



# REDUCTION OF LANDSLIDE VULNERABILITY BY MITIGATION MEASURES PROJECT

Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan

## Site No. 22- Package 7

Galle - Deniyaya - Madampe Road at 77+100

Matara District

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Prepared for:



Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

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## **Abbreviations**

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
DFC	Department of Forest Conservation
DSD	Divisional Secretariat Division
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DWLC	Department of Wild Life Conservation
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GND	Grama Niladhari Division
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GSMB	Geological & Mines Bureau
NBRO	National Building Research Organisation
RDA	Road Development Authority

## 1. Introduction

The Government of Sri Lanka intends obtaining a loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for mitigating/rectifying unstable slopes in high risk areas especially in 11 districts of 06 provinces of the country. 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 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 National Building Research Organisation (NBRO) is expected to ensure implementation of environmental and social management plans prepared under the ESMF at all phases of project so that the impacts on the environment and community can be minimized.

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 assessments followed by site specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) for each site. The ESMP gives planning, design, construction and operation phase environmental, social, and health & safety management measures to be considered in the project Implementation.

## 2. Location details and site description

Province	: Southern
District	: Matara
DSD	: Kotapola
GND	: Thenipita
Village/Location	: Galle - Deniyaya - Madampe Hwy
Site Reference	: Package 7 (Site No.22)
GPS Coordinates (Lat/Lon)	: 6.240073 N 80.48906 E

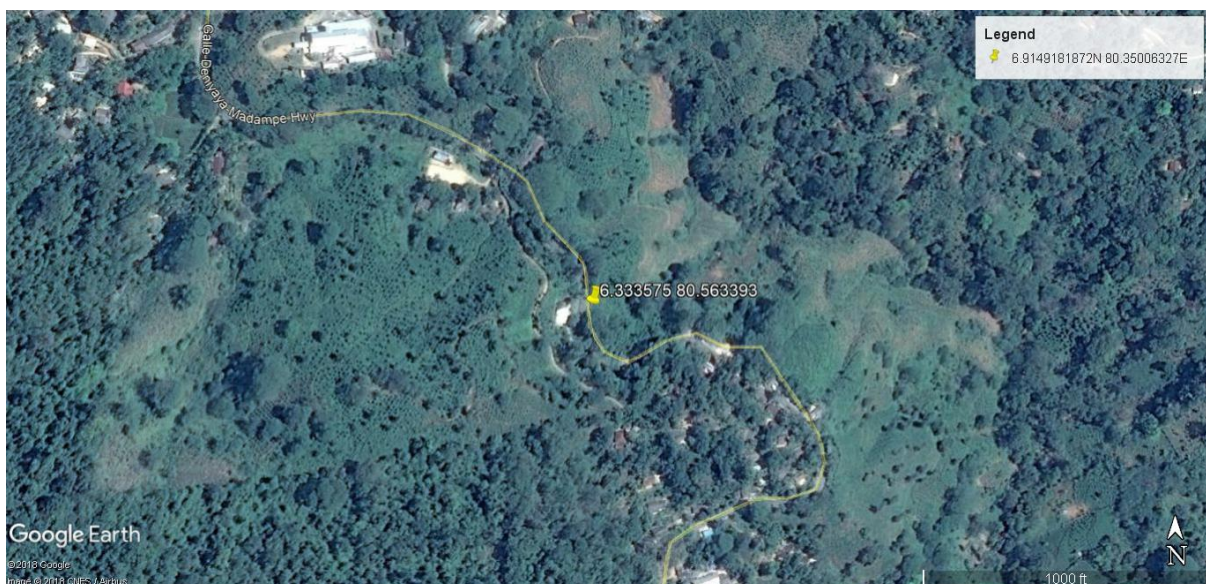


Figure 1: Location of the site



*Figure 2: Drone image of the site*

### 3. Landslide hazard incident details

With the heavy rain on 25.05.2017 the down slope of the road has collapsed with a part of the road. Slope failure is possible under extreme weather conditions as surface run off is directed to the collapsed slope due to blocking drain. Part of the road already collapsed, locate at higher risk for future slope failure. As the house is locate closer to the unprotected earth cut, the householders and the house itself are at higher risk. Non-structural mitigation measures are not capable of preventing or minimizing future failures.



