

## **APPENDIX 9.4      STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN**

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## INTRODUCTION

### Background

In Sri Lanka, the amount of cargo handled in seaports has been rapidly increasing as its economy has grown steadily in recent years. Colombo Port, which is the largest port in the country, has functioned as a leading transshipment hub port in the South Asia region, and approximately 80% of the 2018 container throughput was transshipment freight to neighbouring countries such as India. The annual container throughput at the Colombo Port doubled in the last ten years from 3.5million TEUs in 2009 to 7 million TEUs in 2022 and is forecast to reach nearly 10.4 million TEUs by 2030 and approximately 15 million TEUs by 2040. With such increase in the cargo demand, The West Container Terminal (WCT)-1 is aiming to construct the container terminal with a capacity of 3.2 million TEUs at the western part of the Colombo Port.

The proposed WCT-1 will be constructed within the South Colombo Harbour (SCH). The WCT-1 terminal area will be reclaimed by sand from the sea. The required sand will be sourced from SLPA sand borrow area at Kerawalapitiya, located 9 km away from Kepungoda and 7.2 km from Basiyawatta towards offshore and 20 km away from Colombo Port. The dredge material (silt part) from the proposed WCT-1 area will be disposed in the existing offshore dredge material disposal area of SLPA, which is located south-eastern side of the proposed WCT-1 and approximately 4 km away from the proposed terminal. The dredging and discharge activities will be completed within 8 months from the start of the activity. Therefore, there will be some disturbances for the fishery activities for the fisherman who will fish within the area allocated for the dredging (6km\*6km) due to the dredger operations during the construction phase of the project. However, direct employment loss is not anticipated as there will not be any restrictions on the areas for fishing.

### Objectives

This document presents the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which will be applicable for all activities proposed to be undertaken for the WCT-1 project. The main objective of this document is to guide stakeholder consultations across various stages of the project, while meeting the requirements of the applicable reference framework for the Project. Overall, this SEP will enable stakeholder engagement to be undertaken in a systematic and meaningful manner, where the various stakeholder groups are able to express their individual views, opinions and concerns, while allowing the Project to appropriately respond to them.

The objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan are as follows:

- Identification of the stakeholder groups in the project location and analysis of their profiles, interests, issues/impacts and concerns relevant to the project;
- Identification of specific measures to allow meaningful engagement with different stakeholder groups identified in a manner that is transparent and accessible and using culturally appropriate communication methods with a specific focus on the stakeholders with high influence/impact ;
- Facilitate adequate and timely dissemination of information to the stakeholder groups in a culturally appropriate manner;
- Provide systems for prior disclosure/dissemination of information and consultation including seeking inputs from affected persons, incorporation of inputs, as applicable, providing feedback to affected persons/groups on whether and how the input has been incorporated; and
- Providing a mechanism for documentation of the activities undertaken and the reporting and monitoring of the same.

## Regulatory Framework and Safeguards

This SEP is prepared as per the requirements of the following Sri Lankan regulations and relevant benchmark/standards:

### 1. Relevant policies, laws, regulations and rules of Sri Lanka Government regarding environment, labour;

- Constitution (1987) - Fish and fisheries within territorial waters are under concurrent control.
- The Coast Conservation (Amendment) Act, No. 49 of 2011- Development permits in the coastal zone. Coastal resources inventory and management plan
- Marine Pollution Prevention Act, No. 35 of 2008- provides the mechanism to establish the Marine Environmental Protection Authority (MEPA) and the Marine Environmental Council (MEC), with the function (among other things) of: the “prevention, reduction, control and management of pollution arising out of ship based activity and shore based maritime related activity, in the territorial waters or any other maritime zone, its fore-shore and the coastal zone of Sri Lanka”; and taking “measures to manage, safeguard and preserve the territorial waters of Sri Lanka or any other maritime zone, its fore-shore and the coastal zone from any pollution caused by any oil, harmful substance or any other pollution.”
- The National Environmental Act No 47 of 1980 and Amendment Act, No. 53 of 2000 and Regulation 9 (i) of the National Environmental Regulations No. 1 of 1993 under which the Initial Environment Examination (IEE) prepared for the offshore Sand Extraction from the Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA) borrow area which was approved by the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) in 2022 - Environmental Approval for projects outside the coastal zone. Pollution prevention and control from land-based sources.
- Pradeshiya Sabha Act No. 15 of 1987- Local authority responsibility for health and sanitation and public thoroughfares..

### 2. IFC Performance Standards, 2012

IFC has prepared a set of Guidance Notes, corresponding to the Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability. These Guidance Notes offer helpful guidance on the requirements contained in the Performance Standards, including reference materials, and on good sustainability practices to improve project performance. This SEP is prepared as per the guidelines of performance standards

PS 1- Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts: **Stakeholder Engagement:** The client will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan that is scaled to the project risks and impacts and development stage and be tailored to the characteristics and interests of the Affected Communities.

**External Communications and Grievance Mechanisms:** Client will implement and maintain a procedure for external communications that includes methods to (i) receive and register external communications from the public; (ii) screen and assess the issues raised and determine how to address them; (iii) provide, track, and document responses, if any; and (iv) adjust the management program, as appropriate. In addition, client are encouraged to make publicly available periodic reports on their environmental and social sustainability. Where there are Affected Communities the client will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of Affected Communities' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance.

## STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

### Identification of Stakeholder Groups

A stakeholder for the proposed Terminal project will be defined as “a person, group, or organization that has direct or indirect stake in a Project/organization because it can affect or be affected by the Project or its Proponent’s actions, objectives, and policies”. Stakeholders vary in terms of degree of interest, influence and control they have over the Project or the proponent.

During the environmental and social impact assessment consultations process, ERM conducted various activities as part of the development of the public consultation program to determine the relevant stakeholders. From the field-consultations, ERM has identified approximately key stakeholder groups and categorised them as Primary and Secondary stakeholders, based on the nature and extent of impact of project and influence of stakeholders on the project, as presented in **Table 2.1**.

