings | Relevant |
| 2002.2 4) | Disposal of waste | Relevant (commuters, tourists) |
| 2002.2 5) | Disposal of refuse | Highly relevant (road reservation) |
| 2002.2 6) | Dust control | Highly Relevant (commuters, tourists) |
| 2002.2 7) | Transport of Construction materials and waste | Relevant |
| 2002.2 8) | Water | Relevant |
| 2002.2 9) | Flora and Fauna | Relevant |
| 2002.2 10) | Physical and cultural resources | Relevant |
| 2002.2 11) | Soil Erosion | Relevant |
| 2002.2 12) | Soil Contamination | Relevant |
| 2002.2 13) | Borrowing Earth | Relevant |
| 2002.2 14) | Quarry Operations | Relevant |
| 2002.2 15) | Maintenance vehicles and Machinery | Relevant |
| 2002.2 16) | Disruption to public | Highly relevant (community, tourists nearby) |
| 2002.2 17) | Utilities and roadside amenities | Highly relevant (road) |
| 2002.2 18) | Visual environment enhancement | Highly relevant |
| 2002-5. Environmental Monitoring | Baseline surveys (air, water, noise, vibration, crack surveys) | Refer site specific monitoring plan |
| | Surveys during construction (air, water, noise, vibration, crack surveys) | Refer site specific monitoring plan |
| | Surveys during operation phase | Refer site specific monitoring plan |
| | Reporting and maintenance of records | Relevant |
| 2003. Working Conditions and Community Health and Safety | | |
| 2003.2 | Safety organization and communication | Highly relevant (unsafe slope, commuters, tourists, pedestrians, heavy machinery) |
| 2003.3 | Child Labor and Forced Labor | Relevant |
| 2003.4 | Safety reports and notification of accidents | Highly relevant |
| 2003.5 | Safety Equipment and Clothing | Highly relevant |
| 2003.6 | Safety inspections | Highly relevant |
| 2003.7 | First Aid Facilities | Highly relevant |
| 2003.8 | Health and safety information and training | Highly relevant |
| 2003.9 | Plant equipment and qualified personnel | Relevant |
| <p>Relevant: The section is relevant to the site as a common ESMP applicable to any site Highly relevant: The contractor should pay special emphasis in the preparation of environmental method statements to ensure that the relevant ESMP is implemented specific to the site Possibly relevant: This ESMP will be triggered if the site come across with relevant aspect during project implementation Not relevant: The section may not be relevant to this site under disclosed conditions Optional: require to be implement if needed only</p> | | |

Refer site specific monitoring plan: Contractor is obliged to carry out monitoring as specified in the site-specific monitoring plan
Reference: Contractors Obligation for implementation of ESMP

10.7.2 Site Specific mitigation

Given below are the site-specific mitigation measures that the project is expected to implement during the construction period.