Figure 3: Slope failure along Galle - Deniyaya road



Figure 4: Damaged to road due to slope failure

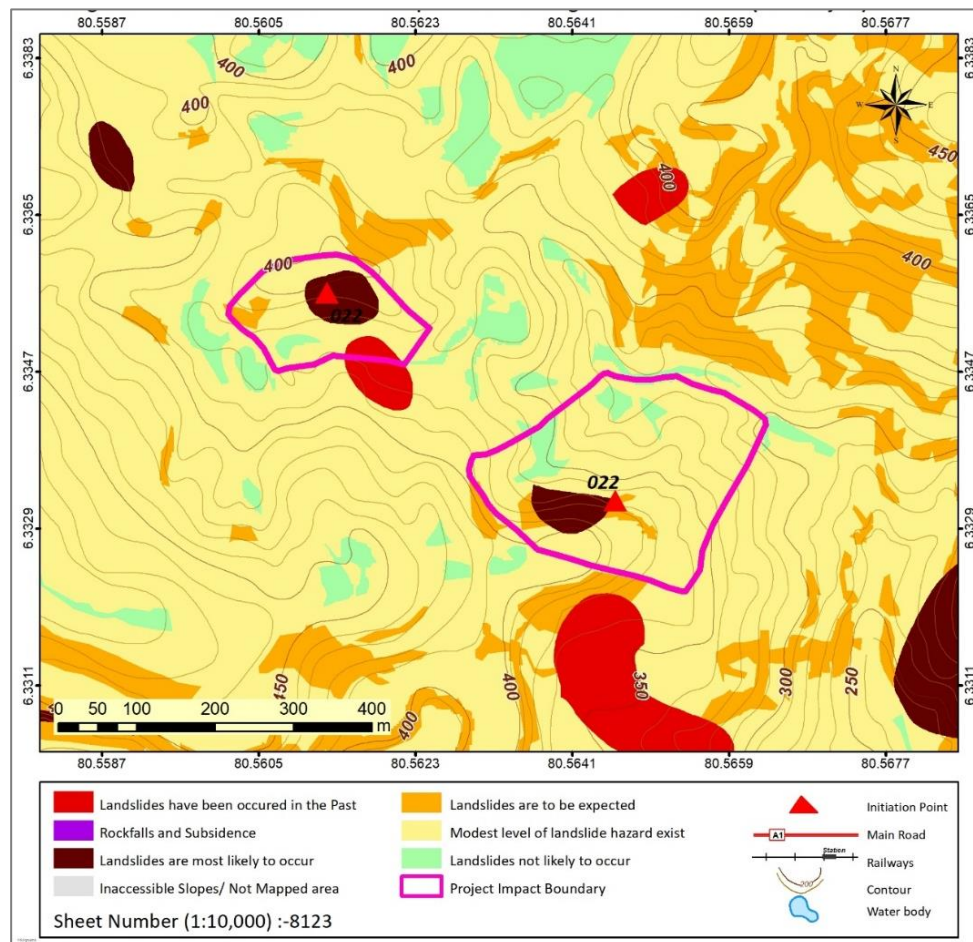


Figure 5: Location of the site in landslide hazard map

#### **4. Remedial measures already undertaken to reduce the potential risk**

NBRO had inspected the site and demarcated the risk zone and alerted the occupants of 10 houses who are residing in the area facing landslide risk. The NBRO team has demarcated the houses at high risk and advised the occupants to respond to rainfall early warning system. Awareness was conducted on preparedness and evacuation alerts were given. This mechanism is currently operational by the Gram Niladhari in the division via Division Secretary.