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document.-9: Identification of Key Stakeholders**

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Stakeholders
1	Primary Stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CWIT</li> <li>■ Fishermen Community (permanent and seasonal) including the local parishes- (Negombo and Wattala DS of Gampaha district and Colombo DS of Colombo district)</li> <li>■ <b>Negombo DS</b>- Doowa, Pitapana Cental,-SW, Thaladena, Dungalpitiya, Kepungoda, Settipaduwa GN</li> <li>■ <b>Wattala DS</b>- Pamunugama, Paranambalama, Uswetakeiyawa, Dikovita, Palliyawatta N &amp; S GN</li> <li>■ <b>Colombo DS</b>- Mattakkuliya, Modara, Aluthmawatha, Lunopokuna, Pettah GN</li> <li>■ Women Family members of fishermen family</li> <li>■ Boat Owners at fish Landing point</li> <li>■ Local community from coastal villages at Negombo, Wattala and Colombo DS</li> <li>■ Central Environment Authority (CEA)</li> <li>■ Coast Conservation &amp; Coastal Resource Management Department (CC&amp;CRMD)</li> <li>■ Sri Lanka Port Authority (SLPA)</li> <li>■ Master Contractors for terminal development</li> <li>■ Dredging contractor</li> <li>■ Quarry contractors &amp; quarry material transporters</li> </ul>
2	Secondary Stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Department of Fisheries &amp; Aquatic Resources (DFAR)- Negombo and Colombo</li> <li>■ Grama Niladhari/ village officer of respective Grama Niladhari division</li> <li>■ Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA)</li> <li>■ Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB)</li> <li>■ Municipal Council, Colombo</li> <li>■ Emergency response agencies (Police/Fire Brigade / Hospital)</li> <li>■ Central Environmental Authority &amp; Disaster Management Centre</li> </ul>

### Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

Stakeholder mapping is a process of examining the relative influence that different individuals and groups have over a project as well as the influence of the project over them. The purpose of a stakeholder mapping is to:

- Identify each stakeholder group;

- Study their profile and the nature of the stakes;
- Understand each group’s specific issues, concerns as well as expectations from the project that each group retains.
- Gauge their influence on the Project.

Apart from categorization, stakeholders have also been classified in accordance with the level of influence they have over the Project as well as their priority to the Project proponent in terms of importance. The influence and priority have both been primarily rates as:

- **High Influence/Priority:** Which implies a high degree of influence of the stakeholder on the Project in terms of participation and decision making or a high priority for the Project proponent to engage that stakeholder
- **Medium Influence/Priority:** Which implies a moderate level of influence and participation of the stakeholder in the Project as well as a priority level for the Project proponent to engage the stakeholder who are neither highly critical nor are insignificant in terms of influence.
- **Low Influence/Priority:** Which implies a low degree of influence of the stakeholder on the Project in terms of participation and decision making or a low priority for the Project proponent to engage that stakeholder

The overall significance of the stakeholder group is assessed as per the matrix provided below in **Table 2.2.**

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document..10 Stakeholder Significance and Engagement Requirement**

Magnitude of Influence / Impact	Urgency / Likelihood of Influence on / by Stakeholder		
	Low	Medium	High
Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Small	Negligible	Minor	Moderate
Medium	Minor	Moderate	Urgent
Large	Moderate	Urgent	Urgent

The following **Table 2.3** provides brief profiles of the various stakeholders in the project as discussed in the previous sub section along with their key concerns about the project and their degree of influence.

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document..11 Stakeholder Profile and Influence Mapping**

S. No.	Relevant Stakeholder	Profile/ Status	Magnitude of Influence/Impact (Negligible, Small, Medium, Large)	Urgency/ Likelihood of Influence (Low, Medium, High)	Rating of Stakeholder Influence		
<b>A Primary Stakeholder</b>							
1.	<p><b>Fishermen Community from</b>                      Community at large around Doowa, Pitapana Cental, SW, Thaladena, Dungalpitiya, Kepungoda, Settippaduwa GN of Negombo DS, Pamunugama, Paranambalama, Uswetakeiyawa, Dikovita, Palliyawatta N &amp; S GN of Wattala DS, Mattakkuliya, Modara, Aluthmawatha, Lunopokuna, Pettah GN of Colombo DS</p> <p>Boat Owners at fish Landing point</p>	<p>Fishermen Community Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishermen community</li> <li>Fishermen involved with deep-sea fishing</li> <li>Active fishermen societies in Negombo, Wattala and Colombo</li> </ul> <p>There are approximate 1000 numbers of active fishermen in Negombo, Wattala and Colombo DS as per the data Fisheries department Negombo, Colombo and Wattala division.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restriction of fishing in the area demarcated for sand mining and the immediate vicinity at the time of dredging activity.</li> <li>Disruption of fishing while the dredger is transporting sand..</li> <li>The deep-sea fishing boats may face temporary disruption during dredger movement.</li> </ul>	Medium	Concerned about safety due to the operation of the dredger in fishing route.	Medium	Moderate



S. No.	Relevant Stakeholder	Profile/ Status	Magnitude of Influence/Impact (Negligible, Small, Medium, Large)	Urgency/ Likelihood of Influence (Low, Medium, High)	Rating of Stakeholder Influence	
2.	Women Family members of fishermen family at different GNs of Negombo, Wattala and Colombo DS	Women of project influence GNs	As reported during consultation with community women are mostly staying at home for household work as there are no employment opportunities for them within the villages  Women are not associated with fishing activities.	Small  As the women group may get impacted indirectly if any impact on income activities of the fishermen. As reported during consultation with community women are mostly staying at home for household work as there are no employment opportunities for them.	Low	Negligible
3.	CWIT		CWIT would have a high magnitude of influence on the project, as being the primary stakeholder of the project, with a need to engage with all other primary and secondary stakeholders.	Large  The project is directly in the zone of influence of the CWIT and has a high likelihood of being influenced by their plans /activities.	High	Urgent

S. No.	Relevant Stakeholder	Profile/ Status	Magnitude of Influence/Impact (Negligible, Small, Medium, Large)		Urgency/ Likelihood of Influence (Low, Medium, High)		Rating of Stakeholder Influence
4.	Central Environment Authority (CEA)	<p>The CEA is responsible for administering the provisions of the National Environmental (Amendment) Act, No. 53 of 2000</p> <p>According to Part IV C of the NEA, which requires the submission of an IEE or EIA report in respect of offshore mining project.</p> <p>The CEA is mandated to manage the Environmental Protection Licensing (EPL) system nationally</p> <p>CEA is also responsible for ensuring compliance with air quality, and noise, regulations.</p>	<p>The project obtained Environment Clearance from CEA</p> <p>Responsible for monitoring the Project's Environmental compliance throughout the Project lifecycle.</p>	Small	Periodical monitoring of clearance from CEA	High	Moderate
5.	Coast Conservation & Coastal Resource Management Department (CC&CRMD)	<p>The department is mandated under the Coast Conservation (Amendment) Act, No. 49 of 2011 (Government of Sri Lanka, 2011) to conserve the "coastal zone", as defined in the Act;</p> <p>Responsible for shoreline management projects and maintenance of the existing coast protective structures</p>	<p>The project has obtained development permit for construction of terminal;</p>	Small	Renewal of development permit may be required from CC&CRMD	Medium	Moderate

