



REDUCTION OF LANDSLIDE VULNERABILITY BY MITIGATION MEASURES PROJECT

Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan

Site No. 230

**Kotagala – Ambewela Railway Line
(CH 112/50)**

Nuwaraeliya District

April 2026

Prepared for:



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Abbreviations

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
DFC	Department of Forest Conservation
DS	Divisional Secretary
DWLC	Department of Wildlife 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
NBRI	National Building Research Organization
RHS	Right Hand Side
LHS	Left Hand Side
SLR	Sri Lanka Railways

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 those of Sri Lanka. Considering the nature of project actions and their 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 application of AIIB safeguards and national environmental and social mandates during the implementation of project actions. The project implementing agency (NBRI) 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 site specific, and require to be addressed specific to site conditions. Therefore, the ESMF has recommended a site specific environmental and social assessment 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 the failed slope of **Kotagala – Ambewela Railway Line (CH 112/50)**, Upcountry Railway, Nuwaraeliya District selected for mitigation under RLVMMP. 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 landslide mitigation design team, the PMU and the contractor in the implementation of Environmental and Social Management component of the project. The SSE & SMP is published 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.230 for the failed slopes at CH 112/50 along the railway line in between Kotagala and Talawakele, Upcountry railway, Nuwaraeliya District.

2.2 Location details

The proposed mitigation site considered under Dimbulapathaana GN division belong to the Talawakele DS division, Nuwaraeliya District, Central Province.

GPS references of the site– 6.934265°N and 80.624512 °E

Nearest town, station and accessibility to the site – Kotagala is the nearest town about 2.5 km from the site and it is a small town in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, Sri Lanka. It is located 35.8 km from Nuwara Eliya at an elevation of 1,247 m (4,091 ft) above sea level .Kotagala railway station is nearest railway station to the mitigation site (about 2 km). The station is located about 179.9 km from Colombo Fort. Kotagala railway station (station code –KTG) is the 57th railway station on the main line and operated by the Nawalapitiya operation area of Sri Lanka.

Refer to Figures 1 & 2 Proposed landslide mitigation sites in the main railway line and Map showing the accessibility to site no.230 respectively



Figure 1: Proposed landslide mitigation sites in the main railway line

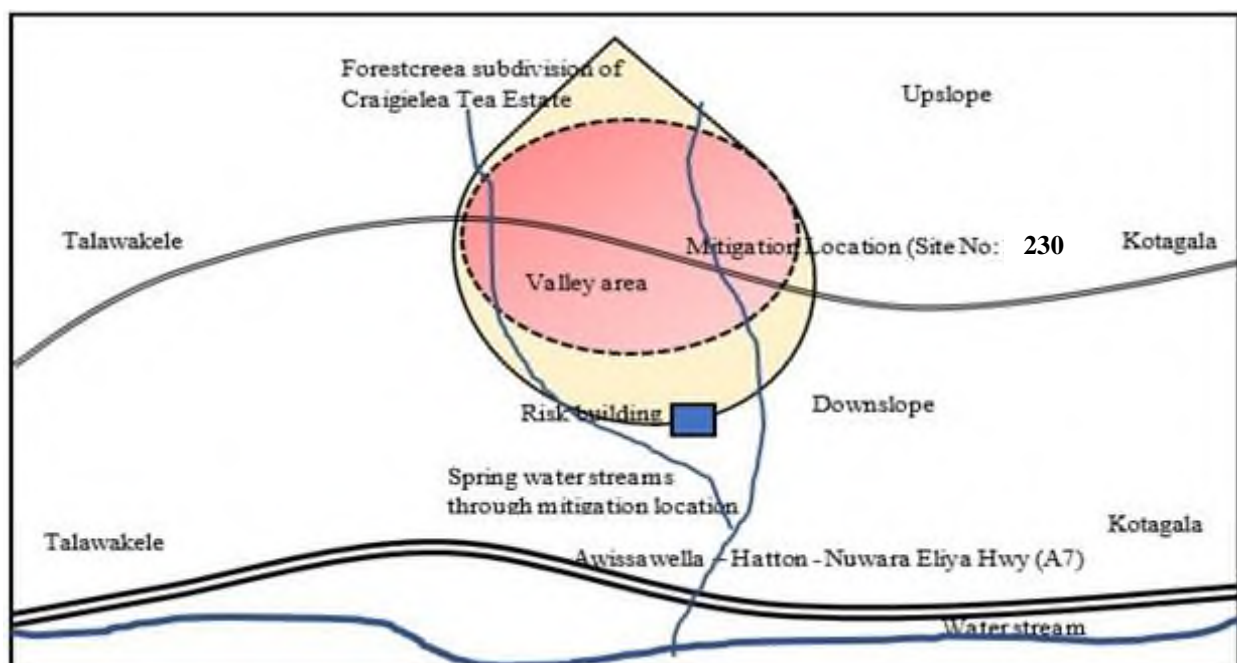


Figure 2: Map showing the accessibility to site no.230

2.3 Topography and land ownership

Location is situated approximately 2 km from Kotagala Railway Station along the upcountry railway line. The site is at an elevation of 1247 m above mean sea level. The length of the damaged railway section is approximately 40 m. The proposed mitigation site falls under the jurisdiction of the Sri Lanka Railways (SLR). In terms of land ownership, railway reservation area is owned by the Sri Lanka Railways (SLR), While in the downslope, adjacent to the land belonging to the Railway reservation, a land with an ancient house (more than 100 years) belonging to the Divisional Hospital, Kotapola. It is located along the landslide flow path, and the landslide has damaged the house. Since the house belongs to the hospital, the residents have been informed to evacuate due to this incident, but they have not yet left. Nearby upslope and downslope tea cultivation land is owned by Craigielea Estate.

Refer to Figures 3; Google image of the proposed landslide mitigation Site No. 230, the surrounding environmental features and service infrastructure



Figure 3: Google image of the proposed landslide mitigation Site No. 230, the surrounding environmental features and service infrastructure

2.4 Meteorology of the area (Kotagala)

Annual rainfall – 3000 mm -5000mm

Annual temperature – 15 °C - 22 °C

(Source: <https://weatherandclimate.com>)

2.5 Demographic features of the area

According to census and statistics reports in Sri Lanka, Mitigation site belongs to Dimbulapathaana Grama Niladhari, which has a population of 5093 (female: 2,824; male: 2269).