#### **5. Description of the surrounding environment**

- Downslope height is more than 40 m.
- Previously constructed Gabion wall was moved down with the soil mass.
- Upper slope is nearly vertical and has a 4~5 m height.
- A house is located above the upper slope with 2.0 m minimum distance to the cut.
- Existing drain in LHS is blocked in several locations due to cutting failures.
- Unstable area has an approximate width of 60 m.

#### **6. Description of the works envisaged under the project**

- Upper & down slopes should be protected by using soil nails.
- Construction of surface drainage system including toe drain, cutoff drain and cascade drains.
- Introduction of retaining walls, reshaping and turfing.

#### **7. Approval from relevant agencies**

##### **7.1 Approval from District Secretary and District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC)**

Approvals will require to be obtained from the District Secretary for the implementation of project. Consent of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) also should be obtained for proposals. Issues arrived during stakeholder consultation and recommendations taken up at DDCC meeting will be addressed in the ESMP.

##### **7.2 Approval from Road Development Authority**

- i. NBRO will submit detailed design and report to RDA regional office with a formal request on nature of approvals required.
- ii. 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.

##### **7.3 Approval from Local Authority**

- i. Prior to project implementation approval will be obtained from the planning committee of the Kotapola Pradeshiya Sabha.
- ii. Certificate of Conformity will be obtained upon project completion as per development permit.

##### **7.4 Approval from other agencies**

- i. Approval from regional Geological Surveys and Mines Bureau will be obtained for transportation and disposal of earth, rocks and mineral debris
- ii. Approvals from Kotapola Pradeshiya Sabha will be obtained for the disposal of waste.

##### **7.5 Consent/ no objection/ legally bound agreement with land owners**

- i. Signing a legally bound agreement between the land owners and NBRO allowing no-objection to remove debris, access the land, implement construction works, and engage in long-term maintenance works.

- ii. Allow land owner to extract/ or extraction by the contractor on behalf of the land owner any valuable items from the structures.

Table 1: Tentative timeline for getting approvals

Approvals	Month 1				Month 2			
	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4
<b><i>Approval from District Secretariat / DDCC</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission project details</li> <li>• Project briefing</li> <li>• Respond to clarifications</li> <li>• Approvals</li> </ul>	—	—	—	—				
<b><i>Approval from Road Development Authority</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission of application</li> <li>• Respond to comments</li> <li>• Approvals</li> </ul>		— —	—					
<b><i>Approval from planning committee</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission of preliminary planning clearance application with project briefing</li> <li>• Issuance of Preliminary Planning Clearance Certification / Letter with conditions</li> <li>• Submission of development permit request fulfilling Preliminary Planning Clearance</li> <li>• Obtain development permit</li> </ul>	—	—	—		—			
<b><i>Other approval</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geological Surveys and Mines Bureau</li> <li>• Consent/ no objection from the private land ownership</li> <li>• Signing agreement with land owners</li> </ul>						— —	—	



## 8. Environmental and Social Management Plan

This section includes the specific ESMP for planning phase, design phase and construction phase.

	Environmental / Social impacts	Mitigation measure(s)	Monitoring sources	Responsible party(ies)
<b>1. PLANNING PHASE</b>				
<b>1.1 Temporary relocation of housing units</b>	Temporary evacuation of 10 housing units from the project site will lead residents to temporarily lose their shelters and livelihood.	<p>Programs to inform and educate people in the vicinity about positive and negative impacts of the project.</p> <p>Deliver community awareness on potential temporary relocation and its impacts.</p> <p>There are 10 houses consist of 100 individuals within the landslide susceptible area. These houses may have impacts in the form of structural damage during the project actions due to ground vibration induced by heavy machinery operation.</p> <p>During rainy period residents accommodate within project site must be moved to safe places.</p>	<p>Establish and maintain database of project impacted families and actions taken to prevent the adverse impacts of construction (Refer section 07 of ESMF for compensation details for loss of livelihood due to temporary relocation).</p> <p>The GN of the area should be informed of the project and the aggravated risks prior to construction. Instruction should be given to communicate the NBRO rainfall early warning alerts to these families and to agree them to respond the alerts.</p>	<p>NBRO Divisional Secretariat</p>
<b>1.2 Plantation</b>	Loss of large tree cover may lead to erosion and loss of livelihoods.	Obtain clearance from relevant authorities	Clearances documents obtained	<p>NBRO Divisional Secretariat</p>