S. No.	Relevant Stakeholder	Profile/ Status	Magnitude of Influence/Impact (Negligible, Small, Medium, Large)	Urgency/ Likelihood of Influence (Low, Medium, High)	Rating of Stakeholder Influence	
6.	Sri Lanka Port Authority (SLPA)	SLPA executed the Colombo Port Expansion Project (CPEP) to build a deep-water harbour basin (Colombo South Harbour) with three container terminals on its three sides (south, east, and west)	SLPA has obtained all the regulatory permits for WCT-1 project	Small	Periodic renewal of permits; Providing common port facility and infrastructure to WCT-1 project	Moderate
7.	Master Contractors for terminal development	Responsible for construction of terminal area	Construction of terminal as per design	High	Regulatory compliance and implementation of ESMP during construction stage	Urgent
8.	Dredging contractor	Responsible for dredging and transportation of dredge material from sand borrow area	Dredging contractor will supply entire dredge material from sand borrow area	High	Regulatory compliance and implementation of ESMP during construction stage	Urgent
9.	Quarry contractors & quarry material transporters	Responsible for operation of quarry and transport of bolder for the project	Contractor agreement signed for supply of required quantity of stone/boulder from approved mine	Medium	Regulatory compliance for mining operation and transport of material with minimum impact on environment and community health and safety	Moderate
<b>B.</b>	<b>Secondary stakeholder</b>					

S. No.	Relevant Stakeholder	Profile/ Status	Magnitude of Influence/Impact (Negligible, Small, Medium, Large)	Urgency/ Likelihood of Influence (Low, Medium, High)	Rating of Stakeholder Influence
1.	Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources- Negombo and Colombo	<p>For the easy implementation of its functions Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR) has been decentralized into Coastal Fisheries Districts and each district is divided into number of Fisheries Inspectors Divisions (FIs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistant Directors (AD) Office of the concerned districts within the project area – Colombo and Negombo fishing Districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The borrow site area being on the coastal region, the area has high dependence on fishing as the livelihood option.</li> <li>The fishermen are registered with the fisheries department who are responsible for enforcing the laws and manage the fishermen and their activities and development at the local level.</li> <li>Laws and regulation abiding the sustainability fishing practices in the region</li> <li>Responsible for registration of fishermen and provide Fisherman Card</li> </ul>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Concern about temporary disruption of fishing route and fishing zone.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Moderate</p>
2.	(Grama Niladhari/ village officer of respective Grama Niladhari division)	They are the main administrative group who are responsible for the development activity of the villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned about dredging activity and any potential risks associated with it.</li> </ul>	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local administration may be required to play a role in grievance redress mechanism to address issues related to any impact on fishermen due to dredging activity.</li> </ul>	<p>Low</p> <p>Minor</p>

S. No.	Relevant Stakeholder	Profile/ Status	Magnitude of Influence/Impact (Negligible, Small, Medium, Large)	Urgency/ Likelihood of Influence (Low, Medium, High)	Rating of Stakeholder Influence		
3.	Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA)	MEPA is mandated under the Marine Pollution Prevention Act (Government of Sri Lanka, 2008) MEPA is responsible for: the Sri Lanka National Oil Spill Contingency Plan	Project has obtain approval for oil spill management plan and has obtained approval for reclamation at WCT-1 and the dumping of unsuitable material for reclamation at MEPA approved site.	Small	Periodical renewal required from MEPA	Medium	Minor
4.	Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB)	To identify and assess the mineral resources of Sri Lanka. To regulate the exploration and mining for minerals and processing, trading and export of minerals by issuing licenses.	The project has obtained permits for operation of sand borrow area	Small	Renewal of permits may be required from GSMB for operation of sand borrow area	Medium	Minor
5.	Municipal Council, Colombo	Responsible for sanitation (waste, sewage) health and environmental issues. emergency services	Municipal solid waste management required for project and city road for project vehicle movement	Medium	Regular service required during entire project lifecycle	Medium	Moderate
6.	Emergency response agencies (Police/Fire Brigade / Hospital)	Responsible of public services	Emergency support	Small	Support during emergency	High	Moderate
7.	Disaster Management Centre (DMC)	DMC within the Ministry of Disaster Management (MDM), is mandated under the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005	The DMC works closely with the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) on climate change related disaster management issues.	Small	Support during emergency	High	Moderate

## STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS SUMMARY AND FEEDBACK RECEIVED

### Methodology for stakeholder consultation

#### Information-Sharing

Providing factual information to stakeholders early in the project planning process assists in the development and maintenance of constructive stakeholder relationships. To facilitate this process, during the consultation, stakeholders were presented with information about the Project which was then used as a starting point for discussion.

#### Consultation Methods and Materials

A range of stakeholder consultation and engagement methods have been applied depending on the stakeholder group, their level of interest and likely concerns. These include:

- Face-to-face individual interviews- stakeholders are provided with a Project briefing and information is gathered through specific pre-prepared consultation checklists;
- Face-to-face small group discussion (3-5 persons)- stakeholders are provided with a Project briefing and information is gathered from them through specific pre-prepared consultation checklists;
- Face-to-face focus group discussions (5-15 persons)- stakeholders are provided with a Project briefing and information is gathered from them through specific pre-prepared focus group consultation protocols.
- The selection of the consultation groups were done based on the impact area. Where samples of the Fishing Communities, Boat Owners, Net Weavers, Boat Repair Workers, Labourers of the fishing harbour, Fish Traders/Businessmen, Fishing Vendors, Spouses of Fishermen and other stakeholder groups were identified and were selected through the Divisional Secretariates and Grama Niladhari divisions of each locality to ensure that each type of stakeholder is fairly represented. Most discussions were arranged through the Fishing Community/Association Leaders, Parish and the Fishing Inspectors of the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
- The sample size of each type of stakeholders ranged from 5-6 people and the information was gathered based on a terms of reference prepared by the Environmental Consultants.