Table 5: Site specific ES & HS mitigation measures

| Mitigation item | Project implementation phase | Responsibility |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <p>i. Minimize erosional impacts during construction</p> <p>It is recommended that mitigation works involved with site clearance, slope reshaping, removal of rocks etc. are avoided during rainy season. Therefore, it is imperative that site works in upslope mitigation are carried out in the dry season and avoid such activities on upslope area in the wet season as much as possible. This should be considered in project planning stage. Safety nets should be introduced to removal of rock boulders.</p> | Site preparation & construction | Construction Contractor |
| <p>ii. Invasive species</p> <p>Should be avoided in using vegetative erosion control structures. Native plants in the local environment should be chosen for vegetative control. The species used for vegetative control measures need approval from the Department of Wildlife Conservation & Department of Forest.</p> | Construction | Construction Contractor |
| <p>iii. Damage Forest resource and wild life</p> <p>i. Illegal poaching and extraction of protected specimens should be strictly controlled</p> <p>ii. Intentional and unintentional Setting of fire to forest area should be strictly controlled</p> | Site preparation and construction | Construction Contractor |
| <p>iv. Impacts on transport infrastructure (especially temporary loss of road access, risks of traffic congestion)</p> <p>A good traffic control should be implemented in the construction stage. Tourist attractive places adjacent to the site proper road safety measures should be included with warning signs and permanent trained watchmen, luminous sign boards indicating slope instability risk and road obstruction signs, night lamps etc. are strongly recommended at this site.</p> | Construction | Construction Contractor and |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <p>v. Priority Health and Safety Issues</p> <p>As the workers in the site have to work in high-risk conditions, it is imperative to implement recommendations given in section 2003 of contractors' obligation on ESMP under "working conditions and community health and safety". These recommendations should be followed carefully in a proper organization and safety monitoring system.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Prepare a special Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan prior to commencement of construction activities ii. A good warning system and full-time watchman is highly recommended for this site for workers, tourists, businessmen and commuter safety. iii. Safety barriers and safety nets should be installed at places of risk to protect workers and commuters from boulder falling risk adoption of standard worker safety methods iv. Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, helmets, protective clothing goggle etc. v. Provision of training and awareness programs to employees vi. Conducting hazard analysis and plan/provide adequate mitigation measures for such hazards identified, prior to carrying out major construction activities vii. If the wasp nest is in the vicinity, it is mandatory to use Evacuation Centers for ensure of workers' safety viii. Additionally, work should be discontinued for sufficient time period during rainy period as working on unstable land will be highly risky in the rainy season | Construction | PMU Construction Contractor |
| <p>Vi. Throw out disposals (litter, bottles, and food) to the construction site from the commuters.</p> <p>Put up the safety sign boards prior to the construction site indicating people at work. The commuters should be aware about the construction activities through notices erected before reaching the proposed mitigation site.</p> | Site preparation & construction | Construction Contractor |
| <p>Vii. Injuries due to rock particles due to explosions/ blasting</p> <p>Minimize all blasting activities during peak times and making awareness announcements through the blasting period. Establish an emergency accidents preparedness plan for their injuries due to rock particles due to explosions/ blasting.</p> | Construction | Construction Contractor |
| <p>Vi. Disposal of construction waste</p> <p>The contractor should pay special attention with respect to disposal of construction waste. Most of the tourists are stopped visit the natural view this area. Therefore, such waste if generated should store properly without getting washed off and dispose according to approved procedures by the PMU. Construction waste should not dispose along the road or into the drainages.</p> | Site preparation & construction | Construction Contractor |
| <p>ix. Impact on down slope water users</p> <p>Natural drinking & bathing water source is located at the edge of the road. The construction activities may pollute the water quality. It would have a significant impact on the water users.</p> | Site preparation & construction | Construction Contractor |
| <p>x. Onsite sanitary facilities for the workers</p> <p>The contractor should prepare temporary sanitary facilities for the workforce within the site, to mitigate open defecation of the workers.</p> | Site preparation & construction | Construction Contractor |

| | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| <p>xi. Dust and aerosol control screens</p> <p>Dust particles generated during the construction period can influence the nearby residents, commuters and tourists. The commuters traveling through the main road specially tourists could be affected from generated dust particles. Special screens etc. should be used if heavy dust or aerosol generating activities are envisaged.</p> | <p>Site preparation & construction</p> | <p>Construction Contractor</p> |
| <p>xii. Water for construction</p> <p>Water for construction works should be obtained only from the approved sites.</p> | <p>Construction</p> | <p>Construction Contractor</p> |
| <p>xiii. Working hours</p> <p>The construction activities should be restricted to day time only. Working after 6.p.m. is not recommended for any reason due to safety issues.</p> | <p>Construction</p> | <p>Construction Contractor</p> |
| <p>xiv. Impact on service infrastructure</p> <p>Telecommunication, electricity, water lines should be relocated before construction starts as per the approval of PMU.</p> | <p>Construction</p> | <p>Construction Contractor</p> |
| <p>xv. Need for people to enter or cross the site</p> <p>Possible unauthorized access to the site should be avoided by awareness, warning signs and vigilance by the contractor's full-time watchmen.</p> | <p>Construction</p> | <p>Construction Contractor</p> |
| <p>xvi. During construction good housekeeping should be maintained to minimize visual pollution</p> | <p>Site preparation & construction</p> | <p>Construction Contractor</p> |
| <p>xvii. Worker's code of conduct</p> <p>Possible disputes between the labor force and the commuters and tourists should be prevented by maintaining the agreed code of conduct by the contractor.</p> <p>Possible disputes between workforce and commuters should be avoided especially when using shared resources such as common bathing and washing places etc.</p> | <p>Construction</p> | <p>Construction Contractor</p> |
| <p>xviii. Snake bites, toxic insect bite management and emergency management by accidents</p> <p>Proper emergency management system for snake bites and toxic insect bite (include awareness on snake bites, safety shoes while at work, first aid on a snake bite, hospitalization and admission to correct hospital where snake bite management facilities are available) should be introduced.</p> <p>Accidents are common in these kinds of sites. Proper emergency management unit for other accidents (first aids facilities, safety items, hospitalization facilities and transportation facilities) should be maintained for this site.</p> | <p>Construction</p> | <p>Construction Contractor</p> |