<p><b>1.3 Access and mobility</b></p>	<p>Site is located along Galle - Deniyaya - Madampe Road (A017). Disruption of transport along 480 meters length of Galle -Deniyaya - Madampe Road due to full/partial road closure. Vehicular movement will be obstructed during the week days, in office hours, school times, (in morning, day time and evening). This will cause nuisance to pedestrians and commuters.</p>	<p>Necessary traffic management measures for facilitating mobility. Provide alternative temporary access for pedestrian and access for continuing business (Refer section 07 of ESMF for compensation details for loss of access).</p>	<p>Traffic survey</p>	<p>NBRO RDA, RDD, Local Authority Sri Lanka Police</p>
<p><b>1.4 Removal of debris</b></p>	<p>Unless safety measures are adopted during demolition, it may lead to health issues and accidents.</p>	<p>Project planning should consider to avoid intervening with housing units as much as possible. Meaningful consultation should be done to get the consent of the landowner agreed for removal of debris.</p>	<p>Sign a legally bound agreement between the land owners and NBRO allowing no-objection to remove debris is mandatory.  Spot check</p>	<p>Contractor NBRO</p>

	Environmental / Social impacts	Mitigation measure(s)	Monitoring sources	Responsible party(ies)
<b>2. DESIGN PHASE</b>				
<b>2.1. Natural resource management &amp; resource optimized designs</b>	Removing of vegetation cover will affect rain fall.	Project specific designs should be considered to eliminate mass clearing of vegetation and minimum number of removal of grown tree species. Sufficient emphasis should be made to consider conservation of trees and species.	Baseline survey on type of trees grown within project area. Survey on type of trees available after deign.	NBRO Divisional Secretariat Department of Forest
<b>2.2. Conservation of water resources.</b>	Extraction of surface and sub-surface water.	Water should be extracted relatively in good quality. Well extracted water can be conveyed in such a manner that can be accessed by fauna as well as the neighboring communities.	Monitor stream water quality comparison with ambient water quality standards published by the CEA, 2017	CEA NBRO
<b>2.3. Aesthetically compatible design consideration</b>	Visual pollution	Designs in aesthetically sensitive environments should consider structures that blend with natural environment to keep the visual pollution to minimum. Service of landscape architect may be important for the design of suitable mitigation structures.		NBRO
<b>2.4 Green environmental design</b>	Possibility of degradation of fauna and flora due to project design and construction material.	Consider green environmental designs as much as possible <b>Ex.</b> use of local vegetation species for erosion control, avoid inclusion of potentially invasive species & etc.		NBRO

<b>2.5 Erosion control</b>	Water may be extracted and conveyed to nearby streams often through culverts. During rainy season water flow in these drainage structures can be significantly high and this may cause stream bed and bank erosion.	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.		NBRO
<b>2.6. Water supply, electricity network and drainage network</b>	480 meters length of water supply, electricity network and drainage network runs through the project site. There is possibility of interruption in electricity supply and blockage of drainage network due to construction.	Design should include alternative source of water for the community (temporary/or permanent). Design should consider construction activities without interrupting electricity network and blockage of drainage network.		NBRO

