



Sri Lanka Agriculture Sector Modernisation Project (ASMP)

SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT FOR CDP No 4 - POLONNARUWA (MAHAWELI AREA) – CHILLI

Prepared for: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ministry of
Agriculture (MOA)

Revised: 16 June 2022

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Abbreviations

AEZ	Agroecological zone
AQI	Air Quality Index
ASMP.....	Agriculture Sector Modernisation Project
ATDP.....	Agriculture Technology Demonstration Parks
BS	British Standards
CDP.....	Cluster Development Plan
CEA.....	Central Environmental Authority
DCO	Distributary Canal Organisation
DoA.....	Department of Agriculture
DS	Divisional Secretary
DWLC.....	Department of Wildlife Conservation
EMS	Environmental Method Statement
EPL.....	Environmental Protection License
FO	Farmers' organisation
FPO.....	Farmer Producer Organisation
GAP.....	Good Agricultural Practices
GN	Grama Niladhari
GSMB.....	Geological Survey and Mines Bureau
IPM	Integrated pest management
IPNS.....	Integrated Plant Nutrition System
ISP.....	International Service Provider
LA	Local Authority
LCC.....	Leaf Curl Complex
LKR.....	Sri Lankan Rupee
MASL	Mahaveli Authority of Sri Lanka
MoA.....	Ministry of Agriculture
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoH	Medical Officer of Health
NCB.....	National Competitive Bidding
NCP.....	North Central Province
O&M.....	Operation and maintenance
OFC.....	Other food crops
PCR	Physical Cultural Resource
PMP	Pest management plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
RDA.....	Roads Development Authority
RPM.....	Resident Project Manager
SMP	Social Management Plan
WHO.....	World Health Organisation

ASMP SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT

A. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project title	Introduction of Improved Technologies to enhance the quality and productivity of Chilli in Polonnaruwa District (Mahaweli Area) (Farmer Cluster Project for Technology Demonstration Parks)
Parent Project Objectives <i>(briefly)</i>	<p>The ASMP aims at supporting Government of Sri Lanka’s effort to modernise agriculture sector through: the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS). The project seeks to contribute to two CPS focus areas, namely: “Supporting structural shifts in the economy” and “Improved living standards and social inclusion” through: (a) improving agricultural productivity and competitiveness to strengthen the links between rural and urban areas and facilitate Sri Lanka’s structural transformation; (b) providing and strengthening rural livelihood sources, employment opportunities in agriculture and along agriculture value chains, as well as market access for the poor, bottom 35 percent, and vulnerable people, thereby improving income sources and livelihood security in lagging rural areas; and (c) contributing to improved flood and drought management, through project’s linkages to the water and irrigation sectors and a climate-smart agriculture approach.</p> <p>The Project Development Objectives are to support increasing agriculture productivity, improving market access, and enhancing value addition of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in the project areas.</p>
Project proponent	Project Management unit, ASMP, Ministry of Agriculture
Project management team	Project Management Unit, ASMP, Ministry of Agriculture
Project title	<p>A Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established under the Ministry of Agriculture to implement proposed project activities.</p> <p>Contact Persons Project Director ASMP, Ministry of Agriculture No. 123/2 Pannipitiya Road, Battaramulla Tel: +94 112 877 550 Fax: +94 112 877 546 Email: projectdirectorasmp2@hotmail.com Web: https://www.asmp.lk/</p> <p>Deputy Project Director – North Central Province National Institute of Postharvest Management Jayanthi Mawatha Anuradhapura</p>

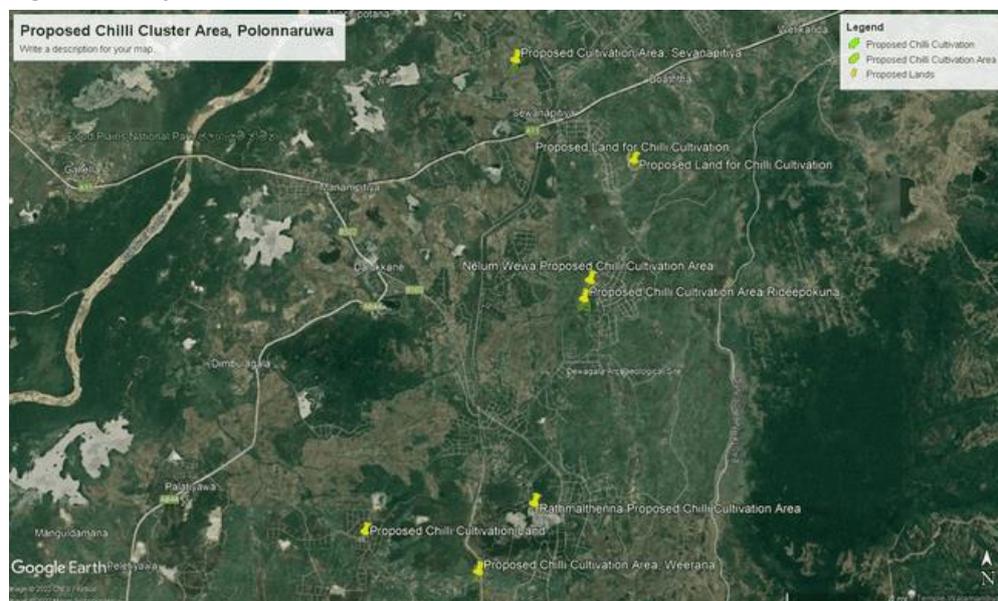
	<p>Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist ASMP, Ministry of Agriculture No. 123/2 Pannipitiya Road, Battaramulla Tel: +94 112 877 550 Fax: +94 112 877 546 Email: sanjayadms@hotmail.com Web: https://www.asmp.lk/</p> <p>Nature of Consultations and Inputs Received</p> <p>Consultations with Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist/ PMU</p> <p>However, institutional mechanism for the guava cluster development has been proposed. Project Management Committee chaired by Resident Project Manager, consisting of all the line agencies (Agriculture, Irrigation, Agrarian Development and Land), and all the chairmen of FOs have extended cooperation for guava cultivation in paddy lands under irrigation considering following reasons (see Annex 4):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great potential to increase Farmer income with less labour and inputs • Ability to save water in Mahaweli canal system for next seasonal cultivation and minimise water crisis during Yala season • Effective mechanism to attract young farmers for commercial agriculture • Almost all the farmers have kept smaller part of their land for paddy crop for domestic consumption • All the farmers are members of FOs or their successors which were established by the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL)
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B. SUBPROJECT LOCATION

<p>Location</p>	<p>Project area lies within Dimbulagala and Welikanda Divisional Secretariat Divisions in Polonnaruwa district. Extending about 58,183.7 ha, Dimbulagala Divisional Secretariat Division has 56 Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions. The project area falls within three GN Divisions: Dalukana, Weerana and Rathmalthenna. These three GN Divisions have the following villages: Dalukana, Maliyadewapura, Namal Pokuna, Weerana, Rathmalthenna, Rathmalthenna, Bamunakotuwa and Dimuthugama.</p> <p>Welikanda DS Division has 29 GN Divisions and 46 villages in an area of about 57,375 ha. Five of the GN Divisions are within the project area: Nelumwewa, Ginidamana, Sevanapitiya, Mahawewa, Karapola, Borawewa and Aluthwewa.</p> <p>Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) administers three Block Areas within the project area: Sevanapitiya, Dimbulagala and Wijayabapura.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sevanapitiya Block Area lands can be accessed through A11 Maradankadawala-Habarana-Thirikonamadu Highway. Almost all the lands selected in Sevanapitiya Block area are within 8km from Sevanapitiya Township. • Wijayabapura Block Area lands can be accessed through B502 Manampitiya - Aralaganwila - Maduru Oya road. Wijayabapura lands are located about 3km from Aralaganwila town and 10km from Batticaloa Junction in Manampitiya. • Dimbulagala proposed cultivation lands can be accessed via both AB44 Mahiyangana – Dimbulagala - Dalukkane road and B502 Manampitiya - Aralaganwila - Maduru Oya road. These lands are roughly located 5km from Dimbulagala, and 10km from Aralaganwila and Batticaloa Junction at Manampitiya.
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Almost all the identified land for chilli cluster does not have gravity irrigation. Furthermore, the type of lands available for chilli cultivation in System B allocated by MASL management by could be classified as the poorer land types. With the size of land parcels varying from 2 to 4 ha, but MASL have allocated 0.2 hectares to each chilli farmer

Figure 1: Proposed chilli cluster areas in Polonnaruwa



Little ground was taken from allocated irrigation lands, most land being used near adjoining water sources as allocated by MASL for chilli cultivation. No farmers were given any legal permit for using the land for chilli cultivation except when a few farmers applied for temporary seasonal permits. However, in the future MASL would follow steps to ensure permits are available to farmers selected for growing chillies under this project.

Definition of Project Area / Project Impact area

Both Dimbulagala and Welikanda DS Divisions are in Polonnaruwa District. Dimbulagala DS Division is bounded to Welikanda, Thamankaduwa DS Divisions and Badulla Districts while, Welikanda DS Division is bounded to Dimbulagala, Thamankaduwa and Lankapura DS Divisions and Ampara and Trincomalee Districts. Both Welikanda and Dimbulagala Divisions are within Mahaweli System B.

This chilli cluster has 325 farmers cultivating 65 hectares in small parcels of land – an area of 0.2 ha being the minimum size (see table below).

Table 1 : Farmer participation in the chilli cluster

Name of block	No of farmers	Farmers selected for the cluster	%	Total area	Area under chilli
Sevanapitiya	2,998	220	7%	2,945 ha	44 ha
Dimbulagala	2,338	60	3%	2,326 ha	12 ha
Wijayabapura	2,933	45	2%	2,857 ha	9 ha
	8,269	325	4%	8,128 ha	65 ha

In addition to the proposed cultivation areas, the project will establish 26 common agro wells with solar powered pumping, improvements of rural roads total length of 4.2km and construction of small collection centres including drying facilities in the area itself. The rural roads identified are small gravel roads leading to farmlands.

	<p>Therefore, either side of the roads will have an impact during improvements.</p> <p>In addition, electric fence will be erected at each selected land covering the entire land plot to protect from elephant threats.</p>
Adjacent land and features	<p>Both DSDs are bordered to Eastern Province (Batticaloa and Ampara Districts). Mahaweli System B (in Dimbulagala and Welikanda DS Divisions) encompass about 114 square kilometres and 68% of it comes under DL2B Agro Ecological Zone. The selected areas are under MASL System B – Sevanapitiya Block, Wijayabapura Block and Dimbulagala Block of Welikanda Resident Project Managers Area. Welikanda, Kaduwela, Aralaganwila and Dehiattakandiya are towns and cities closer to the selected area. Mainly, the adjoining lands are paddy cultivated areas and Mahaweli settlements. Currently, 20,738 irrigable lots and 1,192 rainfed lots are presently in use for agriculture and livestock activities. Some rainfed lots are being used by farmers for cultivation during Maha (rainy) season under a system of temporary seasonal permits.</p> <p>Cluster area lands belong to Dimbulagala and Welikanda DS Divisions. Both DS Divisions fall under the irrigation commanding area of Mahaweli System B, and each farmer farmers were given 0.81.0 hectare (2.5 acre) of irrigable lowlands and 0.2 hectare (0.5 acre) non-irrigable uplands. All land plots selected for this cluster are uplands dedicated for future developments by the MASL.</p>

C. SUBPROJECT JUSTIFICATION

<p>Need for the project</p> <p><i>(What problem is the project going to solve)</i></p>	<p>Chilli (<i>Capsicum annuum L.</i>) is one of the most important cash crops grown in Sri Lanka. It has become an essential ingredient in Sri Lankan foods. Sri Lankans use it as green pods and dried red chilli. Per capita consumption of chilli is estimated 2.84 kg per annum and the national annual requirement of dry chilli is about 62,480 tonnes. At present chilli extent is about 6,611 and annual production of green chilli is 33,838 tonnes (Department of Census and Statistics, 2021). Therefore, a large quantity of dry chilli is imported annually. In general, chilli is cultivated in dry zone mainly for dry chilli production. But part of the crop is harvested as green chillies if green chilli prices are high in the market.</p> <p>There are three townships (Aralaganwila, Welikanda and Manampitiya) in the System B area in Dimbulagala and Welikanda Divisional Secretariats. Each farmer family in the System B is allocated one ha under irrigation except for the Pimburattewa unit in the Wijayabapura block</p> <p>Main reasons considered in promoting chilli cultivation programme in this part of System B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest of farmers and farmer organisations • Experience in chilli cultivation • Contribution to national economy by being a crop that substitutes for imports that is urgently needed in times of limited foreign exchange • Higher income as compared to paddy and other food crops • Almost all the farmers have converted part of their paddy land for highland crops • Possibility to cultivate chilli with low volumes of water • Availability of irrigation water from Irrigation canal system, agro wells and water pumps • Active support from officers attached to MEA and RPM Office <p>The CDP is prepared under ASMP Component 2, which is for productivity enhancement, diversification and demonstration to support smallholder farmers to</p>
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	<p>produce competitive and marketable commodities, improve their ability to respond to market requirements and move towards an increase in commercialisation. Agriculture Technology Demonstration Parks (ATDPs) will support farmers to: (a) develop professional producer associations; (b) achieve economies of scale in production and exports; (c) improve marketing and value addition; and (d) achieve greater efficiency in the provision of technical and other support services. Farmers are expected to directly benefit through improved production capacity and input supply/management, better and more efficient technologies for production and postharvest, improved market linkages as well as opportunities for value addition. Furthermore, farmers would benefit from capacity building through farmer business and marketing training.</p>
<p>Purpose of the project <i>(What is going to be achieved by carrying out the project)</i></p>	<p>New and improved technology packages to enhance productivity and quality will <u>only</u> be featured in newly planted plots, strategically located for maximum exposure to large numbers of farmers. These plots will serve as learn-by-doing sites where, at the beginning when technology is first introduced, training of trainers will take place to prepare “change agents” to work in the dissemination and expansion of the new technology packages to large numbers of farmers. The technology package and other management practices will be introduced to the selected group. The project introduces the proposed technologies and infrastructure to both increase production and process it, but also to deliver a quality product that meets the proposed local chilli market’s standards. The main objective of the subproject is to develop Agriculture-related livelihood by achieving below objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce new technologies to increase yield • Land preparation • Water conservation/Management • Disease control • Use of weedicides, pesticides • Enhancement of productivity and Quality of chilli • To minimise postharvest losses • To increases sustainable farm income • Create new employment opportunities • Identify international market opportunities <p>The famers who are engaging with farming activities in the project’s intervention area will follow the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) introduced by the DoA. ASMP will facilitate to implement GAP by introducing new technologies and enhancing farmers’ capacities.</p> <p>Further, A business plan will be formulated with the members at the incorporation of the public unlisted company. Tentative long-term business objectives will cover the following aspects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and manage a competitive and sustainable agribusiness enterprise to provide benefits to its members and to the FPO at large. • Develop a dynamic and manage a cluster of farmers to introduce modern technology to chilli cultivation in Sri Lanka for the enhancement of productivity. • Develop and manage a modern value chain and use latest technologies along