10.7.3 Monitoring requirements specific to the site

Following monitoring plan is strongly emphasized during the construction phase specific to this site. In addition to this, monitoring procedure indicated in the contractors' obligation to ESMP should also be implemented by construction contractor. The contractor is expected to indicate in the bid the ESMP procedure to be implemented along with relevant proofs of his competency. The cost for ESMP will require to be indicated as a separate pay item. The environmental and social management method statement is expected to be submitted by the selected construction contractor and to be approved by the PMU unit.

Table 6: Environmental and Social monitoring plan; construction phase

| Monitoring requirement | Parameters | Frequency |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| i. Baseline monitoring | Water quality | Once* |
| | Pre-construction crack survey of the houses | Once* |
| | Ground vibration | Once* |
| | Air quality: particulate matter | Once* |
| | Background noise measurement | Once* |
| ii. During construction | Water quality | Once* |
| | Crack survey | - |
| | Ground vibration | During operation of drilling machinery, boring works, or any works that generate ground vibrations* |
| | Construction noise | Once a month during heavy noise generation times * |
| | Air quality particulate matter | Once a month * |
| iii. Vehicular Emission | All machinery/vehicles operational should have the emission control test certificate as applicable - should be checked by the site ES officer of the consultant | |
| iv. Monitoring agency | * A competent independent monitoring agency with registration of Central Environmental Authority for all parameters except crack surveys **Crack surveys should be conducted by competent agency acceptable to PMU | |
| v. Reporting requirements | <p>Stream water quality – Comparison with National Environmental (ambient water quality) regulations, no.01 of 2019</p> <p>Pre-construction crack survey of the high-risk buildings-Professional report</p> <p>Ground vibration-as per the interim standards on vibration for the Machinery, Construction activities and Vehicular movements, CEA</p> <p>Background noise measurement –Extraordinary Gazette No.924.1, May 23,1996, CEA</p> <p>Air quality particulate matter- The National Ambient Air Quality standards stipulated under the Extraordinary Gazette, No. 1562/22 August 15, 2008 -Central Environmental Authority of Sri Lanka.</p> | |

11. Labour management

Sound worker-management relationships, treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions is required. Responsibility is lies with the PMU and the construction contractor.

The Objectives are;

- To promote safety and health at work.
- To promote the fair treatment, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity of project workers.
- To protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children and migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers and primary supply workers, as appropriate.
- To prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor.
- To support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national laws.
- To provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns.

12. Preventive measures for COVID-19 that was issued by Sri Lankan national health authority (this is applicable if Notification on Covid -19 epidemic/ endemic is issued by Health Authorities Sri Lanka)

COVID-19, the novel corona virus infection has not been totally eradicated in the world. Therefore, to prevent/ control of the spread of infection also to prevent panic situations in the event of detecting a

suspected case, all contractors are required to develop a COVID-19 Preparedness plan and need implementing in the site as per the “Health and Safety Guidelines for Sri Lankan Construction Sites to be adopted during COVID 19 outbreak” Guidelines given by Construction Industry Development Authority CIDA 29th April 2020.

13. Public and Stakeholder Consultations -the public consultations that have been and/or will be held

13.1 Public Consultations

Mr. Amal Nishantha was warned to evacuate from the house and residents nearby were consulted and made aware of the mitigation project during the field visit. They stated that the mitigation works are appreciable and expressed their willingness to the project.

13.2 Stakeholders involved in the consultations any recommendations or agreements reached in the consultations (Refer Annexure II)

Mr. Upul Kumara, Work Supervisor and Mr.K.W.Chandana, Labour supervisor of RDA office in Kaluaggala were informed about the project works and got the clearances for the project. They were made aware of the mitigation project and the funding mechanism. They stated that the mitigation works are appreciable and expressed their willingness to the project.