(Source: <https://www.statistics.gov.lk/Population/StaticalInformation/GNDReports#>)

3. Landslide hazard incident details

3.1 Account of the incident

The most recent occurrence of the landslides at this location occurred on 29th November 2025, coinciding with Cyclone “Ditwah.” During this event, the mass of soil moved downslope, washed away the supporting soil beneath the railway track. The railway track was damaged due to the slope failure.

Refer to Fig 4: Google image, land use, risk elements and the photographs of special features of the location

3.2 Effects and consequences of landslide

During the passage of the Ditwah cyclone, landslides, embankment failures, and slope failures caused severe damage to railway infrastructure, nearby residences, and scenic viewpoints, as well as disrupting commuter services. The resulting economic displacement and disruption significantly affected accessibility along the damaged railway corridor. The extent of structural deformation and ground instability necessitates professional intervention to restore and recover affected assets.

Furthermore, landslides and soil movements have obstructed and damaged railway tracks, further compromising safety and transportation connectivity. Cracks and ground subsidence have appeared in nearby houses and buildings due to the landslide. In addition, access to safe drinking water has become a critical issue due to the destruction of natural streams, tanks, and wells in the vicinity of the affected and mitigation areas. Environmentally and economically valuable vegetation, including Tea (*Camellia sinensis*) and Turpentine etc. were destroyed due to extreme storm conditions. The region's fauna primarily consists of wild boars, Macaques, Monkeys, squirrels, Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), porcupine, Sri Lankan leopard, and other common species.

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

Officials from the National Building Research Institute (NBRI) and the Sri Lanka Railway (SLR) conducted a joint inspection on 28th December, 2025, along the up-country railway line between the Kotagala – Ambewela section and issued an inspection report. The objective of the inspection was to carry out a preliminary assessment of the impacts of slope instability, evaluate existing site conditions, provide technical guidance for the rapid reopening of the railway line to transportation while ensuring user safety, and identify the requirements for long- term mitigation measures.

All the railway transportation was terminated with the destruction of the railway line. Therefore, no other slope remedial measures were stopped to reduce the potential risk in the area.

3.4 Evacuations

No evacuation requirement for the location.

3.5 Resettlement (progress)

There is no requirement for a project-based resettlement programme for this site.

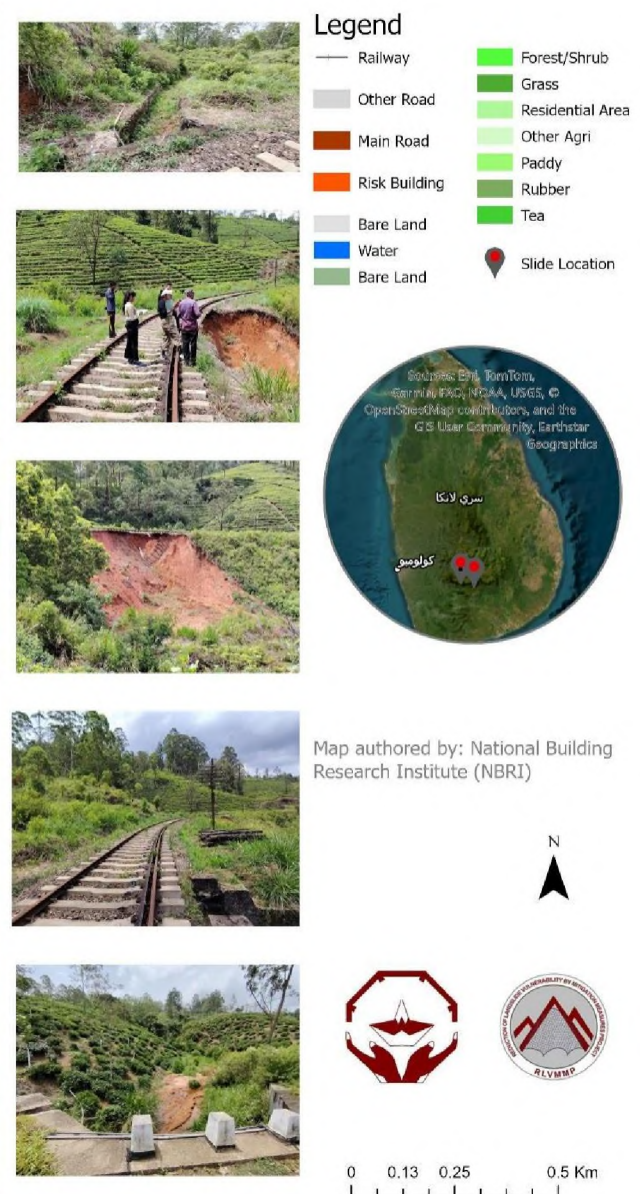
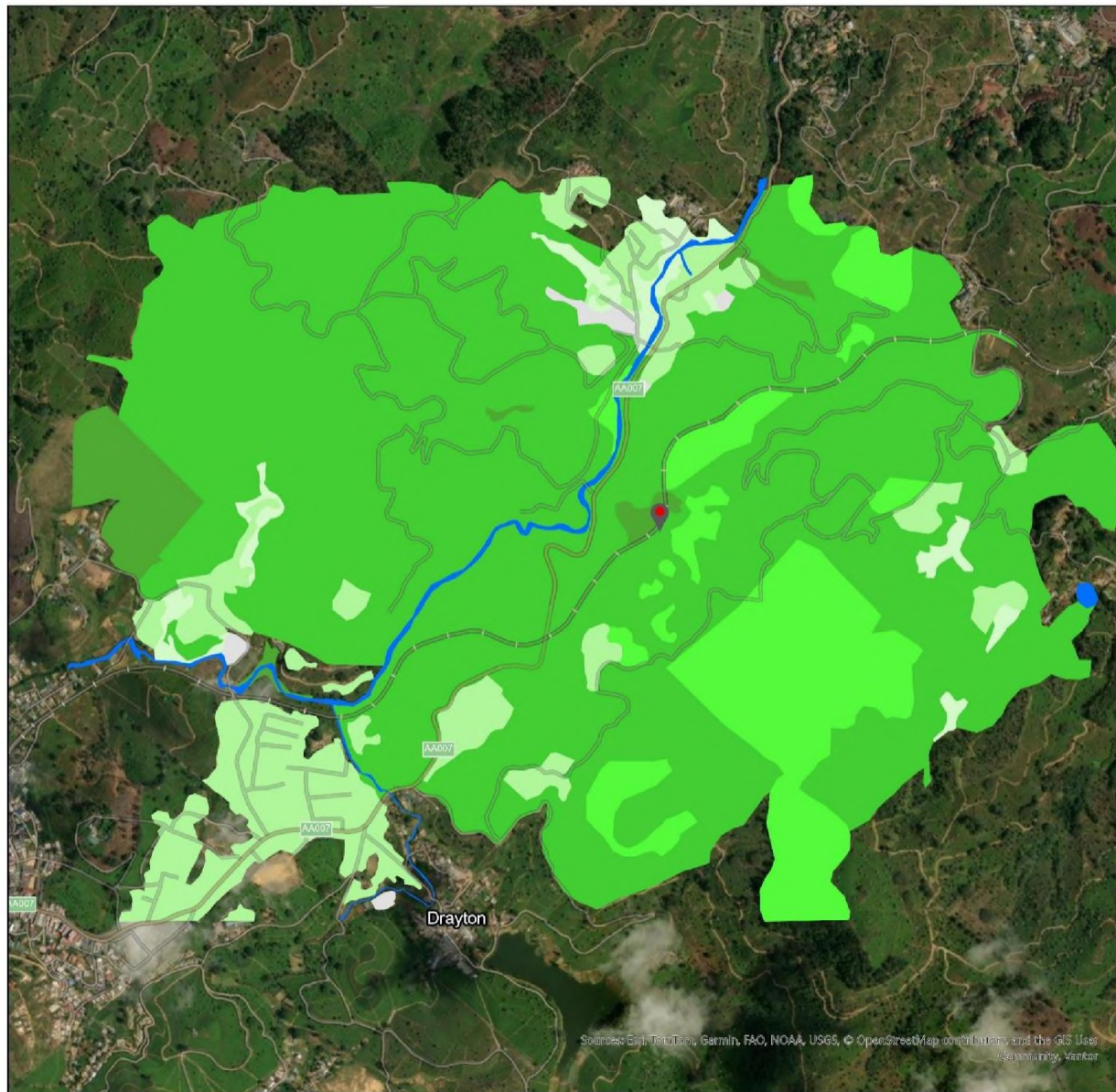