	<p>with it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce superior quality of the product for local market. • Develop sustainable links with agribusiness partners. <p>The cluster will be developed to cater to an import-substitute value chain with the country presently relying upon 90% of its chilli from imports. The produce of the highest quality will be channelled over to the local market at the beginning, through agribusiness partners who have already expressed interest.</p>																														
<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<p>Though there are more than 300 farmers in two Mahaweli areas chosen for the Polonnaruwa Chilli Cluster, 100 leading farmers) have been selected for collective production under the cluster to contribute to the needs of the country in the Yala season. Most suitable areas, with maximum exposure to a large number of farmers in the same geographical area and with a size of 0.2 ha each plot, have already been chosen. The ISP technology package and other management practices will be demonstrated in a 0.4 ha plot owned by a progressive farmer that already uses advanced technology. This demonstration will provide the foundation to initiate chilli production activities using new and improved technology working with many farmers and their lands in the Maha season.</p> <p>Population of selected GN Divisions in Dimbulagala is shown in the table below¹. Total population of these three GN Divisions is 3,769 which accounts to 3.81% of the total population in Dimbulagala DS Division. Total population of project area is 9,524 which accounts to 21.25% of total population of 44, 819 in Welikanda DS Division (Table 02). Therefore, total number of project beneficiaries will be approx. 13,293., which is 9.24% of total population of both Welikanda and Dimbulagala DS Divisions.</p> <p>Table 2 : Household and agricultural population in Dimbulagala and Welikanda DS Divisions</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="400 1207 1439 1559"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Dimbulagala DS Division</th> <th>Welikanda DS Division</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Households (No)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male head</td> <td>22,985</td> <td>11,473</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female head</td> <td>3,879</td> <td>1,756</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% Female head</td> <td>14.4%</td> <td>13.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>26,864</td> <td>13,229</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Agricultural population (No)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>13,852</td> <td>8,405</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>6,218</td> <td>2,444</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>20,070</td> <td>10,849</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Resource profile of Dimbulagala DS Division, 2019 Resource Profile of Welikanda DS Division, 2020</i></p> <p>Since the project is very keen on women participation, high priority was given to select women headed families who are interested in cultivating chilli. The project will target to ensure that at least 35% of the selected beneficiaries would be female. There are 6218 females in Dimbulagala and 2444 in Welikanda. Further, 14.4% are female headed families in Dimbulagala and 13.2% female headed families in Welikanda. According to these statistics and field involvements, engaging 35% female beneficiaries would not be a difficulty. In addition, a greater potential is there on engaging youth in these divisions. Further, vulnerable and marginalised disable farmers were selected as long as they have ability to carry out the cultivation activities.</p> <p>Women headed families and low income families will be exposed to the project and</p>		Dimbulagala DS Division	Welikanda DS Division	Households (No)			Male head	22,985	11,473	Female head	3,879	1,756	% Female head	14.4%	13.2%	Total	26,864	13,229	Agricultural population (No)			Male	13,852	8,405	Female	6,218	2,444	Total	20,070	10,849
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	<p>get the economic benefits. Infrastructure development includes renovation of roads and canals which get direct and indirect benefits for the other farmers on their agricultural activities. Further, public transportation and smooth access of community will be the advantages for the surrounding community. Improved canals will be providing water access to the other farmer’s lands. Organic fertiliser facility and postharvest processing facilities will provide direct and indirect employment opportunities for the surrounding community.</p>
<p>Alternatives considered <i>(Different ways to meet the project need and achieve the project purpose)</i></p>	<p>The identified business opportunities with farmers and agribusiness are a stimulus to reviving and increasing the chilli cultivated areas in Welikanda and Dimbulagala DS Divisions by modern technology, techniques and process to help meet potential local market demand. The produce of the highest quality will be channelled over to the local market at the beginning, through agribusiness partners who have already expressed interest.</p> <p>This cluster area is in the Mahaveli System B that can provide irrigation water to downstream settlements with water from Maduru Oya Reservoir. Mahaweli System B suffers from water shortages, especially during the Yala (Dry) season. Accordingly, farmers tend to use part of their paddy lands for growing other more drought tolerant crops. Chilli cultivation was very popular among most of the farmers in North-central province as it was an attractive cash crop and required minimal water inputs during Yala season. However, due to pest outbreaks in the area in 1990s, many farmers moved away from growing chillies. MASL is overall in-charge and is authorised to oversee all administrative and operational matters connected to its agriculture, irrigation, irrigation water issue, seasonal cropping systems, community development and social welfare. Therefore, administering the project activities will be easy. Sewanapitiya, Dimbulagala and Wijayabapura Blocks have well-established farmer organisations already under MASL. There are experienced chilli farmers and most of farmers of these area rely on paddy, chilli and OFC for livelihood. All these lands are allocated for Agriculture development under MASL which are being leased for famers for large scale cultivation. Hence, impact due the destruction of ecosystem will be low.</p> <p>The technology package will cover practices from land preparation to postharvest handling. In other words, from A to Z, including farm level drainage technology; the use of drones and other machinery and implements for land preparation, levelling and for making raised beds; new planting patterns with high population densities; new low pressure drip irrigation systems that conserve water and prevent laminar erosion; precise application of fertilisers using the low pressure irrigation systems and based on soil and foliar analyses; new pests and disease control technology based on integrated pest management (IPM) practices and using drones for the precise and localised application of pesticides; precision agriculture technology to lower the unit cost of production by improving the overall management of the farm and expand the localised application of agricultural amendments.</p> <p>The “no-action” alternative would mean that no chilli cluster development undertakes by the ASMP and hence no financial, technical and market support for the existing chilli Cultivators in selected DS Divisions. Therefore, conventional farm practices, low productivity, low quality and low income will continue to dominate the economy of the farmers and agriculture sector will not be developed in Polonnaruwa.</p>

D. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

<p>Proposed</p>	<p>November 2021</p>
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start date (duration)																																										
Proposed completion date	December 2023																																									
Estimated total cost	<p>Table 3: Investment Summary</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subcomponent</th> <th>Activity</th> <th>Costs (LKR)</th> <th>Costs (LKR) with 10% contingency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">2.1 Farmer Training and Capacity Building</td> <td>2.1.1. Individual farmer capacity building</td> <td>7,785,000</td> <td>8,563,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.1.2. FPO training and development</td> <td>9,465,000</td> <td>10,411,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Subtotal</i></td> <td>17,250,000</td> <td>18,975,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">2.2 ATDP</td> <td>2.2.1. Development of ATDP</td> <td>164,181,300</td> <td>180,599,430</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Subtotal</i></td> <td>3,825,000</td> <td>4,207,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">2.3. Production and Market Infrastructure</td> <td>2.3.1. Cluster irrigation systems</td> <td>168,006,300</td> <td>184,806,430</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.3.2. Market access roads and new farm access tracks</td> <td>14,300,000</td> <td>15,730,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.3.3. Cluster postharvest facilities, organic fertiliser production facilities, and others</td> <td>46,007,500</td> <td>50,608,250</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Subtotal</i></td> <td>172,682,300</td> <td>189,950,530</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>232,989,800</td> <td>256,288,780</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Subcomponent	Activity	Costs (LKR)	Costs (LKR) with 10% contingency	2.1 Farmer Training and Capacity Building	2.1.1. Individual farmer capacity building	7,785,000	8,563,500	2.1.2. FPO training and development	9,465,000	10,411,500	<i>Subtotal</i>	17,250,000	18,975,000	2.2 ATDP	2.2.1. Development of ATDP	164,181,300	180,599,430	<i>Subtotal</i>	3,825,000	4,207,000	2.3. Production and Market Infrastructure	2.3.1. Cluster irrigation systems	168,006,300	184,806,430	2.3.2. Market access roads and new farm access tracks	14,300,000	15,730,000	2.3.3. Cluster postharvest facilities, organic fertiliser production facilities, and others	46,007,500	50,608,250	<i>Subtotal</i>	172,682,300	189,950,530	Total		232,989,800	256,288,780
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Land Ownership	<p>Mainly land ownership is System B, MASL. In addition, there will be few land plots belongs to individual (Swarnaboomi Deeds) farmers from both Sevanapitiya and Dimbulagala Block Areas. Refer Annex 2: Project Area Maps and Survey Plans.</p> <p>Table 4: Land Ownerships for Selected Lands</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land category</th> <th>Present situation</th> <th>Ownership</th> <th>Extent identified</th> <th>No of farmers</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Highland parcels (01ha -05ha)</td> <td>Not divided or allocated to farmers</td> <td>Mahaweli Authority</td> <td>About 30 ha could be taken for the chilli cluster</td> <td>146</td> <td>Lands are to be surveyed and blocked out and allocated 0.2 ha each farmer before next Maha action has to be taken by MASL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.Highland parcels for rain fed cultivation (01 ha - 05ha)</td> <td>Not divided or allocated to farmers Presently Issue temporary permits for seasonal crops under rain fed</td> <td>Mahaweli Authority</td> <td>About 34 ha could be taken for the chilli cluster</td> <td>118</td> <td>Lands are to be surveyed and blocked out and allocated 0.2 ha each farmer before next Maha. Action has to be taken by MASL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.Lands allocated to farmers (01ha lots)</td> <td>Lands allocated to farmers and given as highlands without irrigation</td> <td>Individual farmers</td> <td>16 ha could be taken for the chilli cluster</td> <td>61</td> <td>There is a possibility to implement in Yala if MASL officials and PPMU launch accelerated programme with</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Land category	Present situation	Ownership	Extent identified	No of farmers	Remarks	1. Highland parcels (01ha -05ha)	Not divided or allocated to farmers	Mahaweli Authority	About 30 ha could be taken for the chilli cluster	146	Lands are to be surveyed and blocked out and allocated 0.2 ha each farmer before next Maha action has to be taken by MASL	2.Highland parcels for rain fed cultivation (01 ha - 05ha)	Not divided or allocated to farmers Presently Issue temporary permits for seasonal crops under rain fed	Mahaweli Authority	About 34 ha could be taken for the chilli cluster	118	Lands are to be surveyed and blocked out and allocated 0.2 ha each farmer before next Maha. Action has to be taken by MASL	3.Lands allocated to farmers (01ha lots)	Lands allocated to farmers and given as highlands without irrigation	Individual farmers	16 ha could be taken for the chilli cluster	61	There is a possibility to implement in Yala if MASL officials and PPMU launch accelerated programme with														
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		water				partial package
	Total			80 ha	325	
Planned Interventions	The proposed sub project is mainly focused to introduce the new technology for cultivation activities. The civil works of sub project include:					
	Table 5: Improved technology package					
		Technology	Description			
		Hybrid seeds	MICH HY 1 hybrid developed by the Department of Agriculture in 2015			
		Cocopel seedling production	"Cocopel Grow Pellet is a compressed coir fibre pith disc. The disc comes with added fertiliser and is covered in a bottom sealed biodegradable net with EU certification"			
		Introduction of water conserving and low pressure drip irrigation systems	Computer controlled heads for water application scheduling supported by fertility sensors, soil moisture sensors and evapotranspiration measuring devices. Design based on local agri-climatic conditions and soil physical properties			
			Precision fertigation with liquid organic compounds based on soil analysis			
			Precision application of liquid pesticides in the vicinity of the root zone as required i.e. control of soil borne diseases			
			Anti-clogging flushing components			
		Placement of insect net around crop area	Existing practice that provides a mechanical barrier to prevent insects from infesting crop area. It is placed around the perimeter of the production area			
		Mechanised and high tech land preparation using drone technology and advanced implements for tractors	Drone geo-positioning			
			Drone land surveys for site selection			
			Drone levelling for land preparation and drainage			
			Deep ploughing and shallow disking to improve physical soils characteristics			
		Incorporation of organic material in land preparation practices	Organic material incorporated in ploughing and disking operations to improve placement and facilitate bulk handling of organic materials such as compost			
	Micro levelling of cropping area	Levelling with laser device mounted on tractor accessory will accelerate water removal from the crop area to avoid drainage problems and facilitate operations such as bed making				
	Raised beds 0.5 m high with special bed making tractor pulled accessory	Mechanised bed making using implement pulled by tractor. This innovation will significantly reduce labour requirements and will speed up land preparation tasks considerably. Increased bed height will be improved internal drainage and aeration in the root zone				
	Plastic mulch	Established technology to control weeds and reduce evapotranspiration				
	Drainage micro works	In addition to levelling, drainage micro works such as small ditches and quick water evacuation works will prevent water accumulation in the soil profile, improving pest prevention conditions and root aeration and health				
	Planting tools & aids	Practical tools and aids to secure accurate measurements of planting distances to assure desired population densities such as planting templates				
	High density planting	Beds 1.5 m, 1 Bed = 3 Rows, 1 Row = 333 Plants, High Population Density = 67,000 per ha				

Sticky insect traps placed systematically inside the crop at a distance of 5 m	Non-toxic insect control that also allows for the determination of insect population dynamics used in IPM practices to schedule spraying operations
IPM pest control practices	Scheduling of pest control operations using pesticides based on pest population dynamics and their risk assessment thresholds
Drones for localised ultra-low volume spraying	When spraying is necessary, localise ultra-low volume spray on equipment mounted on drones will minimise negative impact of operation
Organic pesticides	Approved organic pesticides found locally in Sri Lanka preferred to imported agrochemicals
Improved postharvest handling	Practices to protect quality and shelf life such as proper harvest and pre-cooling
High efficiency dryers	Use of continuous dryers instead of batch type dryers

Table 6: Summary of farm access road repairs

No	Location	Length
1	Aluthwewa Unit-access Road to farmer land	2.00 km
2	Dalukana Unit 1 - access road to farmer land	0.28 km
3	Dalukana Unit 2 - access road to farmer land	1.41 km
4	Borawewa GN Division-access Road to farmer land	0.50 km
Total		4.19m

Note: No changes to alignment or width of the roads

Table 7: Summary of Project Interventions in the Cluster

#	Project component	Key Activities	Approx. extent / quantity	Implementation responsibility
1	Cultivation of Chilli (Refer table 3)	Land Preparation Irrigation pipelaying Installation of mini-sprinklers	80ha	ISP PPMU
2	Improvements of Rural Roads (Rehabilitation) (Refer table 5)	Trimming, levelling and compaction of sub grade Supplying and pilling approved gravel Spreading and compaction garvel	4 road sections Total length 4.2km	Contractor LAS Civil Engineer –ISP PPMU Engineer - PMU
3	Construction of Collection centre and installation of drying facilities	Construction of Building facilities Fencing of area Provision of Utility services Landscaping of area Drainage system Provision of equipments including driers	1 Collection Centre	Contractor FO Civil Engineer –ISP PPMU Engineer - PMU
4	Construction of Compost Production Unit	Fencing Construction of builing Disposal yards	1	Contractor FO Civil Engineer –ISP

		Mixing yards Leachat management		PPMU Engineer - PMU
5	Construction of Agro Wells	Yeild testing Excavation Wall Construction	26	Contractor FO Civil Engineer –ISP PPMU Engineer - PMU
6	Erection of Elephant fence	Installation of poles Erection of cables Electrification Maintanance of fence	3km length 8' hieght	Contractor FO Civil Engineer –ISP PPMU Engineer - PMU



Figure 2: Similar elephant fence

Beneficiary selection criteria and process

Though there are more than 300 farmers in two Mahaweli areas chosen for the Polonnaruwa Chilli Cluster, 100 leading farmers) have been selected for collective production under the cluster to contribute to the needs of the country in the Yala season. Most suitable areas, with maximum exposure to a large number of farmers in the same geographical area and with a size of 0.2 ha each plot, have already been chosen. The ISP technology package and other management practices will be demonstrated in a 0.4 ha plot owned by a progressive farmer that already uses advanced technology. This demonstration will provide the foundation to initiate chilli production activities using new and improved technology working with many farmers and their lands in the Maha season.