### Stakeholder Consultation Summary

This sections captures a summary of the consultations held with key stakeholders groups in the ZOI. The key points discussed in the stakeholder consultations has been presented in **Table 3.1**.

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document..12 Stakeholders and Key Points Discussed**

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed
1	Stakeholder associated with fishing activities  <b>DS: Negombo</b> Doowa GND, Dunagalpitiya GND, Kepungoda GND, Pitapana Central GND, Pitapana SW, Settapaduwa GND, Thalahena GND  <b>DS: Wattala</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The consultation with fishermen at different GNDs of Negombo and Wattala took place in the month of October and November 2022. The consultations were conducted in small groups of 5-6 peoples in each GNDs who are associated with fishing activities. The people were selected based on the impact area and categorization like type of fishing, different types of boats use for fishing activities.</li> <li>■ The fishermen reported that there are three types of fishing activities i.e. Deep sea fishing, daily/ one day fishing and near shore fishing,</li> <li>■ 65% of the fishermen undertake daily/one day fishing, 25% near shore and 10% deep sea fishing;</li> <li>■ The fishermen from Wennappuwa and Chilaw comes to Doowa GND and fishermen from Wattala and Pamunugama comes to Kepungoda GND for fishing activities;</li> <li>■ Consultation with the fishing communities identifying the different types of boats that are used for different types of fishing like OFRP (One day boat) which is 25-40 HP, Multiday boat including roller which</li> </ul>

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed
	<p>Palliyawatta GND, Palliyawatta South GND, Pamunugama GND, Paranaambalama GND, Uswatakeiyawa GND</p> <p><b>DS: Colombo</b> <b>Modara GND,</b> <b>Mattakkuliya GND,</b> <b>Lunupokuna GND,</b> <b>Aluthmawatala GND</b></p>	<p>is 250-300 HP and I.M.U.L. (mainly for catching prawns/ shrimp) which is 700-1000 HP;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Each boats contains nearly 3, 8 and 5 number of fishermen;</li> <li>■ For OFRP/ one day boat the fish catch may be upto 50-80 kg in one trip. The one day boat mostly sail upto 6-10 km.;</li> <li>■ The IMUL boats and lagoon rafts mostly use for prawn catch. 40-50 kg prawn catches per trip with this type of boat;</li> <li>■ There are 100 numbers of OFRP, 15 number of Multiday boat and 14 number of IMUL at Doowa GND;</li> <li>■ The common fishing gear used by the community is stake net which is locally called <i>kattudel</i>. This is an ancient (from early 1950s) lagoon fishing technique in many regions of Sri Lanka to catch prawn, lobster, crab;</li> <li>■ Fish catches are mostly big fishes like Giant Trevally, Grouper, Cuttlefish, Skipjack Tuna, Amblygster sirm, Bigeye scad, red snapper. The price of these catch varies accordingly the type of fish;</li> <li>■ It was reported that 10-12 people at this GND are associated with boat repairing work and 20 people associated with net weaving;</li> <li>■ Boat owners make a contract with boat repair worker for their boat repairing. The contact amount differs as per the type of the boats. For multiday boats including trollers usually charges Rs. 2 lakh. It took 7 days to repair a boat. The OFRP and IMUL boats charges Rs.10000-15000 and it takes 1-2 days to repair;</li> <li>■ Average cost of net weaving is Rs.5000.;</li> <li>■ Cost of net- Dello Net is Rs.10000, Kattu net 15000 and other types of net is Rs.60000;</li> <li>■ As per the discussion with fishermen a place called '<i>harasna</i>' locally which is a rock reef area habitat of large number of prawn population. This place is 10 km from the shoreline of Negombo.</li> <li>■ The fishermen express their concern regarding there has been change in fish catch in the last 5 years due to sand mining activities, dredging at sea for port city project. Also, climate change is another reason which impact on overall fish population;</li> <li>■ The fishermen mentioned different type of fish catch as per distance. Like Prawns and mullet fish catch usually within 2 km. Giant Trevally, Grouper, Cuttlefish catch till 6 km, Skipjack Tuna, Amblygster sirm, Bigeye scad catch upto 10 km and sail fish, Red snapper are deep sea fish catch which is more than 10 km.</li> <li>■ During the month of May to September which is called <i>Warakan</i> locally i.e. high sea season/ south west monsoon period the average fish catch per trip at shallow sea worth Rs. Upto 40 thousand and at deep sea its Rs.1 lakh. During <i>Harawa</i> season which is December to March i.e. low sea season that is fish intensive season. The fish catch at swallow sea worth Rs.70 thousand and at deep sea its 1.5 lakh.</li> <li>■ The market price of Tuna fish varies in between Rs.800-1000, price of prawn varies Rs.1000-1500, price of Mullet fish varies in between Rs.750-850.</li> <li>■ As stated by the fishermen the fish catch is directly brought to the landing point cum selling centre. The auctioneer auctions the price of 90% of the fish catch. Only the small fish catch directly sell by the fishermen at fish selling centre or local market;</li> <li>■ on a day to day basis a small vendor buys about 50 Kg of various fish from the small boats per day and sells about 25-50 Kg of it on a daily basis. During the festive seasons they earn about 18,000 LKR of fish with an average income of 100,000 LKR per day. Sundays and special Christian holidays such as Christmas, is the peak period for business. During Hindu religious events during the month of September, October</li> </ul>