Figure 4: Google image, land use, risk elements and the photographs of special features of the location

4. Description of the area of the landslide/slope failure and areas adjacent to the landslide, and the current level of risk

4.1 Area of the landslide

The British colonial administration initially introduced the railway system in Sri Lanka to facilitate transportation, primarily for the movement of goods and passengers. The Railway Department was established in 1858, nearly one and a half centuries ago. Sri Lanka's railway network comprises nine main lines covering a total distance of approximately 1,508 kilometers. The construction of this major railway project was carried out in several phases, including Colombo to Ambepussa (1864), Ambepussa to Kandy (1867), Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya (1874), Nawalapitiya to Nanu Oya (1885), Nanu Oya to Bandarawela (1894), and Bandarawela to Badulla (1924). In addition, the line from Peradeniya to Kandy was later extended to Matale in 1880, further expanding the railway network into the central region of the country.

The upcountry railway, known as the Main Line of the railway network, runs through a scenic countryside from Rambukkana to Badulla via Peradeniya. The Northern Line and the Matale Line connect to the Main Line at Polgahawela and Peradeniya, respectively. This railway section serves as a crucial link between the lowlands and the central hill country, transporting passengers through a diverse landscape of villages, cultivated lands, rivers, steep slopes, and mountainous terrain.

The railway track was constructed by cutting through solid rock formations; as a result, the Main Line from Rambukkana to Badulla passes through 46 tunnels. The total distance between Rambukkana and Badulla along this route is approximately 208 km. On average, the line accommodates nearly 100,000 passengers per day, making it one of the most heavily utilized railway corridors in the country.

This railway line remains one of the most convenient and affordable modes of transportation for people traveling to the central hill country. Therefore, it is not merely a transportation route but also a vital public service that connects people, places, and economic opportunities.

However, Cyclone Ditwah has triggered the most extensive flooding and landslide damage in the past two decades in Sri Lanka, impacting approximately 2.2 million people across all 25 districts of the country. According to the Disaster Management Center, the cyclone had, as of 29 November 2025, resulted in 638 fatalities and left 175 people missing. (Disaster Management Situation Report as at 0900hrs on 28th December 2025).

The railway system has suffered extensive damage due to heavy rains and landslides triggered by Cyclone Ditwah. Signaling systems have been disrupted, while severe erosion and slope failures have destroyed sections of railway tracks. Several railway bridges have collapsed, and some railway stations have been affected by landslides. In addition, tunnels along the upcountry railway line have also sustained damage. This devastating weather condition cause to terminate 30% of the railway network temporary. The railway section from Hatton to Talawakele represents one of the most valuable and critical segments of Sri Lanka's upcountry main railway line. However, severe damage to this section has emerged as a significant issue, resulting in widespread social, environmental, economic, aesthetic, and geographical consequences such as substantial challenges not only for transportation but also for the daily lives of local communities and the overall development of the surrounding region.

Soil failure has observed on the RHS of the railway track, in downslope direction. Downslope movement of debris was moved along the slope towards the old hospital ward building of the Divisional hospital Kotagala. Two seasonal streams were flowing besides the unstable area. The displaced soil mass and disturbed vegetation were aggregated along the railway reservation area. The land use of the site in the affected area mainly consists of grasses and shrubs. Water stagnation places were observed in the unstable area. Community water supply lines have installed through the unstable area.