Cluster farmers have been selected within areas under the jurisdiction of the Mahaweli Authority with the participation of farmer organisations of the area, agriculture instructors, agriculture research and production assistants, PPMU and the ISP.

This initial implementation phase will be followed by a gradual expansion phase where larger groups of farmers will be brought in as suppliers of high quality chilli, mentored by the select initial group of farmers acting as farmer-to-farmer trainers to facilitate the dissemination of the new and improved technology introduced by the

	<p>ISP. The selection criteria looked at the farmers' experience is cultivation, devote time in full, provision of compost materials, and membership of Farmers Organisation. Since the project is very keen on women participation, high priority was given to select women headed families who are interested. The project will target to ensure that about 35% of the selected beneficiaries would be women. Further, vulnerable and marginalised disabled farmers were selected as long as they have ability to carry out the cultivation activities. Further, willingness of participation of existing farmers and the young farmers were considered as a key selection criterion to become a member of the project. Hence, vulnerable groups and youth will also be given importance in the selection criteria.</p>
Vulnerable groups and Gender	<p>The identified business opportunities with farmers and agribusiness are a stimulus to reviving and increasing the chilli cultivated area in the two DS Divisions of Welikanda and Dimbulagala by using modern technology, techniques and process to help meet potential local market demand. The cluster area considered to be more than 50% agriculture families in which 24.53% families are Samurdhi beneficiaries in Dimbulagala and 39% in Welikanda. This is a clear evidence for vulnerability of the people in the area. Further, nearly about 13% are female headed families in the area.</p> <p>This planned cluster will comprise of farmer organisations from the Sevanapitiya Block and Dimbulagala Block. Altogether, there are about 590 farmers having legal ownership of irrigated land under Mahaveli System B.</p> <p>Though there are around 590 farmers in this area, at the initial stage, new and improved technology packages to enhance productivity and quality will only be featured in newly planted plots, strategically located for maximum exposure to large numbers of farmers. These plots will serve as learn-by-doing sites where, at the beginning when technology is first introduced, training of trainers will take place to prepare "change agents" to work in the dissemination and expansion of the new technology packages to large numbers of farmers. The project is keenly looking to get on board at least 35% of female representation for the project.</p> <p>Female headed families and low income families will be exposed to the project and get the economic benefits. Infrastructure development includes renovation of roads and canals which get direct and indirect benefits for the other farmers on their agricultural activities. Further, public transportation and smooth access of community will be the advantages for the surrounding community. Improved canals will be providing water access to the other farmer's lands. Organic fertiliser facility and postharvest processing facilities will provide direct and indirect employment opportunities for the surrounding community.</p>

E. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Community Profile	<p>Population of selected GN Divisions in Dimbulagala is shown in the table below. Total population of these three GN Divisions is 3,769 which accounts to 3.81% of the total population in Dimbulagala DS Division.</p> <p>Table 8: Population of project area in Dimbulagala</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>GN Division</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">Dimbulagala DS Division</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dalukana</td> <td>711</td> <td>696</td> <td>1,407</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weerana</td> <td>460</td> <td>489</td> <td>949</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	GN Division	Female	Male	Total	Dimbulagala DS Division				Dalukana	711	696	1,407	Weerana	460	489	949
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Dalukana	711	696	1,407														
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Rathmalthenna	710	703	1,413
Total	1,881	1,888	3,769

Source: Census of population and housing, 2012

In Welikanda DS Division, the population of the project area is about 9,524 making about 21.25% of who division's population of 44, 819 (following table).

Table 9: Population of project area in Welikanda

GN Division	Female	Male	Total
Welikanda DS Division			
Nelumwewa	451	412	863
Ginidamana	610	588	1,198
Sevanapitiya	928	924	1,852
Mahawewa	881	856	1,737
Karapola	1,042	917	1,959
Borawewa	366	384	750
Aluthwewa	564	601	1,165
Total	4,842	4,682	9,524

Source: Resource Profile of Welikanda DS Division, 2020

Therefore, number of project beneficiaries will be approx. 13,293., which is 9.24% of total population of both Welikanda and Dimbulagala DS Divisions.

The majority of population in both DS Divisions is Sinhalese (97.02% in Dimbulagala and 71.23% in Welikanda). However, population accounts to category "other" in Welikanda DS Division are comparatively high (28.77%) which has 10.06% of Tamil and 18.69% of Muslim. Majority of people in all GN Divisions are Buddhists (Table 7).

Table 10: Social characteristics of Dimbulagala and Welikanda

Characteristic	Description	Dimbulagala DS Division	Welikanda DS Division
		%	%
Gender	Male	48.8	49.7
	Female	51.2	50.3
Age	Below 15 years	24.03	31.06
	15-59 years	49.8	55.30
	60 years and above	11.72	13.62
Ethnicity	Sinhalese	97.02	71.23
	Other	2.98	28.77
Religion	Buddhist	96.68	71.13
	Other	3.32	28.87

Source: Resource profile of Dimbulagala DS Division, 2019

Resource Profile of Welikanda DS Division, 2020

Most households in project area are male headed as are the majority of the agriculture population (male dominated).

About 21.5% of population in both Dimbulagala and Welikanda DS Divisions are involved in agriculture (table below).

Table 11: Household and agricultural population in Dimbulagala and Welikanda DS Divisions

	Dimbulagala DS Division	Welikanda DS Division
Households (No)		
Male head	22,985	11,473
Female head	3,879	1,756

% Female head	14.4%	13.2%
Total	26,864	13,229
Agricultural Population (No.)		
Male	13,852	8,405
Female	6,218	2,444
Total	20,070	10,849

Source: Resource profile of Dimbulagala DS Division, 2019

Resource Profile of Welikanda DS Division, 2020

As shown in the resource profiles, most people's livelihood is dependant upon agriculture (44.18%).

Table 12: Employments of project area

DS Division	Government	Private	Self employed		Daily wages	Foreign Employment
			Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
Dimbulagala DS Division	13.12%	18.08%	44.18%	8.96%	13.41%	2.24%
Welikanda DS Division	11.35%	10.01%	52.58%	9.36%	6.60%	6.50%

Source: Resource profile of Dimbulagala DS Division, 2019

Resource Profile of Welikanda DS Division, 2020

Table 13: Population aged 15 years and above by GN division, and economic activity status

GN Division	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically not active
Dimbulagala DS Division				
Dalukana	1,038	539	17	482
Weerana	699	438	13	248
Rathmalthenna	1099	494	39	566
Welikanda DS Division				
Nelumwewa	543	225	02	16
Ginidamana	726	371	32	323
Sevanapitiya	836	490	49	297
Mahawewa	1,094	586	38	470
Karapola	1,011	376	64	571
Borawewa	476	223	14	239
Aluthwewa	814	437	31	346

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2012

The project creates many opportunities for unemployed people to have daily basis employment opportunities and some of them will get opportunity to work as skilled farm labours. Further, there will be employment opportunities at the post harvesting processing centres. Hence, development of agriculture in this area will a good prospect for the youth to have stable income and it prevents local employment migrations. Both youth and female should be encouraged by conducting training and awareness to get active engagement for the agriculture projects. In addition, explore new/innovative areas within the sector would create more employment opportunities or income generating options for youth and women in the area.

As indicated in Resource Profile, majority of households in both Dimbulagala area and Welikanda area receive monthly income of LKR 10,001- 25,000. However, household Income and Expenditure Statistics of Polonnaruwa District in 2019, published by Department of Census and Statistics shows that the mean household monthly income

per month of Polonnaruwa District in 2019 is LKR 65,180. In addition, 6,596 families in Dimbulagala DS Division are Samurdhi beneficiaries, which is 24.53% of the total families. About 5,153 families in Welikanda DS Division are also Samurdhi beneficiaries, which is 39% of total number of families.

Though the monthly income levels indicated in resource profiles are comparatively less, it is important to have economically stable agricultural projects to these selected areas. Shifting or converting paddy fields into other cultivation started due to low income and implementation of this agricultural project will create positive impacts for the annual income of farmers.

In project area, majority of households own a house. In addition, several housing projects have been implemented by the government to cater the housing demand of project area.

Table 14: Household by tenure in project area in Dimbulagala

GN Division	Total	Owned by a household member	Rent/Lease Government owned	Rent/Lease-Privately owned	Rent free occupied	Encroached	Other
Dalukana	396	370	66	6	5	5	4
Weerana	269	264	4	1	-	-	-
Rathmalhenna	397	371	3	4	-	18	1

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2012

Table 15: Household by tenure in project area in Welikanda

	Owned by a household member	Rent/Lease-Privately owned	Rent/Lease-Government owned	Encroached	Without housing facility
Nelumwewa	263	0	0	0	21
Ginidamana	330	0	0	2	9
Sevanapitiya	381	23	0	19	40
Mahawewa	530	0	0	0	3
Karapola	462	3	3	0	15
Borawewa	203	0	4	0	13
Aluthwewa	342	0	0	1	36

Source: Resource Profile of Welikanda DS Division, 2020

Most people in Dimbulagala obtain drinking water from community water supply projects (53.41%) whereas majority of households in Welikanda DS Division extract water from protected well water sources (30.15%). However, during dry season, lack of drinking water becomes a key issue in area. As quality of water sources in some GN Divisions is not good, it has been proposed to provide filters for selected families.

Table 16: Source of drinking water in project area

Type	Dimbulagala DS Division		Welikanda DS Division	
	No. of households	%	No. of households	%
Protected well	3,228	12.47	3,801	30.15
Unprotected well	809	3.13	966	7.66
Piped water	7,087	27.4	2,869	22.76
Community water supply projects	13,815	53.41	2,683	21.28

	Tube well	75	0.29	175	1.38																													
	Bottled water	470	1.82	375	2.97																													
	Lake, river, spring	382	1.18	1,435	11.38																													
	RO plants			301	2.38																													
<p>Source: Resource profile of Dimbulagala DS Division, 2019 Resource Profile of Welikanda DS Division, 2020</p> <p>Majority of households in project area has electricity while, it is remarkable that 0.05% of households in Dimbulagala DS Division use solar power (Table 14)</p> <p>Table 17: Availability of electricity for households in Dimbulagala and Welikanda</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type</th> <th colspan="2">Dimbulagala DS Division</th> <th colspan="2">Welikanda DS Division</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No. of households</th> <th>%</th> <th>No. of households</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>25,602</td> <td>98.97</td> <td>12,306</td> <td>97.62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kerosene</td> <td>253</td> <td>0.98</td> <td>299</td> <td>2.37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solar power</td> <td>12</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>other</td> <td>0</td> <td>00</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Resource profile of Dimbulagala DS Division, 2019 Resource Profile of Welikanda DS Division, 2020</p>						Type	Dimbulagala DS Division		Welikanda DS Division		No. of households	%	No. of households	%	Electricity	25,602	98.97	12,306	97.62	Kerosene	253	0.98	299	2.37	Solar power	12	0.05	-	-	other	0	00	-	-
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Project benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New productivity enhancing technologies will be introduced to increase yield • Productive Land preparation methods • Water conservation/Management and water accessibility will be improved • New disease control techniques will be introduced • Effective use of weedicides, pesticides • Introduction of new quality Enhancing Technologies • Introduction of post harvesting practices to minimise postharvest losses • Project expansion will create new employment opportunities • Benefits of development of FPOs. Training, awareness and capacity building programs out put such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality products • Innovativeness • Business professionalism • Legal compliance • Sustainable farm income will be increased • Identify international market opportunities • Renovation of farm access roads will encourage the farming activities • Cluster scale or communal micro-irrigation system will be introduced • Training and awareness will strengthen skills, talents and knowledge to undertake and manage all activities of commercial organisation • Cluster postharvest facilities provide storage facilities to keep goods in market acceptable standards • Organic fertiliser facilities will provide organic fertilisers and minimise environmental impacts by minimising solid waste 																																	
Social Impact	<p>Subsequently, the magnitude of the proposed project interventions and number of projects units scattered in the selected area. No land acquisition is required, and no resettlement impacts are anticipated. Farmers are expected to directly benefit through improved production capacity and input supply/management, better and more efficient technologies for production and postharvest, improved market linkages as well as opportunities for value addition. Furthermore, farmers would benefit from capacity building through farmer business and marketing training. Hence, chilli farmers will get direct economic advantages and surrounding community benefitted by direct and indirect employment opportunities from the Postharvest</p>																																	

	<p>Processing Centre related activities, and establishment compost production plant. In addition, improvement of infrastructures will ease the mobility of the farmers and other requirements too.</p> <p>During the discussions had with farmers, it was highlighted that young generation at present in these areas are subjected to local migration and looking for different types of employment opportunities with soft skills rather than engage in agriculture. Further, they claimed that the existing agricultural activities do not ensure the consistent monthly income and stable income in the agriculture sector would be a key point to get the attraction of the youth. Hence, development of chilli cultivation will be a good prospect for the youth to have stable income and it prevents local employment migrations.</p> <p>The anticipated negative social impacts of the proposed project will be minor or insignificant. Summarized social impacts and mitigation measures are shown in table 18. However, following impacts are listed to get emphasis in the project selection and implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion of vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection • Receive double benefits which leads miss opportunities to needy groups • Construction impacts such as noise, vibrations, dumping of excavated soil and siltation of waterbodies • Public inconvenience due to construction activities • Livelihood impacts during engagement in cultivation activities • Labour influx for proposed infrastructure improvement activities • Public/ occupational health and safety Hazards, and on impacts on environment during the construction period • All environmental related issues identified in the Environment Management Plan (EMP) will also have a serious impact on the society
<p>Mitigation Measures</p>	<p>Proposed migratory measures for the negative social impacts are listed above but mitigation measures are discussed below:</p> <p>Exclusion of vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary selection should be done transparently and should not be bias. Consider as much as possible to include really vulnerable but satisfy the criteria. Special attention should be paid on farmers with disabilities, female headed families, and youth. However, the selection norm of the project is underscored to select 40% women beneficiaries and give more attention to the vulnerable groups. Selected beneficiary list can be displayed for better clarity. <p>Receive double benefits which leads miss opportunities for needy groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive double benefits by a family which hinders a needy family to receive the opportunity. Selection criteria should not allow two farmers selected from single unit of family. Selection process should not be bias. Agreement should be signed between MASL and beneficiary selected with minimum 3-5 years of bond minimizing disappearance after receiving the benefits. <p>Construction impacts such as noise, vibrations and dumping of cleared vegetations excavated soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipated impacts due to the construction will be generic and most of the impacts will be mitigated by following good construction practices. Noise and vibration will be reduced by maintaining the construction machinery and