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed
		<p>the income reduces to about 6000 LKR. These shops are accessed by the local residents to buy fish for their daily consumption. The large shops incur more profit since they sell large quantities of fish on a daily basis;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Majority are small fish vendors who generally sell small fishes in their roadside fish huts since the large fishes are costly for them to afford. These small fish huts are functional from 8:00 AM in the morning ton 8:00 PM in the evening every day;</li> <li>■ As reported during consultation the landing points or the fish selling points is reported to be the main center where the buyers and sellers especially the middlemen/fish trader would collect/buy the fish-catch from the fishermen. Fish is directly sold to middlemen or taken by the boat/trawler owners;</li> <li>■ First the total cost for boat operation (like fuel cost and other maintenance of the boat) is deducted from the total income and then balance income is divided into two parts. 50% is taken by the boat owner and the balance 50% is shared among persons involved in the boat operation. If boat owner is involved in fishing activities, he also got the sharing of the 50% additionally;</li> <li>■ The fishermen also mentioned that the proposed project has national level significant benefits, but activities such as sea sand extraction will generate some negative impacts. Therefore, such impacts should be properly mitigated. Also, completion of the sand extraction should be done within a short period of time. The sand mining locations and also transport route may be demarcated with illuminate measures for fishermen to identify such locations even from far distance;</li> <li>■ The fishermen stated that due to sand mining activity coastal sand erosion happen at Negombo area. The authority should keep this in mind;</li> </ul>
2	GN Officer, Doowe	<p>The key informant interview (KII) was conducted on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2022 with M. A. Sita Fernando, President, Samurdhi organization, Doowe.</p> <p>Expressed some positive opportunities like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Opportunities for short and long term employment and other income generation, Opportunity to country to generate foreign income, Further improvements to the Colombo port, as one of the most important economic infrastructure of the country.</li> </ul> <p>Expressed some negative impacts like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There can be reduction of fish population in shallow sea area close to the sand extraction locations due to noise and sediments generated during sand extraction activities;</li> <li>■ There can be tendency for generated sediments during sand extraction to get deposited in fish breeding locations of rock reefs in the area. This will lead to reduce the fish population in the long run;</li> <li>■ A rock reef known as “<i>harasna</i>” might get affected with sea sediments. This is one of the important locations of fish breeding in the area;</li> <li>■ There can be incidents of damages to the fishing nets operated in the sea sand transportation route in the sea;</li> <li>■ The operations of sea sand transportation equipment may also create disturbances of the free moment of fishing boats. There also can be rare incidents of damaging to the fishing boats in this area.</li> </ul> <p>The mitigation measures will be mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Minimum number of machines for sand extraction and transportation may be used in the sea;</li> <li>■ Possibilities should be explored to avoid disturbances to the fish breeding locations especially rock reefs in the area;</li> </ul>



S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Action should be taken to complete the sand extraction activities within a short period of time;</li> <li>■ The fishermen should be informed with sand extraction time schedule in the sea. This communication can be implemented through leaders of the fishery associations and fishery inspectors in the respective area;</li> <li>■ Operation activities in the sea sand extraction and sand transportation may not be carried out during night;</li> <li>■ Whatever employment opportunities emerge should be provided to the suitable local youth in the area, depending on their qualifications</li> </ul> <p>Also, few points which will be benefitted for the community can be implemented by project proponents like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Possibilities should be explored to provide high quality fishing nets to the fishermen in project affected area, especially in Negombo;</li> <li>■ Project investors may consider to provide some financial assistance to the fishery associations located in the project impacted area;</li> <li>■ The boat owners also stated that company provide insurance for their boats.</li> </ul>
3	Boat Owners at fish Landing point Doowa GND, Negombo	<p>The consultation with boatowners at Doowa GND of Negombo took place in the month of October 2022. The consultations were conducted in small groups of 5-6 boatowners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Name of fish landing point- Mahalellama which is controlled by fisheries association;</li> <li>■ Daily fish unloading quantity is 150 thousand kg.;</li> <li>■ During <i>Harawa</i> season which is December to March i.e. low sea season daily fish unloading is 180 - 200 thousand kg of different fishes like Tuna, <i>Amblygaster sirm</i>, Bigeye scad, mullet, <i>Thora</i>, <i>Madu</i> and during the month of May to September which is called <i>Warakan</i> the daily fish unloading is 60-70 thousand kg.;</li> <li>■ The office of fish landing point reported that there has been change in fish unloading in the last 5 years due to sand mining activities, dredging at sea for port city project;</li> <li>■ The fishermen from Chilaw, Wennappuwa, Mulative, Nayaru and also from southern province come at this fish landing point for unloading and selling fishes;</li> <li>■ As reported the fish catch is directly brought to the landing point cum selling centre. The auctioneer auctions the price of 90% of the fish catch. Only the small fish catch directly sell by the fishermen at fish selling centre or local market;</li> <li>■ 2 labours work at every fish landing points for unloading the fishes. These labours are usually from local villages.</li> </ul>
4	Women Family members of fishermen family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ As reported during consultation with community women are mostly staying at home for household work;</li> <li>■ Some women are associated with tailoring work, daily wage work, housekeeping work, pickle making, and animal husbandry;</li> <li>■ For daily wage work women need to travel at Negombo, Katunayake, Colombo. They work in different industries there;</li> <li>■ Women are not associated with fishing activity;</li> <li>■ Weaving net, maintenance of fishing gears etc are usually done by male.</li> <li>■ The women community stated that they have small group account under Samurdhi program. These small groups are mainly involved in providing credits to the group members;</li> <li>■ Also, many of them have account in different microfinance institution;</li> </ul>

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ As an option for alternative livelihood, women groups proposed following options- poultry farming, food processing;</li> <li>■ The women communities also mentioned that if there is no disturbances of fishing activity they are not against the project.</li> </ul>
5	Local community from coastal villages at Negombo, Wattala and Colombo DS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The coastal area of Negombo, Wattala and Colombo DS consists mainly of fishing families. They engage in traditional coastal, near shore and deep-sea fishing activities throughout the year;</li> <li>■ As reported during consultation due to sand dredging activity the beach at Negombo coastal region may get unstable;</li> <li>■ There is not any active tourism activity at the offshore region in the proposed sand dredging area;</li> <li>■ The locals expressed their concern regarding any job opportunity during construction phase for WCT-1 project;</li> <li>■ Most of the fishermen in Negombo area used to do fishing in the sea area demarcated for sand extraction. Therefore, there can be negative impact on fishermen in Negombo area due to sand mining and sand transportation;</li> </ul>
6	CWIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Consultations were done with the CWIT team regarding the existing grievance redress mechanism and the institutional arrangement for the project implementation;</li> <li>■ The proposed extraction site is located at about 7.2km - 9km away from the existing coastline;</li> <li>■ The dredger hopper transportation will be used to transport extracted sand to the Colombo port. The distance of the transport route is about 20km;</li> <li>■ The sand extraction from the identified location of the sea may create some disruption to the fishermen involved in fishing in the coastal waters in the Negombo area. However, since the dredging activities will be limited to a small area, the disturbances for the fishing activities will not affect the entire fishing population. The disturbances will be only limited to the dredging location and along the sailing route of the dredger, at the time of dredging being undertaken</li> <li>■ A mechanism of providing Life Insurance and Personal Accident Cover has been implemented for all registered fishermen falling under the dredging area during the entire dredging period. CWIT has obtained a personal accident Insurance cover (Policy Number G/010/PA/ 39755 dated 9 Feb 23 to 8 Feb 2024) from Sri Lanka Insurance Company Ltd. of sum insured LKR 12 lakh and LKR 9,785,631 for 6034 number of persons. The policy has been attached in Appendix A.</li> <li>■ CWIT has also implemented an insurance program to safeguard the fishermen. The insurance program will be effective/ confined for the period of the project implementation. The needs for compensation through insurance will also be monitored through proper institutional mechanism to avoid possible conflicts.</li> <li>■ Formal mechanism has been set up with the consultation of the Fisheries Department to address any damages to fishing boats and other related equipment due to dredging operations. Based on the evaluation and approval of this committee, CWIT will compensate damages arising due to dredging activity, through the insurance proceeds. CWIT has obtained a separate Insurance cover from Sri Lanka Insurance Company particularly for Damages of Boats, fishing Gears and Equipment of the Fishermen Related to the Dredging Operation of CWIT. (Policy No: H/81/2022/P dated 12th November 2022).</li> <li>■ Regular awareness programmes are being conducted for fishing community, government officials etc. in the area to enhance their knowledge on the project activities. So far 11 awareness programs</li> </ul>