4.2 Areas adjacent to the landslide

The area adjacent to the landslide is characterized by several critical features of both functional and historical importance. A main road runs parallel to the slope, providing essential access for transportation and emergency services, while a stream flows alongside this roadway, contributing to local drainage patterns and potentially influencing slope stability. Notably, at the toe of the landslide is a historical ward building belonging to the Divisional hospital Kotagala, constructed approximately 176 years ago. Historically, the structure was utilized as a dedicated facility for the treatment and management of infectious diseases. At present, the building has been used as residential accommodation, currently occupied by a retired hospital employee and their dependents. Since the house belongs to the hospital, the residents have been informed to evacuate due to this incident, but they have not yet left. This structure represents not only an important component of the hospital's infrastructure but also a valuable heritage asset, making the area particularly sensitive to landslide-related risks.

The upslope area of the landslide is owned by Craigielea Estate. Craigielea Tea Estate is a historic tea estate situated in the Dimbula tea-growing region, one of the most famous high-grown tea areas in Sri Lanka. The estate is part of the plantation network managed under Kotagala Plantations PLC, a major tea-producing company.

The Kotagala town is located on the A7 (Avisawella-Nuwara Eliya highway), at the crossroads with the B406 (Stony Cliff - Kotagala road). The most important and tourist attractive landmark of the area are Devon Falls, a 97 m (318 ft) high natural waterfall, St. Clair's Falls, an 80 m (260 ft) high and 50 m (160 ft) wide waterfall, Singha Malai Tunnel, the second longest railway tunnel in Sri Lanka (located between Hatton and Kotagala), 18.3 m (60 ft) long steel railway bridge (located between Hatton and Kotagala), St. Margaret's Church, a 19th-century stone church, Sri Muthu Vinayagar Kovil, a Hindu temple.

4.3 Current level of risk

Landslides on both up slope and downslope of the railway line at this location pose a significant risk, particularly to the uninterrupted operation of train services along the upcountry railway between Colombo Fort and Badulla. Additionally, limited accessibility could severely affect essential services, facilities, and economic activities, including daily transactions and trade. Damage to the railway line from Kotagala to Talawakele is a serious problem that goes far beyond the destruction of a transport route. It has social effects on the daily lives of people, economic effects on trade and tourism, environmental effects on fragile hill-country landscapes, geographical implications due to the difficulty of the terrain, and aesthetic effects on one of the most beautiful railway journeys in Sri Lanka. This railway section is a vital part of the country's transport network as well as its cultural and natural heritage. Therefore, it is essential to mitigate the risk around sites.

5. Description of the works envisaged under the project

The upcountry railway line is frequently affected by rock falls and slope failures. During Cyclone Ditrwah, many failures occurred at several locations resulting in casualties and rendering the corridor impassable for more than two to three weeks, severely affecting public services, disaster rescue and relief operations, and the national economy. The project aims to implement slope stabilization solutions for reducing recurrent disruptions and ensuring safer transportation within the section of Kotagala to Talawakele.

Location is highly potential for slope failures and landslides. The proposed project aims to ensure further progressive landslides are prevented. Therefore, preventive measures such as Reinforce embankment- RCL (Reinforced Concrete Lifting/Cantilever) walls, surface and subsurface drainage improvement, external/ internal slope rectification measures (retaining walls / gabion walls) will be used.

6. Brief description of the surrounding environment with special reference to elements and services that may be affected by the project actions and damaged elements

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

- i. A7 road (Avisawella-Nuwara Eliya highway)
- ii. Community water supply lines
- iii. Current services, economic and tourism activities of the area
- iv. Residents who are currently staying in the old hospital building
- v. Plantation and other activities of Craigelea Estate

(Ref. Fig.5: elements and services that may be affected by the project actions and damaged elements)



Figure 5a: View of the slope failure and damaged railway crack



Figure 5b: Electricity line across the railway line from Kotagala to Talawakele



Figure 5c: Kotagala Railway Station



Figure 5d: Seasonal water stream and community water supply lines



Figure 5g: Main road at the downslope and sign board of Craigielea Estate



Figure 5h: Historical ward building of the hospital at downslope



Figure 5i: Culverts, Vegetation of the area and community water supply lines



Figure 5j: Craigielea Estate at the upslope

Figure 5: Elements and services that may be affected by the project actions and damaged elements of the mitigation site

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

7.1 Positive impacts

- The objective of this project is to mitigate landslides risk to an acceptable level in the unstable land sections in between Kotagala and Talawakele Railway Station. The location lies along the upcountry railway, a vital transportation corridor that connects key destinations across Sri Lanka. The line serves as the primary rail route between the capital city, Colombo, and the Badulla District, passing through Gampaha, Kegalle, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya, and plays a crucial role in supporting daily commuting, tourism, and regional economic activity.
- Upcountry railway enhances rail connectivity to Sri Lanka's upcountry particularly the Badulla District. As Kotagala, Hatton and Talawakele station serves as a gateway to key attractions such as Devon Ella, St. Clair's Falls and viewpoint, Singha Malai Tunnel, the second longest railway tunnel in Sri Lanka (located between Hatton and Kotagala), 18.3 m long steel railway bridge (located between Hatton and Kotagala), St. Margaret's Church, a 19th-century stone church, Sri Muthu Vinayagar Kovil, a Hindu temple.

- Hatton Railway Station is the closest major rail access point for pilgrims traveling from cities like Colombo and Kandy. It serves as a key entry point to the Sri Pada (Adam’s Peak) pilgrimage route, one of the most important religious sites in Sri Lanka.
- This railway line supports both local mobility and tourism, boosting regional economic activity. The proposed project will improve service reliability by reducing landslide risks, ensuring year-round rail operations, and enhancing commuter safety. Tourism activities, Sri Pada pilgrim activities, and other lifeline activities of people in the area will benefit substantially from this mitigation.