	<p>limited the construction activities in the day time only. The excavated soil will be used to rehabilitate the surroundings on the wells and landscaping of the area. Further, SMP is addressed the migratory measure in detailed to be implemented during the construction</p> <p>Public inconvenience due to construction activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction period, especially infrastructures such as rural road, public both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries will find inconvenience due to construction to their day-to-day routings. Hence, the contractors should be taking maximum possible precautions to mitigate the impact. Mitigation measures such as awareness of community on the activities taking place, construction/repairs of roads should be restricted to maximum 200m at a time, provision of alternative roads, reduce disturbances for access, etc can be implemented to reduce the impact <p>Livelihood impacts during the construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction includes rehabilitation of roads and small-scale cluster value chain infrastructure facilities are also proposed including collection centre, organic fertiliser unit, waste mitigation, and fruit bag manufacture unit. As considered the magnitude of the constructions and the land availability of the area, the impact due to construction on livelihood will be insignificant. However, the safeguard officer responsible for community liaison and to handle public complaints regarding environmental/ social related matters or social Audit Committees will be mobilise closely and monitor project's construction progress and report to the project management if any. <p>Labour influx for proposed infrastructure improvement activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labours will be hired where possible from the local community and contractor will give priority to women when hiring. Worker Code of Conduct will be included (Refer Annex 5) as part of the employment contract - that defines workers' commitment in attitudes and behaviour preventing, combating and responding Gender Based Violence (GBV). Contractor will implement robust measures to prevent sexual harassment/GBV including training of workforce and sanctions for non-compliance (e.g. termination). <p>Public/ occupational health and safety Hazards, and on impacts on environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All measures in the EMP will be implemented in regard to management. Necessary COVID19 safety measures and protocols will be implemented as per government, WHO and World Bank (WB) guidelines (Refer Annex 6) by all construction workers. Existing usage practices of fertilisers and chemicals may cause acute or/and chronic health impacts to the farmers. Use of drone technology, training and awareness will reduce the direct exposure to minimise the risk.
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Table 18: Social risks and impacts and mitigation measures

Activities	Land requirements	Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups	Construction impacts	Risks due to labour influx	Risk of livelihood impacts	Public/ occupational health and safety hazards	COVID19 risks
Beneficiary selection	Mahaweli System B	Yes					

Activities	Land requirements	Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups	Construction impacts	Risks due to labour influx	Risk of livelihood impacts	Public/ occupational health and safety hazards	COVID19 risks
Cultivation Activities							
Land preparation	Mahaweli System B owned					Yes	Yes
Introduction of basic flood prevention and drainage field techniques	Mahaweli System B owned						Yes
Use of fertilisers and chemicals						Yes	Yes
New and improved quality enhancing technologies	Mahaweli System B owned					Yes	Yes
Manual weed control	Mahaweli System B owned						Yes
Rehabilitation of Roads	Govt owned		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Construction of agrowells	Mahaweli System B owned		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Construction of Collection Centre	Mahaweli System B owned		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Erection of elephant fence	Mahaweli System B owned		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mitigation Measures	Review ownership details – confirm with DS-Consent/ approval letters from GoSL	Equitable beneficiary criteria and transparent selection process (Refer SMP mitigation measures)	Implementation of EMP and good construction practices	Prioritise hiring local labour	Work during off season	Documented consultations/consent/agreement with all stakeholders	WHO/SL/WBO Safety measures
	Agreement to donate for private as per Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) guidance		(Refer SMP mitigation measures)	Code of Conduct (Refer SMP mitigation measures)	Livelihood support (Refer SMP mitigation measures)	(Refer SMP mitigation measures)	(Refer SMP mitigation measures)

F. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENTS

ISP, Provincial PMU of the ASMP and System B of MASL conducted field investigations with the farmers and relevant stakeholders and identified the proposed subprojects for the development. Project Management Committee chaired by Resident Project Manager, consisting of all the line agencies (agriculture, irrigation, agrarian development and land), and all the chairs of FOs have extended cooperation for chilli cultivation at the selected areas. The irrigation department has selected the most appropriate agency for designing and implementation of the project. The Divisional Secretary, MASL and the GN of the area will engage in the monitoring of the project. There are FPOs formed for the area under the MASL of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development established to get active involvement of beneficiary farmers for effective water resource management.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Consultations conducted with potential farmers of the selected areas, Agriculture Officer, Unit Managers and Block Managers of Mahaweli System B, Agriculture Instructors, Social Mobilisers, District and Cluster Coordinators. Community Mapping carried out during the Focus Groups Discussions held with Farmers and Key Informant Interviews carried out with Key Officials. Outcomes of the discussions are summarised in the following.

- Existing crop related issues

Chilli was intensively grown by farmers in Polonnaruwa District including Mahaweli System B during the decades of 70's and 80's. At that time, Sri Lanka became self-sufficient in chilli. Likewise, subsequent attempts had been taken place by the government to promote chilli in Polonnaruwa District too including Mahaweli System B. In the beginning, it was unsuccessful due to the spread of the disease in chilli known as Leaf Curl Disorder during end 1980s. This had caused a drastic reduction in are cultivated and planted to chilli in both Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa Districts. In addition, imported dry chilli at low price was allowed, so further reducing the area grown with chilli

- Low yield of chilli and decline of yield over the years due to poor agronomic practices adopted by farmers
 1. Threats from Wild animal such as Elephants and destructions by Monkey, Toque Macaque and Peacock
 2. Damages from Insects such white flies, pelamekka, myta, etc
 3. Bacteria impacts during initial stages such as Swelling of leaves, plant dies, yellowish leaves, etc
 4. Low quality of products due to small size, shape etc.
 5. Low productivity of lands, labour and other inputs
 6. Low adoptability of new technologies
 7. Excessive flood irrigation creates many problems such as waterlogged conditions, poor crop performances, high disease incidence and waste of water
 8. High soil erosion due to prolonged flood irrigation
 9. Poor crop management practices and poor sanitation
 10. Poor and inefficient land utilisation pattern
 11. Fertiliser application is not practised by based on soil and foliar analyses
 12. No attention for micronutrient fertilisers
 13. Poor primary post- harvest handling and high wastage
 14. Low quality standards for marketing
 15. No lands from the irrigable lots available for chilli cultivation like in System H area, as all irrigable lands are under paddy in both seasons

Figure 3: Public Consultations with Farmers in the Cluster



- Low yield of existing chilli crop

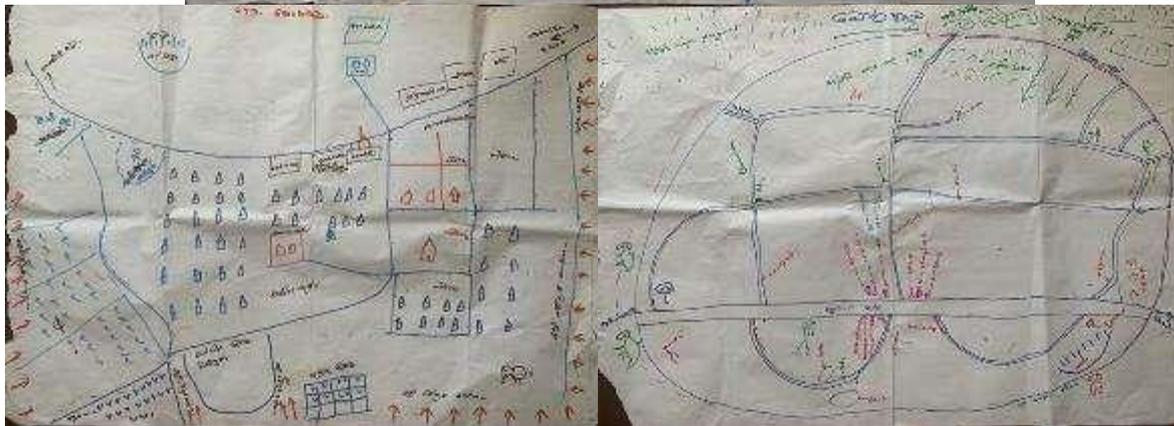
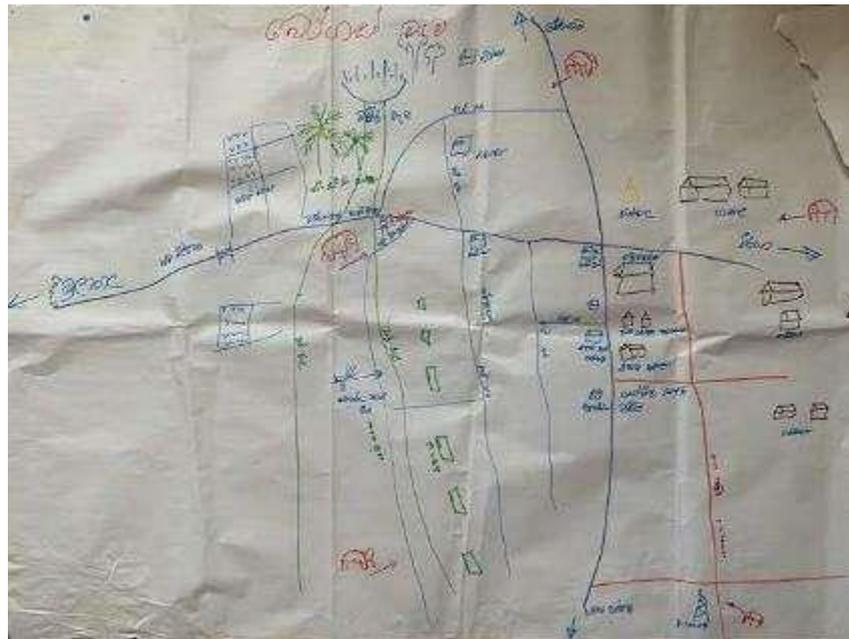
Concerns were raised by farmers that the yield of existing crop is low, size and the shape of the product is low. Hence, whether is it acceptable for the future forecast of the project? However, it was found that this is mainly due to the poor agronomic practices adopted by farmers. Low adoptability of new technologies, low productivity of lands, labour and other inputs, Poor crop management practices and poor sanitation, Fertiliser application is not practice by based on soil and foliar analyses were identified as common reason for above concern and the technology package and other management practices will be introduced to the selected group to overcome the concerns.

Water and drainage work required to bring water to farmlands. Further, Improvement of access roads and especially postharvest processing and packing centre are highlighted during the discussions. Collection centres would be required to establish for primary collection, drying, sorting and packaging.

Further, there were points highlighted during the discussions such as use of weedicide, poor and inefficient land utilisation pattern, attention for micronutrient fertilisers and knowledge of farmers for IPM mechanism for better crop production.

The majority of the community is willing to support the project activities as they will benefit from the proposed subproject directly. Extensive social screening has been covered under the Social Safeguard component.

Figure 4: Community Mapping Activities



අ.අ. සංඛ්‍යා	සමාජ සේවක නම	ලිපිනය	දුරකථන අංකය	විමර්ශන සටහන් වලට මුද්‍රණය (අවශ්‍ය)	විමර්ශන කරු වෙත මුද්‍රණය	අනෙකුත් විමර්ශන කරුන් වෙත මුද්‍රණය
		<u>දිවුලපාය - විමර්ශන BM area</u>				
1	ආ.ප.පාලන	239/1 දිවුලපාය				
2	ආ.ප.පාලන	233 දිවුලපාය				
3	ක.ප. පාලන	244 11				
4	ක.ප. පාලන	239 17				
5	ස.ප. පාලන	238 17				
6	ආ.ප. පාලන	226 3				
7	ක.ප. පාලන	237 17				
8						
9		<u>සෝලොටු - දිවුලපාය BM area</u>				
10	ආ.ප. පාලන	අංක 7/12 සෝලොටු, දිවුලපාය	078 3806033			
11	ආ.ප. පාලන	අංක 126/12/1, සෝලොටු	0775575310			
12	ආ.ප. පාලන	අංක 350 සෝලොටු, දිවුලපාය	078 454210			
13	ආ.ප. පාලන	357, සෝලොටු	078 3197052			
14	ආ.ප. පාලන	අංක 165 සෝලොටු, දිවුලපාය	077 420341			
15						
16						
17						
18						

Figure 5: Attendance sheet of community mapping

නම	මෙ	දුරකථන අංකය	අත්සන
1 A.P.D.J.C. හේමන්ත	කොරවෙල	0713366962	හේමන්ත
2 B.G. ප්‍රසාද	"	0764830539	සාරත්ත
3 R.M. ඉස්මත හේමන්ත	"	0785389035	ඉස්මත
4 සං. සමන	"	-	සමන
5 ඩයන සෙහිපිටි	"	0783880526	සෙහිපිටි
6 D.M. චන්දන	"	071607393	චන්දන
7 M.M. හේමන්ත	"	0788573809	හේමන්ත
8 P.M. හේමන්ත චන්දන	"	0783115119	චන්දන
9 M.M.D.S. චන්දන	කොරවෙල	077-9948561	චන්දන
10 M.M. චන්දන හේමන්ත	"	0783507334	හේමන්ත
11 T.B. චන්දන චන්දන	"	078-8535036	චන්දන
12 H.P. චන්දන චන්දන	"	070.2424133	චන්දන
13 A.M. චන්දන චන්දන	"	027-7910217	චන්දන
14 S.H.H. චන්දන	"	0784749671	චන්දන
15 K.W.M. චන්දන චන්දන	"	0701891895	චන්දන
16 U.U.A. චන්දන චන්දන	"	0784473965	චන්දන
17 B.D. චන්දන චන්දන	"	0782034725	චන්දන
18 S.M. චන්දන චන්දන	"	0785526042	චන්දන
19 H.H.P. චන්දන	"	0783887451	චන්දන
20 චන්දන චන්දන	"	0713840773	චන්දන
21 චන්දන චන්දන	130, චන්දන	0788325143	චන්දන
<u>චන්දන චන්දන</u>			
1. H.B. චන්දන	30x186 and 40	0783875475	චන්දන
2. H.A.U. චන්දන	30x204 n.	0741831338	චන්දන
3. M.T. චන්දන	30x146 a	0272052794	චන්දන

Figure 6: Existing Condition of the Selected Land at Borawewa



Figure 7: Existing condition of the selected land at Rathmalthenna



Figure 8: Existing Condition of the selected land at Bogaswewa





G. GRIEVANCE READDRESSED MECHANISM (GRM)

A GRM will be in place to promptly to address any grievances including any unforeseen impacts that may arise during the implementation phase of the project, at no cost to the people. Field level grievances will record by FOs by keeping registry in their premises.

The ASMP, MASL and DS official will facilitate to resolve the grievance. Further, ISP field level representatives will primarily address the issues and failing will be captured by the second tier.

The middle/tier 2 level grievances committee will operate at Mahaweli System B/ Provincial PMU to address the issues which are unsolved or when affected person is not satisfied with decision at field level. Further, ISP National Level representatives are there to address the issues coming from field level.

The third tier of GRM will operate at PMU headed by Project Director of ASMP with technical support from Environmental and Social Specialist to address the issues which are not solved at initial stages.