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed
		<p>have been taken during the period of May to November 2022 with DFAR and MoF officials, DS office Colombo, Negombo and Wattala GNs and other related officials, Fisheries Inspectors of DFAR, Fishing community at Nagombo, and fisheries associations, The Minutes of the awareness programs has been attached in Appendix B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ As recommended in the IEE the developer has facilitated General Insurance policy No. G/01/PA/39755 dated 17th November 2022 to cover first 4000 nos of fishermen out of target 12,000 nos of fishermen in the region. SLIC and CWIT have been obtaining the list of benefiteres from the field with the assistance of DFAR. The insurance cover different aspects like 1,200,000 for accidental death or permanent total disablement, 600,000 for partial disablement, 7500 per month for 12 month up to maximum 1,200,000 of missing of fishermen due to accident during fishing activity, 500 per day for hospitalization for maximum 14 days, 1000 per month per child for education allowance;</li> <li>■ The secretary of Ministry of Fisheries by his letter No DFAR/ DEV/ DEV/ .W&amp;E/ CT 2023 dated 24.02.23 has informed SLPA to deposit the agreed amount of Rs. 140 million as compensation for fishermen.</li> <li>■ Apart from the implementation of legitimate obligatory measures for possible impact mitigation the project developer as responsible and accountable private sector institution intends to assist community development and environment enhancement projects to be implemented in the affected areas. The intended assistance is proposed as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of reputed private industry.</li> </ul>

## PROPOSED STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

### Principles

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) shall be informed by a set of principles defining its core values underpinning interactions with identified stakeholders. Common principles based on “International Best Practice” include the following:

- Commitment is demonstrated when the need to understand, engage and identify the community is recognized and acted upon early in the process;
- Integrity occurs when engagement is conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust;
- Respect is created when the rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and affected communities are recognized;
- Transparency is demonstrated when community concerns are responded in a timely, open and effective manner;
- Inclusiveness is achieved when broad participation is encouraged and supported by appropriate participation opportunities;
- Trust is achieved through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds community’s beliefs, values and opinions.

The SEP is an overarching guidance document that will need to be implemented throughout the project lifecycle. Certain sections and templates will need to be maintained by CWIT as a live document and additional measures, engagement strategies will be incorporated through the project cycle based on the experience gathered on the effectiveness of the existing methods of engagement and the implementation strategies. The engagement strategy proposed in this SEP is informed by mapping of relevant stakeholder groups identified on the basis of the review of project activities and feedback received through extensive field consultations undertaken as part of the study.

Based on the stakeholder identification and analysis undertaken, a detailed plan is prepared that guides the engagement process with each stakeholder group, as identified in table below **Table 4.1**. The Social and Community Supervisor shall be responsible for maintenance of the records of along with the members that engage with stakeholders during construction and operations phase, along with addition of addition of any new categories identified.

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document..13 Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

Stakeholder Group	Objective	Proposed Engagement and Disclosure Method	Timing of engagement	Teams	Record keeping method
<b>Construction Phase</b>					
(Grama Niladhari/ village officer of respective Grama Niladhari division)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Information given regarding the project, including the background of the project;</li> <li>■ To understand the key concerns related to the projects like employment opportunities, social disruption between local inhabitants and workforce;</li> <li>■ Understood socio economic profile of fishermen community;</li> <li>■ Understanding potential impact of the project on stakeholders;</li> <li>■ To identify and document, if there is any grievance, query or recommendation of GN or local community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Consultations, meetings with Gram Niladhari members and local community, individual meeting/ discussion;</li> <li>■ Sharing of documents, ideas pertaining to development activities;</li> <li>■ For issues concerning Grievances Redressal Mechanism (GRM)</li> </ul>	Once in a month, while dredging is ongoing	WCT-1 project team	Minutes of the meetings needs to be recorded
Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR) has been decentralized into Coastal Fisheries Districts and each district is divided into number of Fisheries Inspectors Divisions (FIs). Assistant Directors (AD) Office of the concerned districts within the project area – Colombo and Negombo fishing Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ On maintaining compliance to regulatory requirements;</li> <li>■ To obtain initial clearances or concerns or permits for implementation of the project</li> <li>■ Laws and regulation abiding the sustainability fishing practices in the region</li> <li>■ Responsible for registration of fishermen and provide Fisherman Card</li> <li>■ Enforcing the laws and manage the fishermen and their activities and development at the local level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion.</li> <li>■ Through applications, letters, etc.</li> <li>■ GRM</li> </ul>	Compliance review meeting periodically	WCT-1 project team with contractors	Minutes of the meetings, emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Fishermen Community (permanent and seasonal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ While dredging if there is temporary disruption of fishing route and fishing zone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion and/or Focus Group Discussion;</li> <li>■ GRM</li> </ul>	Monthly	WCT-1 project team with contractors	Minutes of the meetings needs to be recorded