Ms.G.N.P.W. Galappathi, Grama Niladari Officer of 431 F Weragolla was informed about the project works and got the clearances for the project. They were made aware of the mitigation project and the funding mechanism. They stated that the mitigation works are appreciable and expressed their willingness to the project.

14. Clearances, no objection, consent, and approvals required for the implementation of the project

Table 7: Clearances, no objection, consent and approvals

| Requirement / Approval / Institution | Relevance to the project |
|--|--|
| 14.1 Project implementation | |
| Approval from the District Secretariat | The approvals will be required and the proposals need to be presented at the District Coordinating Committee, to which chief minister and stakeholder agencies in the district will also participate. The Officer of PMU will present the project, disclose the project details and various concerns including environmental and social issues will be discussed at this meeting. The issues arrived will be addressed in the ESMP, the decisions and recommendations taken up at this meeting will be considered in the ESMP. |
| Approval from the planning committee | The approval from the planning committee of the Seethawaka Pradeshiya Sabha. |
| 14.2 Approval from the state lands owners relevant to the project | |
| Central Environmental Authority | Consent from District Central Environmental Authority is required as Colombo District is under the sensitive area under the Soil Conservation Act 25 of 1951. |
| Department of Forest Department of Wildlife Conservation | As there are no forest reservations and wildlife habitats; Department of Forest and Department of Wildlife Conservation approvals are not needed. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Geological Surveys and Mines Bureau | Approval will be obtained for extraction of materials, transportation and disposal of earth, rocks and mineral debris. (If necessary, only). |
| Seethawaka Divisional Secretariats | Approvals from Seethawaka Divisional Secretariats will be obtained for the disposal of waste and plant litter. |
| Ceylon Electricity Board | Approvals from regional office of Ceylon Electricity Board will be required for power supply for site operation. |
| National Plant Quarantine Service | Approval from Additional Director National Plant Quarantine Service Katunayake for Director General of Agriculture under the Plant Protect Act No. 35 of 1999 Plant or seed if needed for bio-Project Managed slope mitigation shall be imported into Sri Lanka under the authority and in accordance with the conditions, of a plant importation permit issued. |
| 14.3 Consent/ no objection/ legally bound agreement from the private land ownerships | |
| Land owner (RDA and Private Landownership) | Signing a legally bound agreement between the land owner and the project implementing authority allowing no-objection to remove the structures, access the land, implement construction works, and engage in long-term maintenance works |

The tentative timeline for getting approval is given in the table 8.

Table 8: Tentative timeline for getting approvals

| Approvals | Month 1 | | | | Month 2 | | | |
|---|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 |
| Project implementation <i>Approval from the District Secretariat</i> Submission of application Project briefing Respond to comments Approvals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Approval from planning committee</i> Submission of application Project briefing Respond to comments Approvals | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Approval from state land owners RDA</i> Submission of application Respond to comments Approvals | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other approvals GSMB Ministry of Defense (Depends on the requirement) | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Consent/ no objection from the land ownership | — | — | | | | | | |

15. Grievance redress mechanism for this site

The PMU ES officer is responsible for establishing the grievance redress mechanism for this site for impact communities. (Reference: *Environmental and Social Management Framework for recommended procedure for establishment of grievance redress mechanism*).

16. Information disclosure

It is the responsibility of the PMU to disclose the ES information to following agencies and organizations by indicated modes as a minimum as given in the following table.

Table 9: Proposed scheme of information disclosure

| Information | Proposed agencies | Mode of information disclosure |
|--|---|---|
| i. Project plan (site details, design, implementation arrangements) | District CEA, District Secretariat, Divisional secretary, RDA, Other district levels Agencies, NBRO district office, AIIB | Meetings, District coordination committee, submission of relevant report to sign agreements, approvals, and consents. |
| ii. Environmental and Social Management plan | District CEA, AIIB, | Meetings, District Coordination Committee, submission of relevant report to sign agreements, approvals and consents |
| iii. Monitoring reports (baseline and during construction) | District CEA, AIIB and relevant parties as appropriate | Progress meetings, special meetings, submission of relevant reports |
| iv. Site inspections for environmental conformance workers health and safety | District CEA, RDA, Divisional secretary, Police, State Land Owners, Grama Niladhari, District Office NBRO, AIIB and relevant parties as appropriate | Written and verbal communications, submission of relevant reports |
| v. Decisions taken and progress review meetings pertinent to ES matters | District CEA, RDA, Divisional secretary, Police, State Land Owners, Grama Niladhari, District Office NBRO, AIIB and relevant parties as appropriate | Meetings, submission of relevant reports |
| vi. Grievance redress mechanism | Relevant parties, AIIB | Meetings, written and verbal communications |