H. SOCIAL IMPACT SCREENING CHECKLIST

Probable involuntary resettlement impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Details
Will the intervention include new physical construction work?	√			Small-scale cluster value chain infrastructure facilities are proposed including Processing of chilli and composting facilities of crop residues, rural roads improvements, erection of elephant fence, storage facilities and others
Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	√			Land clearance will be there for the construction of small-scale cluster value chain infrastructure facilities. Further, rehabilitation of roads will be undertaking
Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use?		√		
Are the sites chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land?	√			Lands are belonging to MASL System B. Sevanapitiya, Wijayabapura and Dimbulagala Block Offices are managing them. Lands are released to the beneficiaries based on minimum of 3 years lease which are extendable for another 2 years totalling 5 years. These lands are reserved for agriculture purposes and some of the lands observed to be given previously for commercial cultivation for private sector on lease basis. In addition, Rathmalthenna beneficiaries are contributing 1/4 acre of lands from their private lands which are having Swarnaboomi Deeds
Is this subproject intervention requiring private land acquisitions?		√		No land acquisition taking place
If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement?				N/A
If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?				N/A
Are these land owners willing to voluntarily donate the required land for this subproject?				N/A
Whether the affected land owners likely to lose more than 10% of their land/structure area because of donation?				N/A
Is land for material mobilisation or transport for the civil work available within the existing plot/ Right of Way?	√			The accesses to proposed sites are free from other encumbrances. No extra land requirement identified by the engineering team as lower scale involvement to the infrastructures
Are there any non-titled people who are		√		

Probable involuntary resettlement impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Details
living/doing business on the proposed site/project locations that use for civil work?				
Is any temporary impact likely?	√			Noise, vibration, dumping of excavated soil dumping etc, Traffic and conveyance during construction of roads and some interruption of conveying water during drainage rehabilitations in the construction and labour management measures area given in the SMP
Is there any possibility to move out, close of business/ commercial/ livelihood activities of persons during constructions?		√		
Is there any physical is placement of persons due to constructions?		√		
Does this project involve resettlement of any persons? If yes, give details.		√		
Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?		√		
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?		√		
Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		√		There will be minor temporary interruptions to access during renovation of roads
Are there any previous land acquisitions happened and the identified land has been already acquired?		√		
Are any indigenous people living in proposed locations or affected/benefitted by the project intervention?		√		

I. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

SOCIAL AUDITING/MONITORING COMMITTEE

A social auditing committee will be established with the participation of community and the stakeholders of the area. An awareness session will be conducted to select social auditing committee about the project interventions and their responsible in the project implementation. ISP Safeguards specialist will continue to monitor all activities. In addition, Safeguards specialist of ASMP will periodically monitor the effectiveness implementation ASMP.

MONITORING

Considering the magnitude of the proposed project interventions and the infrastructure development projects at the selected area, the anticipated social impacts of the proposed activities will be minor or insignificant. There are no significant negative social impacts envisaged from the proposed project during the farmland preparation stages as the proposed technological improvements are taken place on existing farming lands at non-cultivated periods. Further, there won't be significant negative social impacts during the infrastructure development activities assuming all the proposed mitigation actions are taken appropriately. Therefore, it is not necessary to have a complex monitoring system. However, it is necessary to ensure there are no violations of the regulations and conformity to the national and World Bank standards and guidelines pertaining to environmental and social safeguards.

Therefore, the contractor should be aware by the project management to ensure social management compliance during the implementation of the project. The following is recommended as a set up for a monitoring committee to monitor activities of the proposed project.

- Chairperson: - Provincial Deputy Director of ASMP
- Members: - representatives from the following institutions:
 01. National Safeguards Specialist of ISP
 02. Environmental and Social Safeguards specialist of the ASMP or his representative
 03. Divisional Secretariat of proposed divisions or DS representative
 04. Resident Project Manager, Mahaweli System B, MASL
 05. GN representation from each selected GN division
 06. Selected farmer organisation members
 07. Village representatives from each selected village

J. SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP)

№	Issues/ Impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility		Mitigation cost
			Implementation	Supervision/ monitoring	
1	Vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection	40% of project beneficiaries should be female farmers. Marginalise disable farmers who has minimum 0.2 ha of chilli cultivable lands will be considered by analysing the ability of carrying out the cultivation activities. Excluded farmer of the project will be covered through future expansions	ISP District Level, PPMU-ASMP, MASL Block Offices Representatives	PMU – Social and Environment Specialist ISP National Level	Included in EMP
2	Receive double benefits by a single unit family	Receive double benefits by a family which hinders a needy family to receive the opportunity. Selection criteria should not allow two farmers selected from single unit of family. Selection process should not be bias and should be transparent Signed agreement between MASL and beneficiary farmer for min 3 years	ISP District Level, PPMU-ASMP, MASL Block Offices Representatives	PMU – Social and Environment Specialist ISP National Level	Included in EMP
3	Public complaints and lack of community awareness and support for the project implementation	Residents in the area will be briefed of the project, its purpose, design and outcomes with comprehensive discussion. Consultations will be repeated once the contractor is mobilised. The GRM will be established to receive and resolve complaints/grievances related to disturbances caused by construction including GBV related issues. Awareness will be created of the GRM among community and contact details will be publicly displayed to report grievances	ISP District Level, PPMU-ASMP, MASL Block Offices Representatives Contractors	PMU – Social and Environment Specialist ISP National Level	Included in EMP
4	Possible livelihood impacts	Beneficiary, farmer organisation and project officials and/or Social Audit Committees etc. will be mobilised to closely monitor project's construction progress and report to the project management if any Safeguard officer will be there and responsible for community liaison and to handle public complaints regarding environmental/ social related matters	ISP District Level, PPMU-ASMP, MASL Block Offices Representatives Contractors	PMU – Social and Environment Specialist ISP National Level	N/A
5	Construction related disturbances from noise, Vibration, Dumping of excavated soil and dust	All measures in the EMP will be implemented in regard to management of construction related impacts including impacts to the environment including pollution, deforestation, soil erosion and management of solid waste. A copy of the SMP and EMP should be available at all times at the project supervision office on site. An Officer will be appointed to implement and monitor social/environment safeguards mitigations measures during construction	ISP District Level, PPMU-ASMP, MASL Block Offices Representatives Contractors	PMU – Social and Environment Specialist ISP National Level	Included in construction cost

№	Issues/ Impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility		Mitigation cost
			Implementation	Supervision/ monitoring	
6	Labour Influx related issues (e.g. GBV)	<p>Local labour will be hired where possible and contract will give priority to women when hiring.</p> <p>Worker Code of Conduct will be included as part of the employment contract - that defines workers' commitment in attitudes and behaviour preventing, combating and responding GBV.</p> <p>Contractor will implement robust measures to prevent sexual harassment/GBV including training of workforce and sanctions for non-compliance (e.g. termination). Individual code of conduct for labour contract is attached in annexure 5</p>	ISP District Level, PPMU-ASMP, MASL Block Offices Representatives Contractors	PMU – Social and Environment Specialist ISP National Level	Included in construction cost
7	Public/ occupational health and safety Hazards, and on impacts on environment	<p>All measures in the EMP will be implemented in regard to management.</p> <p>Introduction of drone technology to conduct disease surveys and to apply pesticides by minimising human contact</p> <p>Provide training and awareness on safe use of fertilisers and chemicals.</p> <p>Monitoring of handling practices/equipment handling by safeguard specialist and provide onsite trainings.</p> <p>The contractor must ensure that all workers, including managers are well trained on COVID 19 safety precautions published by health ministry.</p> <p>All construction activities should follow the 'INTERIM GUIDANCE ON COVID-19 (VERSION 1: APRIL 7, 2020)' recommended by World Bank's (Attached in Annexure 6) Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee workers</p>	ISP District Level, PPMU-ASMP, MASL Block Offices Representatives Contractors	PMU – Social and Environment Specialist ISP National Level	Included in construction cost

K. SCREENING DECISION ON CATEGORIZATION

Assuming that all mitigation measures are implemented as proposed, the following effects can be predicted during the agricultural and infrastructure development activities.

Key project activities	Potential social effects	Significance of Social effect with mitigation in place
Preliminary Stage		
Formation and strengthenin of institutional mechanism (PUC)	Empowerment of farmers Training Capacity building Gender inclusion	SP
During agricultural activities		
Land preparation	Increase the income generation due to the increment of productivity and the quality with land preparation techniques	SP
Introduction of basic flood prevention and drainage field techniques	Enhance the productivity and the product quality	SP
Use of fertilisers and chemicals	Exposure to health hazardous chemicals	NS
Product transportation and storage	No significant impacts	NS
New and improved quality enhancing technologies	Pleasant visual impact and comfortable working environment with easy handling techniques	SP
Operational activities		
Operations such as collection, drying, sorting, etc	Public nuisance due to improper disposal practices	NS
Infrastructure Activities (Renovation of roads, agrowells, collection centres, compost unit and elephant fencing)		
Vegetation clearing	Clearing of vegetation will collect significant amount of waste which will lead to several environmental issues such as blockage of drainage, siltation of downstream, damage to habitats, spreading of invasive species etc and public inconvenience	NS
Material transportation and storage	Emission of dust, generation of noise, disturbance to natural drainage, traffic congestion, public inconvenience	NS
Embankment Construction	Emission of dust, generation of noise and vibration, disturbances/blockage of natural drainage paths, public inconvenience	NS
Disposal of waste	Pollution of waterways, blockage of drainage, siltation of downstream damage to habitats and public inconvenience	NS
Wastewater	The proposed agricultural activities will be undertaken using only organic fertiliser and integrated pest management practices. Therefore, application of chemical fertiliser, pesticides and insecticides will be minimised. Hence the soil and ground/surface water will not be polluted. Further, health impacts will be negligible	NS

SSR for CDP № 4 - Polonnaruwa (Mahaweli Area) - Chilli

Note: NS - Effect not significant, or can be rendered insignificant with mitigation, SP - Significant positive effect
SN - Significant negative effect, U - Outcome unknown or cannot be predicted, even with mitigation

Are any vulnerable households affected? No. Yes.
If yes, please briefly describe their situation with estimated numbers of households (HHs)?

Any estimate of the likely number of households that will be affected by the subproject?

• No. Yes.

If yes, approximately how many?

• No. of HHs losing <10% of their productive assets **N/A**

• L and/cowshed/shops..... **N/A**

• No. of HHs losing 10% or more of their productive assets?..... **N/A**

What are the needs and priorities for social and economic betterment of vulnerable people who are affected by this project? **N/A**

After reviewing the answers above, it is determined that the subproject is:

Categorized as a 'B' project, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is required

Categorized as a 'C' project, no Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is required, only social screening/ due diligence reporting is required

Details of Approval and Submission

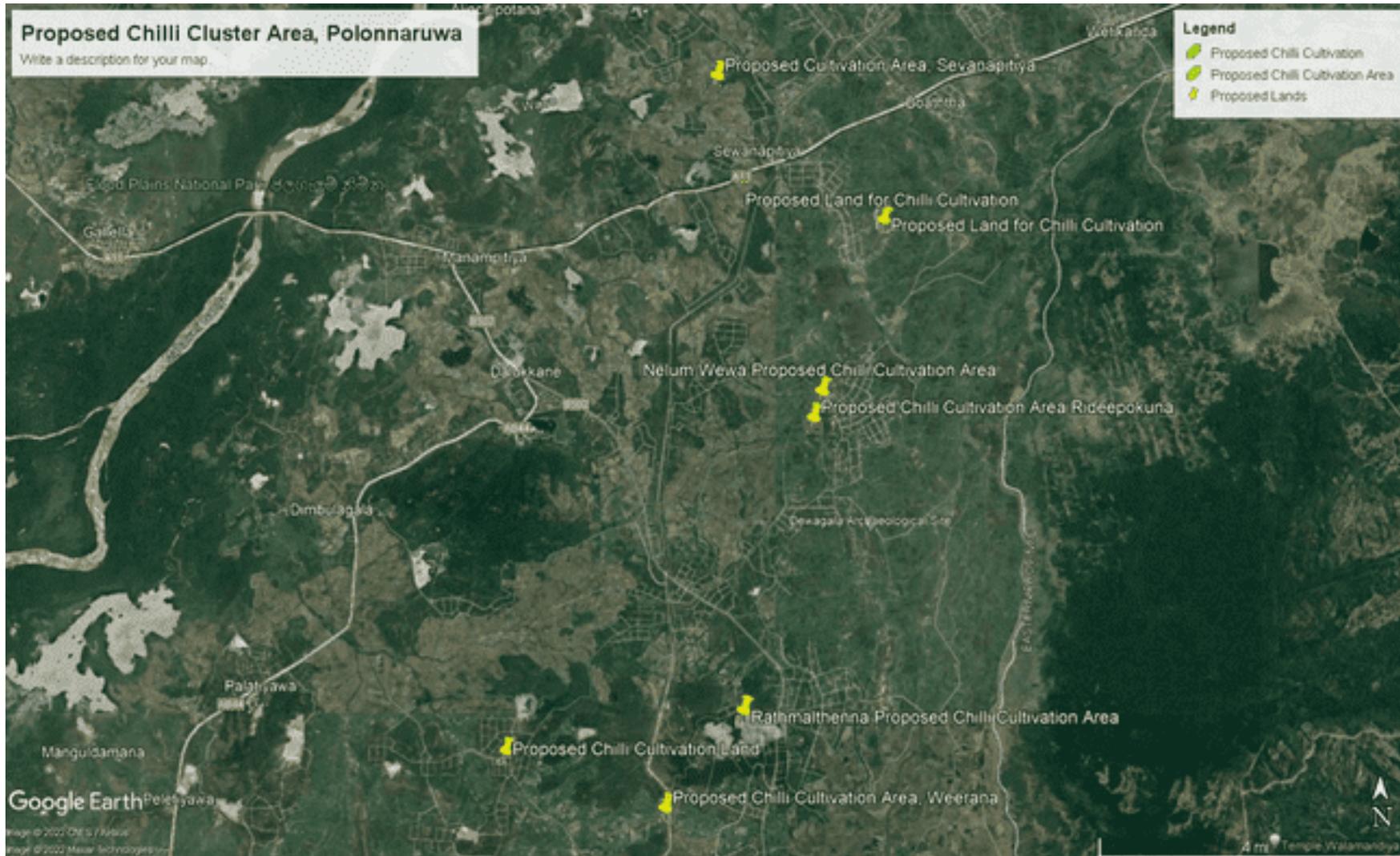
<p>Screening report completed by J.A.P. Jayaweera National Safeguards Specialist ISP/ASMP Name/Designation/Contact information</p>	<p>Date July 2022  Signature</p>
<p>Screening report reviewed by D.M. Sanjaya Bandara Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Name/Designation/Contact information</p>	<p>Date August 2022  Signature</p>
<p>Screening report Approved by Dr. Rohan Wijekoon Project Director Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Name/Designation/Contact information</p>	<p>Date August 2022  Signature</p>

ANNEX 1: LIST OF REFERENCES

- Department of Census and Statistics, 2021
- ASMP Project Appraisal Document
- Census and Statistics, 2017
- Resource profile of Dimbulagala DS Division, 2019
- Resource Profile of Welikanda DS Division, 2020
- Census of Population and Housing, 2012
- Resource Profile, Agriculture Section, MASL, System B
- District Statistical hand Book, Polonnaruwa, 2019
- Resettlement Framework, ASMP
- CDP-4: Cluster Development Program for chilli cluster in Polonnaruwa (Mahaweli Areas), 2022

ANNEX 2: PROJECT AREA MAP

Figure 9: Proposed chilli cultivation areas for CDP#4



SSR for CDP № 4 - Polonnaruwa (Mahaweli Area) - Chilli
Figure 10: Planning chilli growing area in Borawewa