7.2 Negative impacts

The mitigation works are generally confined to already failed land area. 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</p> <p>The mitigation works in this site will focus largely on the railroad and railway reservation area. Disruption to existing surface and sub-surface drainage patterns in the area is envisaged with the project implementation. The majority of the designs consider surface and subsurface drainage management. That involves extraction of water both surface and sub-surface.</p> <p>Therefore, during rainy season heavy flow of water is expected to be generated. The water inundation of the existing drainage may be expected. An increase of water through the unstable slope may intensify the risk of slope failures of the unstable section.</p> <p>However, during rainy season the runoff load on the stream will be high. This may result in stream bottom and bank erosion and erosion at culverts if surface runoff is directly conveyed to streams or through culverts. This is considered highly significant impact.</p>	Highly Significant
<p>7.2.1.2 Water pollution and impacts on surface water quality</p> <p>During the slope excavation, the removal of debris can generate high sediment-laden runoff. There could be a possibility to pollute two streams which are flowing beside of the unstable area and also downslope stream near the main road by contaminated runoff water due to high seepage in the area. 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 quality of the water.</p>	Highly Significant
<p>7.2.1.3 Erosional impacts and stream bed alterations</p> <p>The project activities will open the slope for surface erosion during the construction phase. The existing surface and sub-surface drainage pattern or destructed drains in the area will be disrupted during construction phase. Therefore, the erosional impacts are highly significant.</p>	Highly Significant
<p>7.2.1.4 Open defecation and waterborne infections</p> <p>The possibility of open defecation could be high due to isolated and covered with vegetation area around the railway line. Faecal contamination to the streams will be expected during construction due to open defecation of the contractor’s workforce.</p>	Highly Significant

<p>7.2.1.5 Impacts on the downstream water uses</p> <p>The construction activities will take place on an already disturbed slope adjacent to the railway line. The surface runoff, which flows through the culvert at the base, is not used for domestic purposes by nearby residents. However, surface runoff through culverts directly connect to water streams. Since there will be an impact on downstream water uses.</p>	Significant
<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, with subsurface water flows could lead to temporary water quality degradation and the accumulation of unwanted substances. During the construction period, hazardous waste from chemical substances, wastewater from construction activities, and discharge from onsite septic systems may negatively impact groundwater quality. The localized impacts may occur due to groundwater table drawdown while reducing the groundwater storage. As a result, the stream may dry up. During dry periods, the community may face water scarcity. This has a significant negative impact due to the project. Additionally, the mitigatory activities carried out in the slope area could affect groundwater quality, potentially resulting in a drawdown of the groundwater table.</p>	Significant
<p>7.2.1.7 Impacts on water or wetlands</p> <p>Improper disposal of oils, chemicals, solid waste, or wastewater from machinery and worker sites, along with leaks from temporary storage tanks, could contaminate surface runoff flowing through the culvert at the base of the slope, adversely affecting water quality at the discharge point.</p>	Significant
7.2.2 Environmental Impacts	
<p>7.2.2.1 Noise and vibration impacts</p> <p>Noise and vibration are expected from construction equipment. Noise and vibration impacts are highly significant as the construction is carried out. Even though the railway function is temporarily terminated, a few people who are currently staying in the old hospital buildings may be significantly affected. Daytime operation of machinery and vehicles may disturb the Craigielea estate tea leaves plucking workers.</p>	Highly Significant
<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, burning, and the storage, transportation, and disposal of construction materials and waste. During construction, high levels of dust are typically generated from concrete, cement, wood, stone, and silica. Estate workers, nearby commuters and railway workers will be affected by the dust generated during the construction phase. Air pollution resulting from these activities is likely to affect road commuters as well as nearby households, particularly during dry periods.</p>	Highly Significant
<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, construction waste will be generated and may store or dispose on site. The littering and haphazard storage and disposal of solid waste in and around the railway premises will create inconveniences to the railway workers, and the neighboring community. It can block the water seepages to make breeding grounds for waterborne diseases. Waste can pollute the soil and leave various environmental impacts if proper disposal mechanism is not in place during the construction period.</p>	Significant
<p>7.2.2.4 Explosive hazards and hazardous materials</p> <p>As there are not large, weathered rocks adjacent to mitigation location no need for rock blasting.</p>	Insignificant

7.2.3 Biological /Ecological Impacts	
<p>7.2.3.1 Effects of important wildlife habitats</p> <p>There is not a forest reserve but Tea plantation and mixed forest within the project influence area. Important wildlife habitats may be impacted due to the construction activities such as high noise generation activities.</p>	Significant
<p>7.2.3.2 Effects on Fauna & Flora</p> <p>Majority of the trees found in the area are not endemic, threatened and identified in the red list of IUCN. Among the animals that can be identified in this area, the Sri Lankan leopard (<i>Panthera pardus kotiya</i>) is officially classified as Vulnerable on the international IUCN Red List, though it is still listed as Endangered on Sri Lanka's local Red List. Therefore the important Fauna species may be impacted.</p>	Significant
7.2.4 Social and Economic Impacts	
<p>7.2.4.1 Impacts on agriculture within the area to be remedied/ immediately to the site</p> <p>There is tea cultivation immediately adjacent or the area to be remedied. Tea cultivation, tea leaves plucking activities may have temporally impact due to the mitigation activities.</p>	Significant
<p>7.2.4.2 Cracks in the building due to vibration impacts</p> <p>There is a historically important ward building at the downslope from the railway line adjacent to the site, resulting in significant impacts.</p>	Significant
<p>7.2.4.3 Loosing access to land and future development activities</p> <p>The mitigation works will be concentrated on the railway reservation area, and mitigation sites are private lands. Hence there will be significant impact to the landowners about loosing access to the land or loss to valuable uses.</p>	Significant
<p>7.2.4.4 Impacts on livelihood/ business and income activities</p> <p>The tea plantation of the upslope area would be interrupted during construction phase. Hence the impact on the income of the plantation company would be temporally affected.</p>	Insignificant
<p>7.2.4.5 Impacts on service provision (water supply, sewage, electricity)</p> <p>An electricity line runs across the railway line at the upper from the unstable slope, and may be at risk if further slope movement occurs during construction. Any damage or disruption to these lines could affect power supply to nearby households and railway operations. Community water supply lines also running through the nearby culverts, will be affected due to construction activities and the water supply to the community will be affected.</p>	Highly Significant
<p>7.2.4.6 Effect due to loss of infrastructure and safety</p> <p>During construction phase, the railway tracks from Kotagala to Talawakele will be obstructed by frequently moving machinery, loaders, trucks etc. The impact to the department and the commuters will not be significant because the railway line has already been destroyed and currently has stopped the all train transport operations.</p>	Insignificant
<p>7.2.4.7 Work camps and lay-down site requirements</p> <p>The camps 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 proximity of the site, management of solid waste and sewage will be an issue.</p>	Significant