	Environmental / Social impacts	Mitigation measure(s)	Monitoring sources	Responsible party(ies)
<b>3. CONSTRUCTION PHASE</b>				
<b>3.1. Disposal of construction waste</b>	<p>Lack of solid waste management on site can lead to the lack of general cleanliness due to waste material resulting from the demolition.</p> <p>This can lead to pollute the environment such as waterways and adjoining lands. Will lead to attraction of diseases bearing vectors such as rats and mosquitoes.</p>	<p>Such waste if generated should store properly without getting washed off and dispose according to approved procedures of the PMU.</p> <p>Under no circumstances solid waste should be burned on site.</p> <p>Contractor's potential to dispose refuse in an ad-hoc unauthorized manner should be avoided.</p> <p>Disposal near stream banks, into streams should be avoided. Depositing refuse near road reservations should be avoided.</p>	<p>Solid waste storage is demarcated.</p> <p>Remove construction solid waste at end of construction.</p> <p>Make arrangements with Local Authorities on disposal of solid waste generate during construction.</p>	<p>Contractor</p> <p>Environment Officer</p>
<b>3.2 Erosional impacts</b>	<p>Erosional impacts on the environment may happen during the removal of debris.</p>	<p>Avoid slope reshaping, removal of debris during rainy season and avoid such activities on upslope area during wet season as much as possible.</p>		<p>Contractor</p> <p>Environment Officer</p>
<b>3.3. Dust and aerosol</b>	<p>Dust generating from the construction site may pollute the atmosphere.</p>	<p>Special screens etc. should be used if heavy dust or aerosol generating activities are envisaged.</p>	<p>The National Ambient Air Quality standards stipulated under the Extraordinary Gazette, No. 1562/22 August 15, 2008 - Central Environmental Authority of Sri Lanka.</p>	<p>Contractor</p> <p>Environment Officer</p> <p>CEA</p>

<b>3.4. Water for construction</b>	Water consumption for the construction purpose would affect the water lacking for surrounding community and environment.	Water for construction works, should be obtained only from the approved sites.		Contractor Environment Officer
<b>3.5 Cutting trees to get timber for construction work</b>		Under no circumstance contractor shall use local trees for construction support structures: scaffoldings etc. Use of non-timber materials for scaffoldings and support structures should be made compulsory to contractor unless in essential cases.		NBRO
<b>3.6 Culturally important structures, events and archeological sites</b>		If culturally sensitive places present, contractor should carry out work without disturbance to cultural activities. Construction work may be temporarily suspended on festival days. Noise and vibration prone machinery use should be strictly controlled on cultural days.		Department of Archeology (provincial) NBRO
<b>3.7 Damage to service facilities</b>	Possibility of damages 480 m of Galle -Deniyaya - Madampe Road (A017), 480 m electricity supply network, water supply network and drainage network.	Contractor's obligations should include a proper assessment on service facilities that may have to be removed Ex: Telecommunication lines and electricity lines. Necessary early precautions should be made in site preparations to remove and re-install in secured places.		NBRO Contractor

<b>3.8 Loss of land</b>	Possibility of losing productive lands including damages to crops due to construction. Possibility of remaining portion of the land become economically non-viable due to construction.	Rebuild the land to original or better condition when remaining land is sufficient to rebuild according to approved procedures of the PMU.	Compensation arrangements (Refer section 07 of ESMF for compensation details for loss of land due to project related activities).	NBRO
<b>3.9 Worker's safety</b>	Activation of potential landslide during construction phase and may pose threat to workers and commuters  Workers may be exposed to risk from falling. Fatal injuries may occur if the slope fails. The risk of slope failure is aggravated during the rainy season.	Design based safety consideration such as safety nets etc. should be employed.	Comply with Environmental and Social Health and Safety (ES & HS) requirement included in contractors' bid document.	NBRO  Contractor
<b>3.10 Noise and vibration</b>	Possibility of noise pollution and vibration generate from construction activities.	Operations of machinery in off time should be avoided. Meaningful consultation should be done with the occupants of the houses avoid any disputes that may arise during operation of heavy machinery in unavoidable circumstances.	The high noise and vibration pollution during construction activities should be monitored with respect to national pollution control regulations.	NBRO  Environment Officer  CEA