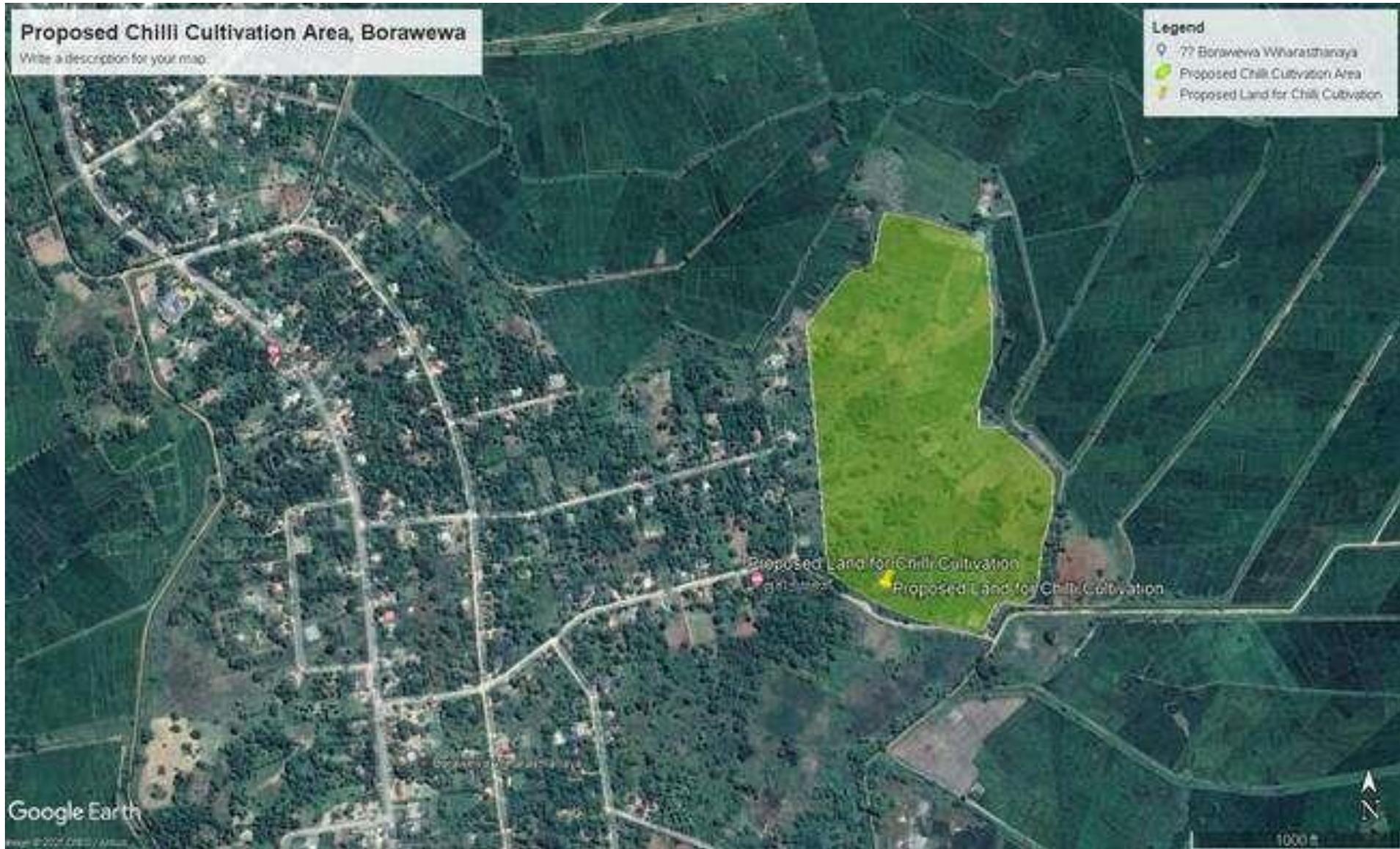


Figure 11: Planned chilli growing area in Nelumwewa and Rideepokuna

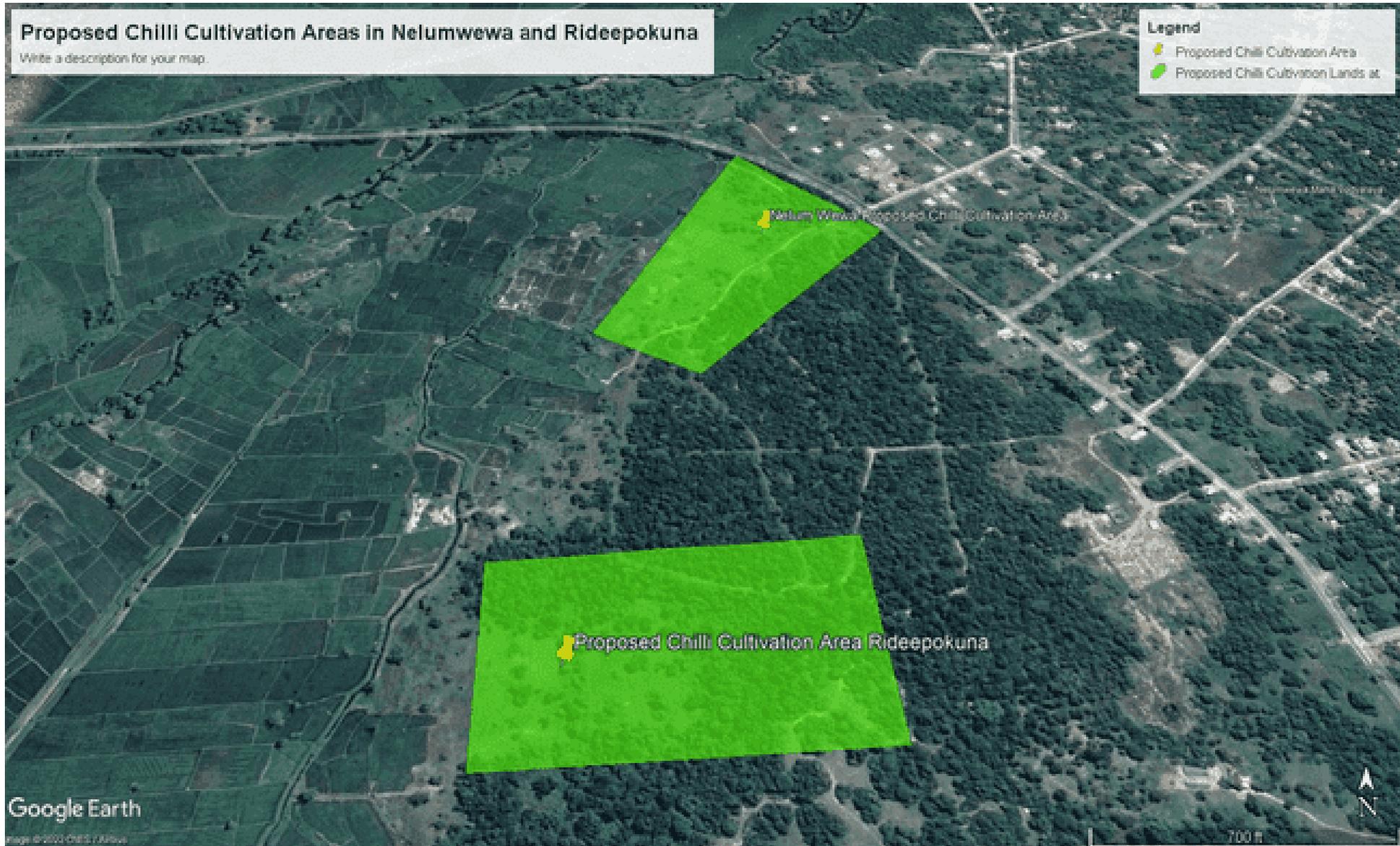


Figure 12: Planning chilli growing area in Rathmalthenna



Figure 13: Planning chilli growing area in Bogaswewa



SSR for CDP № 4 - Polonnaruwa (Mahaweli Area) - Chilli
Figure 14: Planning chilli growing area in Weerana



Figure 15: Planning chilli growing area in Sevanapitiya



ANNEX 3: BENEFICIARY LIST FOR CDP#4 POLONNARUWA (MAHAWELI AREA) – CHILLI

This list is subject to final approval by the North Central PPMU at the time of completing this Environmental Safeguards Report for CDP No 4

No	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC	ADC	UM Area	GN Division	Address	Mobile TP
Welikanda DS Division								
1	W D Maduro Soysa	Male	600162446V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	92, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	786490566
2	B G Surangi Chathurika	Female	876224259V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	356, Aluthwewa, Neluwewa	703110410
3	D A Renuka Kumari	Female	827123722V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	51, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	722029026
4	G R Amith Neththasooriya	Male	643071053V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	104, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	788702953
5	B G Robert Appuhami	Male	612313695V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	118, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	275687859
6	D A N Sampath Kumara	Male	199915003110	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	109/1, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	782957377
7	G K G T Suresh Kumara	Male	883413784V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	8/A, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	786323405
8	K P Sisira Kumara	Male	881443104V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	69/1, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	786244605
9	G Sira Sarath Kumara	Male	760542487V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	137/3, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	786967649
10	D A Layanal Silva	Male	570111132V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	109, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	779909103
11	M R Jayantha Kumara	Male	602923533v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	107, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	788891655
12	K P Susantha Kumara	Male	198320010020	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	127, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	774626951
13	D G Sarath Kumara	Male	842055288v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	79, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	761989546
14	D P Jayasiri	Male	680553637V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	63, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	766385576
15	L M W Weerasekara	Male	611925000V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	186, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	787993959
16	U G W K Wikramasingha	Male	812062310v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	06, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	783278888
17	S A D Roshini Piyathissa	Male	945623420v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	179/1, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	789284852
18	D M Jayanthi Perera	Female	705290163v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	59, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	775060959
19	A M C Podimenike	Female	695451482v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	3/2, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	275716753
20	R G P Semasingha	Female	705203458v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	196, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	729597262
21	N V P N A Ranasingha	Male	791393019v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	20 A, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	785576660
22	D G Rasika Kumari	Female	198418810040	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	79/1, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	713537685
23	M A Renuka Wimal	Female	796133384V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	273, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	787359935
24	G R S K Neththasooriya	Male	861243419V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	146, Aluthwewa, Nelumwewa	788702953
25	A H A Jayarathna	Male	701923960v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	260-Ginidamana	199, Ginidamana	789727543
26	W M Nalin Pushpa Kumara	Male	786418220v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	92/A, Aluthwewa	783031199
27	L M W Damith Priyanga	Male	862341538v	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	260-Ginidamana	195, Ginidamana	723840720
28	U G Wasantha Kumara	Male	810103230V	Welikanda	Aluthwewa	287-Aluthwewa	66, Aluthwewa	
29	W M Karunathilaka Banda	Male	561870900V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	53, Nelumwewa	768278214
30	M G Nilmini Kumari	Female	937301472V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	239, Nelumwewa	786902568
31	P G Ranjith Mahindasiri	Male	720442647V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	160, Nelumwewa	716586743
32	R G Bandula Mohan	Male	760563269V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	77, Nelumwewa	

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No	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC	ADC	UM Area	GN Division	Address	Mobile TP
33	R G Sumith Priyantha	Male	843144845v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	27, Nelumwewa	785576504
34	P V Ishara Pradeep	Male	200032800581	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	160, Nelumwewa	781845120
35	U G S K Jayasingha	Male	801701442v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	268, Nelumwewa	787942907
36	J M Anil	Male	591483420v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	152, Nelumwewa	729303035
37	M W N P Manaweera	Male	721022994v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	92, Nelumwewa	784795733
38	E Sameera Pradeep Kumara	Male	199829401474	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	118, Nelumwewa	786699461
39	M G Sampath Pushpakumara	Male	931513320V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	04, Nelumwewa	785460410
40	K Manaseer G Anandathilaka	Male	693612470v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	204, Nelumwewa	741831339
41	R M Samantha Kumara	Male	953563878V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	52, Nelumwewa	782362023
42	W M Nimal Bandula	Male	872860258v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	53, Nelumwewa	768278214
43	H B Wijesingha	Male	583322043v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	186, Nelumwewa	783875475
44	R A Suresh Indika	Male	863274036v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	168, Nelumwewa	783805445
45	W Wimalawathi	Female	645293851v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	218, Nelumwewa	
46	M H M Gamini	Male	733261315v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	78, Nelumwewa	781012803
47	L Thusitha Kumara	Male	913542428V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	113, Nelumwewa	785611636
48	S G Pathma Kumari	Female	742162575V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	59, Nelumwewa	
49	P W Sarath Ranaweera	Male	700840948V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	45, Nelumwewa	782945576
50	T A Rasika Kumari	Female	767951620V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	94, Nelumwewa	717196612
51	M W Nawarathna	Male	650851714v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	265, Nelumwewa	
52	G R S Navaratnam Wickramasooriya	Male	943632936v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	D-47/21, Nelumwewa	714701404
53	M G Chandrawathi Menike	Female	688013798v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	79, Nelumwewa	767175058
54	N K Wasantha Pathmini	Female	875384279v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	54, Nelumwewa	705129235
55	R G Sudesh Asanka	Male	943173702V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	80, Nelumwewa	788064294
56	R P G Jayarathna	Male	712192917v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	126, Nelumwewa	787700218
57	W Jayasinghe	Male	621453629V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	147, Nelumwewa	78939056
58	W G U Pushpa Kumara	Male	822152783V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	239, Nelumwewa	786902568
59	G Priyantha	Male	851791779V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	176, Nelumwewa	788948899
60	M Asana Manjula Nishantha	Male	940704588v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	115, Nelumwewa	788077921
61	N G Kalana Maduranga	Male	980590542v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	181, Nelumwewa	783058738
62	R A Pushpa Kumara	Male	881835690V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	109, Nelumwewa	789392946
63	M H M Rumesh Lakshitha	Male	980680177V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	58, Nelumwewa	787171136
64	G Lakshita Nimal Karunathilaka	Male	662911704v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	263, Nelumwewa	705769695
65	M T Karunathilaka	Male	591751638V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	146, Nelumwewa	272052794
66	M Ranjani Senavirathna	Female	737132943v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	498/2, Nelumwewa	789965564
67	R V Asela Ruwadeniya	Male	199809803927	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	167, Nelumwewa	764712202