<p>7.2.4.8 Relations between workers and staff / 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. Although the workers who would engage in such issues will be rare, even few possibilities cannot be ignored.</p>	Highly Significant
<p>7.2.4.9 Workers safety during construction</p> <p>The workers may not be exposed to risk of facing railroad due to termination of railway function. The constructions are carried out in a very limited space. They also may face risk of falling from the unstable slope. The heavy construction machinery may be used in limited work spaces. Risk of hazard from vehicles and construction machinery accidents is also 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>	Highly Significant
<p>7.2.4.10 Safety to the public from construction activities: High risk for commuters</p> <p>As the site is in a land section featuring major railway track, ensuring commuter safety will be highly significant. The presence of heavy machinery such as excavators, rollers, water dowers, trucks, and lorries carrying materials and water may increase the risk of accidents.</p>	Highly Significant
<p>7.2.4.11 Impacts on transport infrastructure (especially temporary loss of road or rail access, risks of traffic congestion)</p> <p>Due to the temporary termination of railway operations, traffic on the railway from Kotagala to Talawakele stations may be affected. However, obstruction for railway commuters may be affected.</p>	Insignificant
<p>7.2.4.15 Need for people to enter or cross the site</p> <p>Excavation machinery, loaders, trucks etc. will be used in the railway station premises where commuters and railway staff are moving. There is no special need for commuters and the station staff to enter the site for other purposes. Construction may use materials such as metal aggregates, steel etc. which can be injurious under improper storage and handling. 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 in a limited space	Workers	Very high
2. Transporting materials and machineries	Workers	Low
3. Throw out disposals (litter, bottles, and food) to the construction site from the commuters of the road and trains.	Workers	high
4. Facing railway, and road accidents during construction at night time	Workers	Low
5. Accidents from the construction activities and materials placed in the limited space	Workers/ commuters	High

6. Water inundation in the unstable area	Workers and road commuters	Very High
7. The wasps' attacks during the construction phase	road commuters Community nearby Workers	High
8. Injuries due to rock particles due to explosions/ blasting	Workers Community nearby	Low
9. Work adjacent to electrified lines, signal lines	Workers	High
10. Site Working – Working in poor visibility	Workers	High
11. Lone Working	Workers	High
12. Emergency evacuation	Workers	High
13. 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 NBRI.

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 these sites are significant as the workers have to work on an unstable slope with a risk of falling. Such common E & HS issues have been discussed in the **ESMF**. Worker safety requirements in the construction sites are 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. These houses may have some impacts in the form of structural damage during the project actions due to ground vibration induced by heavy machinery operation. (The scheme of compensation, in case of damage to structures due to project should be arranged, (Refer 2002.2.17) utilities and roadside amenities in contracts requirement to ESMP.

10.2 Evacuation of people

Project based evacuations are not required for mitigation location.

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

In the aftermath of the landslide triggered by the Ditwah storm, which has caused significant damage to railway infrastructure and associated facilities, a formal procedure shall be initiated and conducted

in a coordinated manner involving all relevant stakeholders, including Sri Lanka Railways, the Ceylon Electricity Board, private landowners, and the respective Provincial and Local Authorities, with the objective of systematically removing damaged structures, facilities, and infrastructure along the affected railway corridor in compliance with applicable legal and regulatory frameworks.

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

There is not any requirement for compensation for loss of property /uses due to project actions

10.5 Public awareness and education- needed for following areas

Programs to inform and educate people in the vicinity about the risks posed by unstable land section located within the railway premises specially the estate workers, staff of the hospital and commuters using the railway station.

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. *Refer to Table 3; Design stage Environmental & Social considerations*

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. However, the downslope vegetation of the site was destroyed due to soil movements.</p>	High
<p>ii. Site Planning</p> <p>During site planning it is necessary to be cautious about possible re-activation of slope failures and movements of soil masses. Also, the site is located in a very limited space around railway line and reservation area. It should not be installed in the danger zones of the slides. It is very necessary to keep trained flagman or safety officer of SLR during the construction period and proper communication between contractor’s workforce, railway station and PMU must be built. The SLR buildings within the proximity can be used as camping sites or storage houses under the permission of the Railway Department.</p>	Very High
<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 etc. even if the impacts are localized.</p>	Low
<p>iv. Conservation of water resources</p> <p>If extraction of water is involving as a mitigation measure, as the extracted water is in good quality and yield it can be considered as a source of water for upslope houses.</p>	High
<p>v. 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. As the tourism industry is one of the major economic growth points for the project area, greening could be used in construction activities to develop the area as a tourist</p>	High

attraction. Service of landscape architects may be important for the design of suitable mitigation structures.	
<p>vi. 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 for erosion control, combination of plants to sustain species diversity in the environment, avoiding inclusion of potentially invasive species & etc.</p>	High
<p>vii. Conservation of social and Cultural features</p> <p>The local cultures and heritages are strengthened by their close connections to the natural environment that sustains them.</p> <p>There is a historically significant ward building belonging to the hospital, constructed approximately 176 years ago. Currently, that building is utilized as the house hold by a retired hospital worker. This structure represents not only an important component of the hospital’s infrastructure but also a valuable heritage asset, making the area particularly sensitive to landslide-related risks.</p> <p>Therefore, the project actions should be carried out considering historical importance, local culture and social aspects, providing opportunities to reinforce them during the project actions.</p>	Very high
<p>viii. Workers/ commuters and community safety</p> <p>Unauthorized entries and ignorance may cause severe accidents around the site. Activation of slides may occur during construction phase and may pose a threat to workers, and commuters. Therefore, design-based safety considerations such as berms, safety nets etc. should be considered.</p>	Very high
<p>ix. Erosion control structures</p> <p>In drainage management, water is extracted and conveyed to nearby streams often through culverts. During rainy season the flow in these 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
<p>x. Low post maintenance and operation designs</p> <p>The mitigation should consider passive techniques such as gravity drains for drainage management. Correct pipe diameters, pore diameters and laying angles should be considered to avoid clogging of drains. Low maintenance structures and designs such as designs to withstand erosive forces, sediment trapping systems etc. should be considered if drain water is expected to be directed to natural streams.</p> <p>The materials used for structures should be chosen carefully to withstand weather conditions with high durability. Designs should specially consider corrosion prevention techniques if steel structures are used.</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. NBRI 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. Refer to Table 4; Contractor requirement to comply with ES & HS