Stakeholder Group	Objective	Proposed Engagement and Disclosure Method	Timing of engagement	Teams	Record keeping method
Local Community from coastal villages at Negombo, Wattala and Colombo DS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To identify labour class in the village and site area;</li> <li>■ To identify their skill set and adequacy for engaging them in the on-going construction activity, i.e. as construction worker, security guard, cook, technician etc.;</li> <li>■ To understand more about their expectation from project;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Focus Group Discussion and/or Open Public Meetings</li> </ul>	Monthly	WCT-1 project team	Minutes of the meetings needs to be recorded
Women Family members of fishermen family at different GNs of Negombo, Wattala and Colombo DS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Understand the role and engagement of women in the workforce;</li> <li>■ Understanding the livelihood/ employment opportunities at village level;</li> <li>■ To understand, if there is any need based demand from youth especially women/ girls, regarding skill development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion and/or Focus Group Discussion;</li> <li>■ GRM</li> </ul>	Quarterly	WCT-1 project team	Minutes of the meetings needs to be recorded
Central Environment Authority (CEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Approval/ renewal of permits</li> <li>■ Submission of compliance report as per approval condition for sand borrow area and terminal area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion;</li> <li>■ Through applications, letters, etc</li> </ul>	Periodic As required	WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Coast Conservation & Coastal Resource Management Department (CC&CRMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Approval/ renewal of permits for construction of terminal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Through applications, letters, etc</li> </ul>	As required	SLPA and WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Approval/ renewal of permits for oil spill contingency plan</li> <li>■ Approval/renewal of permits for reclamation at WCT-1 and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion;</li> <li>■ Through applications, letters, etc</li> <li>■ Telephonic discussion</li> </ul>	As required	WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication

Stakeholder Group	Objective	Proposed Engagement and Disclosure Method	Timing of engagement	Teams	Record keeping method
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dumping of material unsuitable for reclamation</li> <li>Reporting of any oil spill during construction stage of the project</li> </ul>				
Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval/ renewal of permits for operation of offshore borrow site;</li> <li>Reporting of dredging operation as per approval condition (borrow area/ dredging depth)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through periodical reporting</li> </ul>	Periodic As required	SLPA and WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Sri Lanka Port Authority (SLPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval/ renewal of permits by (i) CCRMD, (ii) CEA, (iii) GSMB, (iv) DFAR, (v) MEPA</li> <li>Port facility for treatment of ships waste water and hazardous waste;</li> <li>Maintaining the shipping channel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face to face discussion;</li> <li>Through applications, letters, etc</li> <li>Telephonic discussion</li> </ul>	As required	WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Municipal Council, Colombo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal solid water management</li> <li>Maintenance of road condition within the Colombo city for movement of inward and out ward traffic during construction stage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face to face discussion;</li> <li>Through applications, letters, etc</li> <li>Telephonic discussion</li> </ul>	As required	WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Emergency response agencies (Police/Fire Brigade / Hospital) Central Environmental Authority & Disaster Management Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency management at the time emergency for man made and natural disasters (e.g. Oil spill, cyclones, tsunamis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Telephonic discussion</li> </ul>	As required	WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Master Contractors for terminal development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring smooth operations and timely construction;</li> <li>Implementation the environmental and social management plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face to face discussion;</li> <li>Emails;</li> <li>Telephonic discussion</li> <li>GRM</li> </ul>	Periodic As required as per the respective contracts	WCT-1 project team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractual agreement, Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be</li> </ul>

Stakeholder Group	Objective	Proposed Engagement and Disclosure Method	Timing of engagement	Teams	Record keeping method
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Resolution of disputes</li> <li>■ Encourage contractors to hire semi-skilled and un-skilled position from the local community.</li> <li>■ Implement the occupational health and safety management plan, community health and safety management plan, labour management plan;</li> <li>■ Periodic reporting to WCT-1 Project team</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recorded for future communication</li> <li>• Periodic monitoring report</li> </ul>
Dredging contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sand dredging as per approval conditions provided by the regulatory agencies;</li> <li>■ Maintaining the record of the dredging area, depth of dredging, volume of dredge materials and reporting to WCT-1 project team</li> <li>■ An appropriate warning system for the safety of maritime traffic and fishing vessels</li> <li>■ Maintain the dredging material transport route to maritime traffic and fishing vessels;</li> <li>■ Prevent any spillage of dredge materials during transportation;</li> <li>■ Prevent any oil spillage and in case of any spillage report to WCT-1 project team and SLPA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion;</li> <li>■ Emails;</li> <li>■ Telephonic discussion</li> <li>■ GRM</li> </ul>	Periodic As required	SLPA and WCT-1 project team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractual agreement, Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication</li> <li>• Periodic monitoring report</li> </ul>
Quarry contractors & quarry material transporters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Timely supply of required boulder for the WCT-1 project</li> <li>■ Renewal of permits for operation of quarry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion;</li> <li>■ Emails;</li> <li>■ Telephonic discussion</li> <li>■ GRM</li> </ul>	Periodic As required	WCT-1 project team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractual agreement, Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for</li> </ul>



Stakeholder Group	Objective	Proposed Engagement and Disclosure Method	Timing of engagement	Teams	Record keeping method
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Environmental compliance as per clearance/ permit conditions;</li> <li>■ Transport of quarry materials with minimum impact on environment and community health and safety</li> </ul>				future communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodic monitoring report</li> </ul>
<b>Operation Phase</b>					
Local Community from coastal villages at Negombo, Wattala and Colombo DS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Understanding the employment opportunities at village level;</li> <li>■ To understand, if there is any need based demand from youth regarding skill development and income generation activity,.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion and/or Focus Group Discussion;</li> <li>■ GRM</li> </ul>	■ Quarterly	WCT-1 project team	Minutes of the meetings, emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Central Environment Authority (CEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Approval/ renewal of permits</li> <li>■ Submission of compliance report as per approval condition for terminal area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion;</li> <li>■ Through applications, letters, etc</li> </ul>	Periodic As required	WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Approval/ renewal of permits for oil spill contingency plan</li> <li>■ Reporting of any oil spill during operational stage of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion;</li> <li>■ Through applications, letters, etc</li> <li>■ Telephonic discussion</li> </ul>	As required	WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Sri Lanka Port Authority (SLPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Approval/ renewal of permits by (i) CEA, (ii) MEPA</li> <li>■ Port facility for treatment of ships waste water and hazardous waste;</li> <li>■ Maintaining the shipping channel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion;</li> <li>■ Through applications, letters, etc</li> <li>■ Telephonic discussion</li> </ul>	As required	WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication
Municipal Council, Colombo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Municipal solid water management</li> <li>■ Maintenance of road condition within the Colombo city for movement of inward and out</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face to face discussion;</li> <li>■ Through applications, letters, etc</li> <li>■ Telephonic discussion</li> </ul>	As required	WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication