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No	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC	ADC	UM Area	GN Division	Address	Mobile TP
68	S D S Janaka Singhapura	Male	197311101928	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	211, Nelumwewa	712709777
69	M G Hemasiri Jayalath	Male	911380250v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	189, Nelumwewa	719569294
70	E P Chandrathilaka	Male	863041317v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	230, Nelumwewa	786546122
71	R G Pushpa Kanthi	Female	696471967v	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	89, Nelumwewa	763895176
72	K G Wimalasena	Male	603451333V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	60, Nelumwewa	711482568
73	W Wasantha	Female	77505554V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	66, Nelumwewa	762092265
74	D M I H G Dissanayaka	Male	200119200417	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	N: 74, Nelumwewa	764813430
75	J M Keshara Supun	Male	200127702888	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	152, Nelumwewa	729303035
76	W R Janaka	Male	742162575V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	59, Nelumwewa	784795733
77	O G Tikiri Banda	Male	592532174V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	255, Nelumwewa	711482568
78	E V Harischandra	Male	741134853V	Welikanda	Nelumwewa	259-Nelumwewa	259, Nelumwewa	
79	A M Ajith Bandara	Male	561542538V	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	45, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	741048033
80	H R Suraj Madushanka	Male	860820846v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	92, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	766950305
81	R M Mallika	Female	695254598v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	207, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	784194460
82	R P G Rathnayaka	Male	540492816v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	50, Ginidamana	786168639
83	S P Gamini Wijesooriya	Male	652423329v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	146, Ginidamana	763630226
84	A Gunathilaka	Male	58309221v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	41, Ginidamana	786320707
85	I P J Sumith Kumara	Male	781072907v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	43, Ginidamana	776235467
86	A G Piyasena	Male	533510535v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	42, Ginidamana	785178974
87	M Janaka Chithra Kumara	Male	752844488v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	39, Ginidamana	711479239
88	H G Santha Upul Bandara	Male	79233125v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	202, Ginidamana	783402105
89	A M S Sumith Bandara	Male	823390246v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	45, Ginidamana	718713108
90	D M Chandradasa	Male	632672520V	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	238, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	724802743
91	P Ariyadasa	Male	633445340V	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	216, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	789942582
92	U H P G S Hemachandra	Male	740413880v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	83, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	718569123
93	W A P Malani Menike	Female	768160252v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	03A, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	786761557
94	J P N Dharmasiri	Male	810543663v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	33, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	716333902
95	D M G D Chandani Kularathna	Female	696371830v	Welikanda	Ginidamana	260-Ginidamana	175, Ginidamana, Nelumwewa	784631816
96	K Nishandini	Female	947494341V	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	78/01, Unawewa, Sevanapitiya	755410885
97	I Wenuja	Female	996733386V	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	79/01, Unawewa, Sevanapitiya	763429392
98	M Gopaal	Male	791242665V	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	424, Unawewa, Sevanapitiya	762082369
99	V Kokidan	Male	790964640V	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	97, Unawewa, Sevanapitiya	760376757
100	V Shiwakumar	Male	992643420V	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	76, Unawewa, Sevanapitiya	753226101
101	I Harischandran	Male	911323443V	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	81/01, Unawewa, Sevanapitiya	771416351
102	K Thawaraasa	Male	821393027V	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	63, Unawewa, Sevanapitiya	774154687
103	K Konalingam	Male	712354453V	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	29, Kara Pola, Muthugala	771355017

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No	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC	ADC	UM Area	GN Division	Address	Mobile TP
104	N P Muthu gala Wasantha Kumara	Male	783420368V	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	309, Unawewa, Sevanapitiya	772056986
105	S Susil Hemantha	Male	197026001215V	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	243, Unawewa, Sevanapitiya	789390788
106	A D Sugath Prasanna	Male	733580020v	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	364, Sevanapitiya	719501819
107	S Pushparani	Female	917202966v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	312, Kara Pola	756075402
108	P Indrani	Female	795463550v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	303, Kara Pola	753138587
109	R J Sheela	Female	828223909v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	195, Kara Pola	
110	T Nakeshwari	Female	197467201846	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	20, Kara Pola	789465728
111	Y Kumuduwathi	Female	878644301v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	42, Kara Pola	774206593
112	S Shiwamalar	Female	197466702624	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	18, Kara Pola	750496684
113	R K Ravendiran	Male	198235505407	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	90/A, Kara Pola	771826233
114	L Raveendran S A Gamunusena	Male	530023800v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	231, Kara Pola	776020477
115	I Jeyakodi	Male	622273152v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	171/D, Kara Pola	
116	P Pushpakanthan	Male	900961863	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	34, Kara Pola	774877022
117	N Kangeshwaran	Male	197905704770	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	203, Kara Pola	756762909
118	M Sumithdan	Male	902101039v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	203/1, Kara Pola	750630876
119	Kannaga Murthi	Male	86121077v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	50, Kara Pola	778828928
120	K Kaneshamurthi	Male	713603554v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	298, Kara Pola	774019466
121	K Rajendran Kumar	Male	751381646v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	N/17, Kara Pola	721300723
122	Palan Saraswathi	Male	825954600v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	23, Kara Pola	752971800
123	S Janaki	Female	605534520v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	24, Kara Pola	784883541
124	J R Kedeeshwaran	Male	811734292v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	273, Kara Pola	775104005
125	W Rajini Kandan	Male	830203168v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	351, Kara Pola, Muthugala	765223297
126	J L Premarathna	Male	721330419v	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	31, Sevanapitiya	771343875
127	T Sudakaran	Male	923451102v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	148, Kara Pola, Muthugala	778647281
128	W Nipuna Krishantha	Male	920890288V	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	159, Sevanapitiya	769414501
129	Pushparasha Santhirakmar	Male	913470230v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	113, Kara Pola, Muthugala	752372614
130	Shiwaneshan Nirmaladevi	Female	68551560v	Welikanda	Kara Pola	263-Karapola	147, Kara Pola, Muthugala	758453568
131	W M Deepika Jayaweera	Female	888601805 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	132, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	782911186
132	B M Babynona	Female	826580623 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	115, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	784773965
133	S M Sriyani Amarasinghe	Female	858474574 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	102, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	
134	A M Sumanawathi	Female	727493557 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	168, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	769448954
135	A Somnipathy D Janaki Champika	Female	196978902192	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	74, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	713366962
136	M M D Gayana Thilakarathna	Female	996021777 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	48, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	723507334
137	A M Kusumawathi	Female	678594016 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	126, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	784481685
138	H W G Sakunthala	Female	938461724 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	127, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	702424133
139	B G Lasantha	Female	697742131 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	62, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	764830539

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No	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC	ADC	UM Area	GN Division	Address	Mobile TP
140	K W M Indrani Latha	Female	616823663 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	257, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	701891895
141	K M Pemawathi	Female	555254318 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	80, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	783597329
142	T B Inoma Damayanthi	Female	197583702936	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	64, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	788535036
143	V A Chandani Renuka	Female	645373332V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	68, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	785373332
144	U K R Chithra Malani	Female	197562002995	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	107, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	767073332
145	U Damayanti G A Dmayanathi	Female	716751295 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	235, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	784773965
146	A M Leelawathi	Female	748304495 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	170, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	785264251
147	R M Deepika Rathnayake	Female	197972700822	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	56, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	785389035
148	S M Sriyakanthi	Female	795263250 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	171, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	785526042
149	K D Inoka Kusum	Female	925090883 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	136, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	779091361
150	A M Swarnalatha	Female	837645123 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	63, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	781816137
151	A M Asanka Sanjeewa	Male	782174169 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	130, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	788325143
152	H B Danapala	Male	860393654 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	92, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	782303565
153	M Dhanapala Sandeepa Lakshan	Male	200009302316	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	34, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	785526196
154	D M Gunabanda	Male	622563665 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	63, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	782558016
155	M Gun abanda D S Arunasiri	Male	199127101552	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	91, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	779945561
156	T A Samantha Nihal	Male	790363221 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	100, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	774530813
157	P G M G K Kulasinghe	Male	932242834 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	221, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	787954851
158	H M P Gamaga	Male	762404818 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	57, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	783880451
159	D M Darmadasa	Male	642683802 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	65, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	711760393
160	P G L Indarjith	Male	850561362 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	59, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	782518004
161	H M Lal Sumeda	Male	197728803374	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	245, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	787979512
162	H B Sarath	Male	810856106 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	273 - Borawewa	23, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	786992995
163	B G M Sisira Kumara	Male	911533243 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	274 - Borawewa	112, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	782959332
164	W M Gayan Madusanka	Male	199510902797	Welikanda	Borawewa	275 - Borawewa	49, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	781856420
165	T A Susantha Ajith	Male	8120032332 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	276 - Borawewa	259, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	785308243
166	W M Dingiribanda	Male	580453481 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	277 - Borawewa	238, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	788573309
167	B M Heemapala	Male	801784003 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	278 - Borawewa	106, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	789196467
168	P D Nimal Rohana	Male	781121886V	Welikanda	Borawewa	279 - Borawewa	26, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	783564661
169	P A Rukman Pradeep	Male	862450639 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	280 - Borawewa	226, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	783880526
170	H G Chanaka Ravindra	Male	198329901716	Welikanda	Borawewa	281 - Borawewa	239, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	772338971
171	D M Ranaweerabanda	Male	702022681 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	282 - Borawewa	27, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	713840773
172	W A Ashan Mahanama	Male	930803006 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	283 - Borawewa	110, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	785390785
173	H M Dingiribanda	Male	703243495 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	284 - Borawewa	51, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	766974497
174	W A Amila Nuwan	Male	900890370 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	285 - Borawewa	192, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	767819474
175	B G Sunil Chandrarathne	Male	632422512 V	Welikanda	Borawewa	286 - Borawewa	60, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	774407182

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No	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC	ADC	UM Area	GN Division	Address	Mobile TP
176	U G Jayalath Gunasingha	Male	601851679v	Welikanda	Borawewa	286 - Borawewa	31, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	765234704
177	S H Madushika Lakmali	Female	946044342v	Welikanda	Borawewa	286 - Borawewa	258/3/1, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	788274201
178	P A C Asanka Premasiri	Male	930774316v	Welikanda	Borawewa	286 - Borawewa	8, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	762472051
179	B G R Chandrathilaka Banda	Male	652984365v	Welikanda	Borawewa	286 - Borawewa	167, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	782034725
180	P A V Prabath Premasiri	Male	943090190v	Welikanda	Borawewa	286 - Borawewa	157, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	762742591
181	W M P Udaya Kumara	Male	872623612v	Welikanda	Borawewa	286 - Borawewa	238, Borawewa, Sevanapitiya	783115119
182	A M Kusumawathi	Female	678594016V	Welikanda	Borawewa	274-Borawewa	126, Borawewa	784481685
183	A M Wasanthi Kumari	Female	845230102V	Welikanda	Borawewa	274-Borawewa	130, Borawewa	
184	K H M Gunarathna	Male	650514149V	Welikanda	Borawewa	274-Borawewa	168, Borawewa	783597329
185	P G U S K Kulasingha	Male	730131860V	Welikanda	Borawewa	274-Borawewa	107, Borawewa	782558016
186	S M Chandrakanthi	Female	845065586V	Welikanda	Borawewa	274-Borawewa	98, Borawewa	783880451
187	A M Kapila Ariyawansa	Male	841161122V	Welikanda	Rideepokuna	258-Rideepokuna	172, Ridee Pokuna, Nelumwewa	719450540
188	T M Thilakarathna	Male	196533602900	Welikanda	Rideepokuna	258-Rideepokuna	226, Ridee Pokuna, Nelumwewa	715386301
189	K P Punchibanda	Male	693061350V	Welikanda	Rideepokuna	258-Rideepokuna	69, Ridee Pokuna, Nelumwewa	789997455
190	R D K Kaushalya Kumari	Female	946503037v	Welikanda	Rideepokuna	258-Rideepokuna	188, Ridee Pokuna, Nelumwewa	762235403
191	M G Siril	Male	601923734v	Welikanda	Rideepokuna	258-Rideepokuna	248, Ridee Pokuna, Nelumwewa	789965564
192	K Indrani	Female	795552588v	Welikanda	Rideepokuna	258-Rideepokuna	225, Ridee Pokuna, Nelumwewa	7694091006
193	K P A L Bandara	Female	858662981v	Welikanda	Rideepokuna	258-Rideepokuna	23, Ridee Pokuna, Nelumwewa	716586074
194	D M Kusum Menike	Female	688382246v	Welikanda	Rideepokuna	258-Rideepokuna	97, Ridee Pokuna, Nelumwewa	275718253
195	A Swarna Malkanthi	Female	198270600771	Welikanda	Rideepokuna	258-Rideepokuna	59, Ridee Pokuna, Nelumwewa	778540364
196	H Sarath Amarasiri	Male	871353560v	Welikanda	Rideepokuna	258-Rideepokuna	234/B, Ridee Pokuna, Nelumwewa	761705674
197	P Sarath Wimalaweera	Male	561280509v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	305, Maha wewa	275618559
198	M Dhanushka Abewardhana	Male	893584846v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	276, Maha wewa	763447403
199	H B S T Dharmawardana	Male	197914002808	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	40, Maha wewa	789443605
200	K M Pushpalatha	Female	805962291v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	47, Maha wewa	741721015
201	H Wijayakumarasingha	Male	743112970v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	79, Maha wewa	785307668
202	K D Chaminda Kumara	Male	822635237v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	250, Maha wewa	717695669
203	M A Ananda	Male	196834910019	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	304, Maha wewa	788648029
204	H Jayasingha	Male	542432543v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	252, Maha wewa	275714331
205	W Priyanthi	Female	718503256v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	99/2/2, Maha wewa	773520173
206	H M Munasiri	Male	651837820v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	264, Maha wewa	704897131
207	M A S T Marasingha	Male	197915600241	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	273, Maha wewa	704075034
208	R A Jayakanthi Hema	Female	197280504077	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	280, Maha wewa	716631536
209	R D Ayrin Chandralatha	Female	757583216v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	256, Maha wewa	771531486
210	P H Karunarathna	Male	601813610v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	75, Maha wewa	
211	M D Manojika	Female	868631171v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	43/ D11, Maha wewa	781970198