Table 4: Contractor requirement to comply with ES & HS

Reference No. as per construction contractors obligation to ESMP	Item	Relevant to the project
2002. Environmental and Social Monitoring		
2002.2 1)	Storage on site	Highly Relevant (railway tracks)
2002.2 2)	Noise and Vibration	Highly relevant (community nearby, estate workers)
2002.2 3)	Cracks and damages to the buildings	Not relevant
2002.2 4)	Disposal of waste	Relevant (workers and commuters)
2002.2 5)	Disposal of refuse	Highly relevant (community nearby)
2002.2 6)	Dust control	Highly relevant (community nearby, workers)
2002.2 7)	Transport of Construction materials and waste	Highly Relevant
2002.2 8)	Water	Highly Relevant
2002.2 9)	Flora and Fauna	Relevant
2002.2 10)	Physical and cultural resources	Not relevant
2002.2 11)	Soil Erosion	Relevant
2002.2 12)	Soil Contamination	Relevant
2002.2 13)	Borrowing Earth	Relevant
2002.2 14)	Quarry Operations	Not relevant
2002.2 15)	Maintenance vehicles and Machinery	Relevant
2002.2 16)	Disruption to public	Highly relevant (community nearby, commuters)
2002.2 17)	Utilities and roadside amenities	Highly relevant
2002.2 18)	Visual environment enhancement	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, heavy machinery)
2003.3	Child Labor and Forced Labor	Relevant
2003.4	Safety reports and notification of accidents	Low
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 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</p>		

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. Refer to Table 5; Site specific ES & HS mitigation measures

Table 5: Site specific ES & HS mitigation measures

Mitigation item	Project implementation phase	Responsibility
<p>i. Avoid possible emergencies during construction</p> <p>Safety officer has all the responsibilities of material transportation vehicles within mitigation location. As well as commuters and railway staff officers also use railway line. Therefore, always be alert on the instructions given by the safety officers.</p>	Site preparation & construction	PMU Construction Contractor Railway Department
<p>ii. Priority Health and Safety Issues</p> <p>As the workers in the site must 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a special Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan before the commencement of construction activities • Adoption of standard worker safety methods • Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, helmets, protective clothing, goggles, etc. • Provision of training and awareness programs to employees • Conducting hazard analysis and plan/provide adequate mitigation measures for such hazards identified, before carrying out major construction activities • If the wasp nest is in the vicinity, it is mandatory to use Evacuation Centres for ensure of workers' safety • Additionally, work should be discontinued for a sufficient time period during rainy season as working on unstable land will be highly risky in the rainy season. 	Construction	PMU Construction Contractor Railway Department
<p>iii. Transporting materials and machinery</p> <p>Inform and take permission from the authorized person of SLR before any material and machinery transportation through / along the railway tracks running very close to the affected area.</p> <p>The commuters and the workers should be informed about the material and machinery transportation schedule. The railway station platform or the railway trucks must not be damaged due to the material and machineries transportation.</p>	Construction	PMU Construction Contractor Railway Department
<p>iv. Injuries due to rock particles due to explosions/ blasting</p> <p>Inform and take permission from the authorized person of SLR before blasting. Stop all blasting activities during train transport times and making awareness announcements through the nearby railway station. Establish an emergency accidents preparedness plan for the injuries due to rock particles due to explosions/ blasting.</p>	Construction	Construction Contractor Railway Department

<p>v. Inundation of the railway tracks</p> <p>During the construction, the water inundation of the railway tracks and the road will be expected. To mitigate this impact, contractors should construct a temporary surface and sub-surface drainage network directing excess water to nearby stream or canal before start of the construction.</p>	<p>Site preparation & construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p>
<p>vi. Minimize erosional impacts during construction</p> <p>It is recommended that mitigation works involved with site clearance, slope reshaping, removal of debris etc. are avoided during rainy season. Therefore, sites must work in slope mitigation are carried out in the dry season and avoid such activities on slope area in the wet season as much as possible. This should be considered in the project planning stage. Silt traps should be introduced to cut down sediment laden runoff.</p>	<p>Site preparation & construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p>
<p>vii. Invasive species</p> <p>Should be avoided 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 relevant authorities.</p>	<p>Construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p>
<p>viii. Noise and vibration control</p> <p>The noise and vibration generating activities may disturb the smooth flow of activities of the nearby house. Vibration generating activities should be done within the prescribed limits to avoid damage to structures. Suitable compensation should be made if damage cracks due to construction work occur in the houses and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p>
<p>ix. Disposal of construction waste</p> <p>The contractor should pay special attention with respect to disposal of construction waste. This site is located within a public place in a rural landscape with a pleasing environment. 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 be disposed of along railway tracks.</p>	<p>Site preparation & construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p>
<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>	<p>Site preparation & construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p>
<p>xi. Dust and aerosol control screens</p> <p>Dust particles generated during the construction period can influence the commuters, and tourists. The upslope tea estate workers and downslope household could be affected by 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 and electricity for construction</p> <p>Water for construction should be obtained only from approved places. If the Contractor intends to use electricity from the main electricity line, they should be informed and the required permission should be taken.</p>	<p>Construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p>
<p>xiii. Working hours, working in extreme weather conditions and working in poor visibility</p> <p>The construction activities can be carried out both day and nighttime. Working after 6.p.m.</p>	<p>Construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor Railway Department</p>

<p>xiv. Impact on service infrastructure</p> <p>Telecommunication, electricity, and water lines should be relocated before construction starts on per the approval of PMU.</p>	Construction	Construction Contractor
<p>xv. During construction good housekeeping should be maintained to minimize visual pollution</p>	Site preparation & construction	Construction Contractor
<p>xvi. Worker's code of conduct</p> <p>Possible disputes between the labor force and the villagers, staff of the station, commuters and tourists should be prevented by maintaining the agreed code of conduct by the contractor.</p> <p>Possible disputes between workforce and villagers should be avoided, especially when using shared resources such as common bathing and washing places etc.</p>	Construction	Construction Contractor
<p>xvii. Snake bites, toxic insect bite management and emergency management by accidents</p> <p>Proper emergency management system for snake bites and toxic insect bites (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 on 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>		

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. *Refer to Table 6; Environmental and Social monitoring plan*

Table 6: Environmental and Social monitoring plan

Monitoring requirement	Parameter	Frequency
i. Baseline monitoring	Water quality	Once*
	Pre crack survey for the railway station	Once*
	Ground vibration	Once*
	Air quality: particulate matter	Once*
	Background noise measurement	Once*
ii. During construction	Water quality	During rainy season if noticeable change in the appearance of water
	Crack survey for the risk houses	If noticeable displacement is observed during construction **
	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	Stream water quality – Comparison with ambient water quality standards published by the CEA, 2017 Pre crack survey of the railway station -Professional report Ground vibration -as per the interim standards on vibration for the Machinery, Construction activities and Vehicular movements, CEA Background noise measurement –Extraordinary Gazette No.924.1, May 23,1996, CEA 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.