Table 10: Level of information gathered through consulting institutions

| Date | Institution | Person contacted for information |
|------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 22.07.2025 | 431 F Weragolla GN Division | Ms.G.G.P.W. Galappathi (0705793936) Grama Niladhari Weragolla |
| 22.07.2025 | RDA Office - Kaluaggala | Mr. Upul Kumara (0779094215), Work Supervisor Kaluaggala |
| 22.07.2025 | RDA Office - Kaluaggala | Mr.K.W.Chandana Labour supervisor Kaluaggala |

Annexure I: Images of the site condition and the consultation



Consultation with Work Supervisor and Labor Supervisor, RDA Office, Kaluaggala



Consultation with Ms.G.N.P.W.Galappathi (GN - Weragolla)



Consultation with Mr. Amal Nishshantha (The owner of the warned to evacuate the house)

Annexure II: Report on the Stakeholder Consultation: Colombo District

| Institution | Name and designation of the contact officer | Concerns raised |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Central Environmental Authority | Provincial Director, Central Environmental Authority Central Province. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Basic Information Questionnaire (BIQ) is needed to fill for the project and submit the application ✓ As the proposed project (mitigation) intends to reduce the risk from landslide for an emergency action CEA approval is not needed considering the priority of the project. ✓ Before project commence a request indicating the mitigation sites need. ✓ If the project is carried out in a sensitive area, even not within a prescribed project, consideration of sensitive area will govern the process. |

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|
| Road Development Authority | Chief Engineer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This area is under the jurisdiction of Kaluaggala RDA office ✓ The RDA has no objection and states that mitigation is very much needed. ✓ Other concerns raised <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proper handing over of the project is required after the mitigation • RDA will do the maintenance after mitigation • It is emphasized that during the construction the contractor should use Personal Protective Equipment • At all times, the contractor shall provide safe and convenient passage for vehicles, pedestrians, and traffic safety measures, barricades, flagmen, and for the night work, lights and illumination should be provided. ✓ It is also stated that Construction waste/ excavated materials should not be a nuisance to public/commuters |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|

Annexure III: Proposed procedure for obtaining approvals from state land owners and environmental agencies.

1. Proposed procedure by RDA for approval for implementation of landslide mitigation projects in RDA reservation areas

- i. The design to be accepted by the RDA: The project implementing agency should submit detailed design report to RDA with a formal request on nature of approvals required. PMU should prepare above documents and should submit the documents to RDA regional office.
- ii. RDA regional office will evaluate the proposal and may call for project briefing. The PMU should provide necessary briefing as appropriate
- iii. On the approval by RDA an agreement will be signed between RDA and Project implementing agency to access the site, erect structures, and implement mitigation works.
- iv. A condition that would include is
 - A proper handing over of the project is required after the mitigation
 - RDA will do the maintenance after mitigation
 - It is emphasized that during the construction the contractor should use Personal Protective Equipment
 - At all times, the contractor shall provide safe and convenient passage for vehicles, pedestrians, and traffic safety measures, barricades, flagmen and for the night work, lights and illumination should be provided.
 - Construction waste/ excavated materials should not be a nuisance to public/commuters

Annexure IV: Study team

| Name | Designation | Position in the study |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| SAMS Dissanayake | Senior Scientist/ESSD/NBRO | Senior Environmental Scientist |
| Prabath Liyanaarachchi | Scientist/ ESSD/NBRO | Environmental scientist, GIS/ Demographic data collection /survey, Report preparation |
| A.G. Randoombage | Project Assistant | Report preparation |

Annexure: List of references

1. Contractor's obligations for Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan- Sri Lanka Landslide Mitigation Project-AIIB
2. Environmental and Social Management Framework-Sri Lanka Landslide Mitigation Project - AIIB
3. Resettlement Planning Framework- Sri Lanka Landslide Mitigation Project -AIIB
4. Felling Trees (Control) Act by Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development