Stakeholder Group	Objective	Proposed Engagement and Disclosure Method	Timing of engagement	Teams	Record keeping method
	ward traffic during construction stage				
Emergency response agencies (Police/Fire Brigade / Hospital) Central Environmental Authority & Disaster Management Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency management at the time emergency for man made and natural disasters (e.g. Oil spill, cyclones, tsunamis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Telephonic discussion</li> </ul>	As required	WCT-1 project team	Emails, letters and other correspondence needs to be recorded for future communication

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND MONITORING MECHANISM

### Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement Activities

CWIT has already established a team of officers who are undertaking Stakeholder Engagement. The team is headed by the Project Director. The SEP may be implemented through an Implementing Agency that will be hired by CWIT, or a dedicated team within CWIT (environmental & social manager or community liaison officer) will manage the SEP. The implementing agency selected will report to the Project Director and will work in close coordination and with support of Environmental & Social Manager and Community Liaison Officer.

### Roles and Responsibility of WCT-1 Project Team

- Engage in grievance redress and ensure the prompt resolution of complaints.
- Engage the services of an external monitor, if required.
- Track the implementation of the SEP

### CWIT Monitoring and Supervision team

CWIT in-house team like environmental & social manager or community liaison officer will be deployed for monitoring and supervision for the project. The responsibilities will be:

- Assisting the PMU to appoint an implementing agency (if required) for the proper implementation of the stakeholder engagement activities and monitor the performance of the agency in the implementation of the plan;
- Ensure establishment of GRM and effective functioning of it;
- Track the implementation of the SEP and Preparation of periodic progress reports to the project management on progress of the project and shared with CWIT on a quarterly basis.

### SEP Implementing Agency (if required)

The PMU will engage the services of an agency to implement the Stakeholder engagement plan. They will facilitate the process of GRM. They will be responsible to deliver the following:

- Develop rapport with affected fishermen and engage into community mobilization;
- Carry out information dissemination activities to create awareness about the project;
- Screen and identify the affected fishermen based on eligibility criteria and create a database of the same;
- The implementing agency shall keep the monitoring consultant updated on the conduct of Project on a monthly basis by providing reports in the approved format.
- Implementing agency will be responsible for mobilizing the identified fishermen and will support them to open bank accounts (if required, for receiving grants and loan amount).
- The agency shall seek to infuse Government support wherever possible, and shall give particular emphasis on convergence with the DFAR for stakeholder engagement of the fishermen.

### Monitoring and Reporting

The Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) mechanism is an integral part of any project implementation to measure project performance and achieve project objectives and provides the basis to assess the overall success of the SEP and its effectiveness.

The monitoring will be done by the CWIT Monitoring and Supervision (M&S) team. The M&S team will be responsible for reporting to CWIT in regular intervals. The M&S Consultant will conduct periodic

assessment of the SEP implementation. The reports of the M&S Consultant on monitoring should be prepared bi- annually and submitted to CWIT.

### Budget for SEP implementation

Tentative budget provision for implementation of stakeholder engagement plan during the project life cycle is provided below given in the Table below.

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document.-14 Tentative Budget for SEP implementation**

S. No	Activities	Total Cost (Lumpsum) in LKR (million)
1	Consultations with identified stakeholders	2
2	Videography/Social Media/Electronic and others	1
3	Orientation program and workshop on SEP	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

## GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A grievance would usually mean some form of concern by a stakeholder which needs to be redressed in order to continue smooth implementation of the project. The GRM to uphold the Project's development outcomes as well as its social and environmental performance is designed to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no direct or indirect retaliation on the aggrieved party. Grievances raised by stakeholders will need to be managed through an accountable and transparent process, at no cost. The GRM will work within the existing national and state's legal and accountability frameworks and will provide an additional opportunity to stakeholders and interested parties to resolve their project specific grievances.

The need for an institutional mechanism which operates independently to validate the grievances and efficiently compensate for such grievances was identified as a critical measure in the IEE and was conditional on the approval given by the CEA for the IEE. Therefore, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) was established to address this need.

According to the consultations undertaken with the local community like fishermen community, women group and the project team, it was understood that the public meetings were used by the local community to voice their concerns and there have been agitations and demonstrations by the community at the DSD and GND level Government offices.

### 0.2 Composition of the GRC

The GRC will be driven internally by the Project team and shall have representation from the following teams to ensure fair and timely solution to the grievances:

- Project Director;
- Environmental and Social Manager;
- Community Liaison Officer;
- Divisional Secretary (Negombo ),
- Divisional Secretary (Katana)
- Assistant Divisional Secretary (Wattala)
- Assistant Director Fisheries (Negombo)
- Marine Engineer Assistance, DFAR (Negombo)
- Fisheries Inspectors from Pitipana, Aluthkuruwa & Kepungoda FI Divisions,
- Grama Niladari officials from Dungalpitiya, Kepungoda, Settappaduwa & Thalahena and
- Manager Samurdhi programme
- Planning Engineer, Sri Lanka Ports Authority
- Head of Security, Colombo West International Terminal Ltd.
- Consultant Engineer, Colombo West International Terminal Ltd

### *Functioning of the GRC for Grievance Redress*

The GRC meetings will be held on a regular basis (at least monthly) at the Divisional Secretary's Divisions (DSD) office at Negombo. The key responsibilities of the GRC shall be as follows:

- Receive, review, consider and resolve grievances related to the social and environmental aspects of the project;
- Entertain grievances of indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation;
- Resolve grievances within a period of two weeks at the GRC level and communication of the resolution to the aggrieved party.

## Grievance Handling Procedure

Any grievance reported in any FI division along the Wattala/Negombo shoreline will be brought to the notice of the GRC through the relevant FI of the relevant area.

Once the Grievances are validated by the GRC, CWIT as the Project Developer is required to provide swift compensation that would be agreed between the GRC and the Grieving Party. To this end, CWIT has also availed a third-party liability insurance cover and life covers for the fishermen to effect the compensation payments effectively. Cost for GRC related activities will be borne by the Project Developer.

The grievance procedure is as follows:

- Depending on each grievance escalated from community, the relevant Grama Niladhari and Fishery inspector are participated to the meetings, when required.
- The fishery inspectors obtain grievances from fishermen and forward to GRC.

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