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

11.1 Public Consultations

Downslope house owner, was informed about the landslide early warning alerts and the mitigation project. He acknowledged the importance of the mitigation works.

11.2 Stakeholders involved in the consultations any recommendations or agreements reached in the consultations

Mr. S. M. Malaka Udahewage, Station Master and M. John Kennadi, Assistant Field Officer of the Kotagala railway station, they acknowledged the necessity of the mitigation and expressed full support and cooperation for the project.

Ministry of Health and Craigielea Estate also act as stakeholders of this mitigation project. Therefore, relevant officers were consulted. Mr. Shaun Karay, Estate Manager and Mr. P. Yoga, Assistant officer of tea factory was informed regarding the project activities. Dr. Asiri Perera, Regional Director of the area, Dr. K. A. Udarika, DMO of the Kotagala hospital, Dr.Prabhashwara, MO Planning of the hospital were informed during the field visit. They acknowledged the necessity of the mitigation and expressed full support and cooperation for the project.

12. 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
12.1 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 Talawakele Pradheshiya Sabha.
12.2 Approval from the state lands owners relevant to the project	
Central Environmental Authority	Consent from District Central Environmental Authority is required.

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 for extraction of materials, transportation and disposal of earth, rocks and mineral debris. (If necessary, only).
Talawakele Pradheshiya Sabha	Approvals from Talawakele Pradheshiya Sabha will be obtained for the disposal of waste and plant litter.
Archaeological Department	Consent from Archaeological Department, Nuwaraeliya district office is required
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.
12.3 Consent/ no objection/ legally bound agreement from the private land ownerships	
Land owner (Sri Lanka Railways, Ministry of Health, Kotagala Plantation)	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 11.

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 Sri Lanka Railway Department</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	—	—						

13. 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*).

14. 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 table. 12

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, Railway station master, Other district level Agencies, NBRI 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, Railway station master, 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, Divisional secretary, Police, Railway station master, Grama Niladhari, District Office NBRI, 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, Divisional secretary, Police, Railway station master, Grama Niladhari, District Office NBRI, 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
28/04/2026	Kotagala Railway Station - Sri Lanka Railways	Mr. S.M Malaka Udaheewage, Station master (0711679505) Mr. M. Salinda (0759806415), 2 nd master M. John Kennadi, Assistant Field Officer (0716622450)
28/04/2026	Craigielea Estate – Kotagala Plantation	Mr. Shaun Karay, Estate Manager (0779204404) Mr. P. Yoga, Assistant officer
28/04/2026	Kotagala Divisional Hospital – Ministry of Health	Dr. Asiri Perera, Regional Director (0740350063) Dr. K.A. Udarika, DMO (0718954388) Dr. R.Prabhashwara, MO Planning (0769414608)

Annexure I: Images of the consultation during the field visit

	
<p><i>Consultation with the Accountant of Craigielea Estate</i></p>	<p><i>Consultation with the station master of Kotagala Railway Station, Mr. S.M Malaka Udaheewage</i></p>
	
<p><i>Consultation with the resident of downslope area</i></p>	

Annexure II: Report on the Stakeholder Consultation

Institution	Name and designation of the contact officer	Concerns raised
Central Environmental Authority	Mr. M.M.A.I Janaka, 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.
Way and Works Railway Department	Mr. E.M.S.P.K. Deegala, Chief Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This area is under the jurisdiction of the Sri Lanka Railway. ✓ The SLR has no objection and states the mitigation is very much needed.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Detailed work plan and time schedules must be provided to the SLR by contractor before starting construction activities and keep good relationship between contractor, PMU and SLR. ✓ Other concerns raised <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers must be followed his advices and guidance for safety issues. • Material transportation for locations which haven't other road access will be done according to the requests of the contractor • All the cost including railway material transportation, wages of the flagman and other resources from SLR should be bear by the construction contractor. • A proper handing over of the project is required after the mitigation. • SLR will do the maintenance after mitigation. • It is emphasised that during the construction the contractor should use Personal Protective Equipment • At all times, the contractor shall provide safe and convenient passage for material transportation. measures, barricades, flagmen and for the night work, lights and illumination should be provided. • The contractor should use temporary toilet facilities • The service infrastructure should be relocated under the supervision of SLR. ✓ It is also stated that construction waste/ excavated materials should not be a nuisance to public/commuters.
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Annexure III: Proposed procedure for obtaining approvals from state land owners and environmental agencies.

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

- i. The design to be accepted by the SLR: The project implementing agency should submit detailed design report to SLR with a formal request on nature of approvals required. PMU should prepare above documents and should submit the documents to Way and Works of Railway Department.
- ii. Way and Works Railway Department will evaluate the proposal and may call for project briefing. The PMU should provide necessary briefing as appropriate
- iii. On the approval by SLR an agreement will be signed between SLR and Project implementing agency to access the site, erect structures, and implement mitigation works.

Annexure IV: Study team

Name	Designation	Position in the study
SAMS Dissanayake	Senior Scientist/ESSD/NBRI	Senior Environmental Scientist
Prabath Liyanaarachchi	Scientist/ ESSD/NBRI	Environmental scientist
A.G. Randoombage	Project Assistant	Demographic Data Collection and Report Preparation

Annexure V: 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
5. Census and Statistical Report (2012), Department of Census and Statistics