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No	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC	ADC	UM Area	GN Division	Address	Mobile TP
212	D R J Bandara	Male	620504505v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	254, Maha wewa	725147251
213	R M Maninka Rathnayaka	Male	700432955v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	199, Maha wewa	774447137
214	K N Jagath Kumara	Male	751102313v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	198, Maha wewa	786262347
215	W N Deshapriya	Male	702460620v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	211, Maha wewa	766590437
216	K A Saman	Male	691873161v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	311, Maha wewa	729334863
217	R D Niluka Pushpakumari	Female	19825802190	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	258, Maha wewa	726198209
218	Lenadi Kumara	Male	813311585v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	319, Maha wewa	772184827
219	U G Vijitha Lasantha	Male	742470636v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	266, Maha wewa	776318449
220	M A Podinilame	Male	600073745v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	279, Maha wewa	771540619
221	S H Srimal Sanjeewa	Male	911121743v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	93/D9, Maha wewa	763422386
222	S H Nimal Ariyaratna	Male	682123664v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	303, Maha wewa	781926731
223	P H Seetha Kumari	Female	866973954v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	80, Maha wewa	705379444
224	R Manjula Prasad	Male	197522400175	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	274, Maha wewa	724614634
225	S D Samantha Kumara	Male	198732901893	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	D 43, Maha wewa	762192231
226	K M S M Gunathilaka	Male	802231130v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	314, Maha wewa	718459302
227	W P S Wikumsiri	Male	710851034v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	99/2/6, Maha wewa	717005387
228	H M Munasiri	Male	651837820v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	264, Maha wewa	704897131
229	H P Jayasena	Male	583292047v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	251, Sevanapitiya	784950376
230	H K Anil Rohana	Male	680460124v	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	396, Sevanapitiya	784813313
231	W A Jayaweera	Male	591411128v	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	123, Sevanapitiya	778257006
232	I P A Nirosha Dilrukshi	Female	827572578v	Welikanda	Sevanapitiya	261-Sewanapitiya	291, Maha wewa	777568705
233	T H Wijerathna	Male	580062547v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	285, Maha wewa	
234	H A K D Lenard Kumara	Male	813311585v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	319, Maha wewa	772184827
235	R P Udaya Kumara	Male	725487697v	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	89/2/28, Maha wewa	725487694
236	U G S Premasiri	Male	19623003655	Welikanda	Maha wewa	262-Mahawewa	272, Maha wewa	766803550
Dimbulagala DS Division								
237	T H Chaminda Kumara	Male	821634687v	Aralaganwila	Maduruthenna	247-Rathmalthenna	17/1, Dimuthugama, Hansayapalama	787053639
238	N L Senadeera Coore	Male	751551568v	Aralaganwila	Maduruthenna	247-Rathmalthenna	214, Dimuthugama, Hansayapalama	789201361
239	A M Gamini Aththanayaka	Male	650852605v	Aralaganwila	Maduruthenna	247-Rathmalthenna	236, Dimuthugama, Hansayapalama	787820147
240	M P S M Meragala	Male	842942675v	Aralaganwila	Maduruthenna	247-Rathmalthenna	243, Dimuthugama, Hansayapalama	783262794
241	N A P H Kumara	Male	902183370v	Aralaganwila	Maduruthenna	247-Rathmalthenna	233/1, Dimuthugama, Hansayapalama	773986426
242	A G Kumarihami	Female	196952504091	Aralaganwila	Maduruthenna	247-Rathmalthenna	237, Dimuthugama, Hansayapalama	760245913
243	K P Indrani Premalatha	Female	607933944v	Aralaganwila	Maduruthenna	247-Rathmalthenna	244, Dimuthugama, Hansayapalama	776200329
244	K W Sriyalatha	Female	658493469v	Aralaganwila	Maduruthenna	247-Rathmalthenna	239, Dimuthugama, Hansayapalama	788884845
245	S D Sriyani	Female	70583840v	Aralaganwila	Maduruthenna	247-Rathmalthenna	238, Dimuthugama, Hansayapalama	763879262
246	M P Thanuja Dhananjani	Female	925321109v	Aralaganwila	Maduruthenna	247-Rathmalthenna	245, Dimuthugama, Hansayapalama	770315602

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No	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC	ADC	UM Area	GN Division	Address	Mobile TP
247	W G Piyatiss	Male	59040193 V	Manampitiya	Weerana	250-Weerana	103, Weerana	783582030
248	A G J Saranga	Male	961562813 V	Manampitiya	Weerana	250-Weerana	165, Weerana	788451005
249	P G Lahiru Nayanagith	Male	980420418 V	Manampitiya	Weerana	250-Weerana	166, Weerana	786182452
250	R A Gunawathi	Female	606093551 V	Manampitiya	Weerana	250-Weerana	228, Weerana	275714224
251	U K G Chandana Suranga Kumara	Male	853291170 V	Manampitiya	Weerana	250-Weerana	172, Weerana	716834250
252	N G Chandra Kumara	Male	199029101529	Manampitiya	Weerana	250-Weerana	87, Weerana	782555176
253	W G Pradipika Dilruksi	Female	918223835 V	Manampitiya	Weerana	250-Weerana	08, Weerana	776955709
254	K G kulasiri	Male	196164810015v	Manampitiya	Weerana	250-Weerana	No 13, Weerana	
255	H A Somadasa	Male	682771704v	Manampitiya	Weerana	250-Weerana	No 228, Weerana	782505287
256	H P Susil	Male	773540750v	Manampitiya	Weerana	250-Weerana	No 222, Weerana	725474523
257	K A G Wasantha	Male	853064173V	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	238, 1 Piyawara, Dimbulagala	770695353
258	K A G Bandara	Male	890482619V	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	210, Dalukana	786817850
259	K A G Nawarathna	Male	195319401462	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	251, 1 Piyawara, Dimbulagala	782941832
260	N G Kularathna	Male	623100910V	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	245, 1 Piyawara, Dimbulagala	711949256
261	P Rajendra Kamar	Male	199307704936	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	06, 1 Piyawara, Dimbulagala	769788294
262	U M Siripala	Male	571540258V	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	265/A, Dimbulagala	776542065
263	S Chandrakumar	Male	810323213V	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	158, Soruwila, Dimbulagala	760063464
264	H M Sanjaya Ruwan	Male	911973570V	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	145, Soruwila, Dimbulagala	788873534
265	W G Ariyadasa	Male	601924625V	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	300, Soruwila, Dimbulagala	
266	A kumarasinham		881203138 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	168, Soruwila, Dimbulagala	765688170
267	R M Ariyadasa	Male	693353782v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	31 /B/1, Namal Pokuna	721556032
268	N G P kirthirathna	Male	600332511v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	166, Namal Pokuna	785654173
269	A M Karunarathna	Male	593101053v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	143, Namal Pokuna	787229031
270	H A Udayasiri	Male	671303172v	Manampitiya	Dimbulagala	211-Dimbulagala	26/D, Dibulagala	787543778
271	R A sarath manel	Male	763112543v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	238, E/Manampitiya	765405069
272	L G sunglasses shantha	Male	753091073 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	17, Maliyadewapura, Dalukana	744600644
273	S Selwaraja	Male	782815741 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	80, Namal Pokuna, Dalukana, Dimbulagala	762649305
274	G S murthi	Male	772572441 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	22, Maliyadewapura, 1st step, Dimbulagala	782505287
275	N Janani	Female	908145127 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	152, Namal Pokuna	767390378
276	A A Ranasinha Banda	Male	631163440 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	15, 2nd step, Maliyadewapura	788478116
277	P Punidadevi	Female	845272220 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	138, Namal Pokuna, Manampitiya	757305101
278	T Manaiktharaja	Male	520674713 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	73, Namal Pokuna, Dalukana	
279	W A Nayana Kumari	Female	905894722 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	146, Namal Pokuna, Manampitiya	783031112
280	H A Sumanadasha	Male	603090896 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	28, Maliyadewapura, Manampitiya	725474523

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No	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC	ADC	UM Area	GN Division	Address	Mobile TP
281	K Pashkaran	Male	892881863 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	135, Namal Pokuna, Manampitiya	782848645
282	S Lakshman	Male	911574381 v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	234, Sorivila, Dimbulagala	788716136
283	N K Mahinda Wijebandara	Male	197706801293	Manampitiya	Bogaswewa	252-Bogaswewa	7/12, Bogaswewa, Kashapapura	78380633
284	N G W M Wijesekara	Male	682063599 v	Manampitiya	Bogaswewa	252-Bogaswewa	357, Bogaswewa, Kashapapura	783197052
285	D V R G Saroja Damayanthi	Female	857170940 v	Manampitiya	Bogaswewa	252-Bogaswewa	350, Bogaswewa, Kashapapura	786542111
286	W M U G C Kumudu Kumari	Female	198365501990	Manampitiya	Bogaswewa	252-Bogaswewa	230, Bogaswewa, Kashapapura	773000302
287	A T G C Ambagaspitiya	Male	78259204 v	Manampitiya	Bogaswewa	252-Bogaswewa	165, Bogaswewa, Kashapapura	788659009
288	U R C K S B Udawaththa	Male	632993161 v	Manampitiya	Bogaswewa	252-Bogaswewa	248, Bogaswewa, Kashapapura	770655672
289	G P I H Preethi Kumari	Female	987791080v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	46, Dalukana	784268350
290	S A P Nilanthi Ramyamali	Female	856043843v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	02, Dalukana	783568892
291	H P Nimal Rathana	Male	652733344v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	162, Namal Pokuna	784785282
292	Y K Karunasena	Male	600330187v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	164, Namal Pokuna	719796551
293	R B Heenbanda	Male	650164377v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	03, II Piyawara Maliyadewapura	788429442
294	W D S Weerakkodi	Male	613073361v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	240, 2nd Mile post, Manampitiya	785251738
295	K A M S Kumara	Male	801173942v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	33, D/Sirigama, Dalukana	784424526
296	R D Ranathunga	Male	742271072v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	D/02, Kudawewa, Dalukana	724602250
297	O Sekara Banda	Male	650054210v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	03, II Piyawara, Maliyadewapura	784793418
298	B Sekaran Dharmarathna	Male	642333470v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	175, Namal Pokuna	723803525
299	D Sunitha Jayasinha	Male	628480532 v	Manampitiya	Nawamillana	251-Nawamillana	156, Nawamillana, Dimbulagala	762725544
300	A Seelawathi	Female	685185148v	Manampitiya	Dalukana	210-Dalukana	171, Namal Pokuna	724928385

ANNEX 4: INSTITUTIONAL ROLES IN MAHAVELI SYSTEM B (SEVANAPITIYA AND DIMBULAGALA BLOCKS)

Agency/ committee	Officers responsible	Official functions assigned	Expected role in cluster development programme
Resident Project Managers Office	DRPM (Agriculture)	Provide extension support through field staff and maintain data system	Coordinate all the extension activities on new technology and crop management
	DRPM (Engineering)	All the irrigation matters water management, water allocation and operation and maintenance (O&M) of canal systems	Provide guidance to block managers and other staff involved in irrigation and other water management matters
	DRPM (Institutional Development)	Coordinate all Institutional development activities in the System B	Provide guidance to block managers to promote participation for proposed FPO programme in the system
	DRPM (Lands)	Coordinate and settlement of land issues in the system	Assist farmer organisations to settle land disputes and advise block managers accordingly
	Block Manager Agriculture Officer Unit Manager Field Assistants	All management functions in the Block Coordinate all agriculture activities and extension works Coordinate functions at unit level and making links with farmer organisations Make field arrangements at ground level	Provide support through field staff to carry out activities such as providing information, assist to select farmers through farmer organisations and carryout field operations with PPMU and ISP
Agrarian Development Department	Agrarian Development Officer Dimbulagala	Administering of Agrarian Research and Productivity Assistants attached to Agrarian Service centre. FPO registration under 56A and 56B as per request of Mahaveli Officials	Coordinate activities related to input supplies and make relevant the Agrarian Research and Productivity Assistants to work with MEA Officials
	Agrarian Research and Productivity Assistants	Assist the Agrarian Development Officer to implement field programmes with Mahaveli Officials	Communicate with FO members. Organise farmer meetings when requested by the Mahaveli Officials Agriculture Development Officer or Senior Officers
Project Agriculture committee at system level	Members of Project Agriculture Committee: RPM, Divisional secretaries Development Officer, All heads of Mahaveli System B. Block Managers and staff officers	Taking up for discussion of all issues related to agriculture, input supplies, seasonal cultivation decisions and marketing of agriculture produce. Find alternative solutions and assign the responsibilities for remedial actions	Take this forum to discuss the issues related to chilli cultivation and get the active involvement of relevant line agency officers
Agriculture Research Institute (Aralaganwila)	Research activities related to chilli crop, irrigation practices	Involve in research activities related to crops in the area	Provide research support

ANNEX 5: INDIVIDUAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LABOUR CONTRACT

Individual Code of Conduct

Implementing environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) and occupational health and safety (OHS) Standards

Preventing Gender Based Violence

I, _____, acknowledge that adhering to environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) standards, following the project's occupational health and safety (OHS) requirements, and preventing Gender Based Violence (GBV) is important. The company considers that failure to follow ESHS and OHS standards, or to partake in activities constituting GBV—be it on the work site, the work site surroundings, at workers' camps, or the surrounding communities—constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties or potential termination of employment. Prosecution by the Police of those who commit GBV may be pursued if appropriate.

I agree that while working on the project I will:

1. Consent to Police background check.
2. Attend and actively partake in training courses related to ESHS, OHS, and GBV as requested by my employer.
3. Will wear my personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times when at the work site or engaged in project related activities.
4. Take all practical steps to implement the contractor's environmental and social management plan (C-ESMP).
5. Implement the OHS Management Plan.
6. Adhere to a zero-alcohol policy during work activities, and refrain from the use of narcotics or other substances which can impair faculties at all times.
7. Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
8. Not use language or behaviour towards women, children or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
9. Not sexually exploit or abuse project beneficiaries and members of the surrounding communities.
10. Not engage in sexual harassment of work personnel and staff—for instance, making unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature is prohibited. E.g. looking somebody up and down; kissing, howling or smacking sounds; hanging around somebody; whistling and catcalls; in some instances, giving personal gifts.
11. Not engage in sexual favors—for instance, making promises of favorable treatment (e.g. promotion), threats of unfavorable treatment (e.g. loss of job) or payments in kind or in cash, dependent on sexual acts—or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour.
12. Not use prostitution in any form at any time.
13. Not participate in sexual contact or activity with children under the age of 18—including grooming, or contact through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defence. Consent from the child is also not a defence or excuse.

14. Unless there is the full consent¹ by all parties involved, I will not have sexual interactions with members of the surrounding communities. This includes relationships involving the withholding or promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex (including prostitution). Such sexual activity is considered “non-consensual” within the scope of this Code.
15. Consider reporting through the GRM or to my manager any suspected or actual GBV by a fellow worker, whether employed by my company or not, or any breaches of this Code of Conduct.

With regard to children under the age of 18:

16. Bring to the attention of my manager the presence of any children on the construction site or engaged in hazardous activities.
17. Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working in the proximity of children.
18. Not invite unaccompanied children unrelated to my family into my home, unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger.
19. Not use any computers, mobile phones, video and digital cameras or any other medium to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography (see also “Use of children's images for work related purposes” below).
20. Refrain from physical punishment or discipline of children.
21. Refrain from hiring children for domestic or other labour below the minimum age of 14 unless national law specifies a higher age, or which places them at significant risk of injury.
22. Comply with all relevant local legislation, including labour laws in relation to child labour and World Bank’s safeguard policies on child labour and minimum age.

Use of children's images for work related purposes When photographing or filming a child for work related purposes, I must:

23. Before photographing or filming a child, assess and endeavor to comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images.
24. Before photographing or filming a child, obtain informed consent from the child and a parent or guardian of the child. As part of this I must explain how the photograph or film will be used.
25. Ensure photographs, films, videos and DVDs present children in a dignified and respectful manner and not in a vulnerable or submissive manner. Children should be adequately clothed and not in poses that could be seen as sexually suggestive.
26. Ensure images are honest representations of the context and the facts.
27. Ensure file labels do not reveal identifying information about a child when sending images electronically.

Sanctions

I understand that if I breach this Individual Code of Conduct, my employer will take disciplinary action which could include:

1. Informal warning.
2. Formal warning.
3. Additional Training.
4. Loss of up to one week’s salary.
5. Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months.
6. Termination of employment.

¹ **Consent** is defined as the informed choice underlying an individual’s free and voluntary intention, acceptance or agreement to do something. No consent can be found when such acceptance or agreement is obtained using threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or misrepresentation. In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the World Bank considers that consent cannot be given by children under the age of 18, even if national legislation of the country into which the Code of Conduct is introduced has a lower age. Mistaken belief regarding the age of the child and consent from the child is not a defense.

7. Report to the Police if warranted.

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that the environmental, social, health and safety standards are met. That I will adhere to the OHS management plan. That I will avoid actions or behaviours that could be construed as GBV. Any such actions will be a breach this Individual Code of Conduct. I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Individual Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to ESHS, OHS, GBV issues. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Individual Code of Conduct or failure to act mandated by this Individual Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action and may affect my ongoing employment.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්ගාධර්ම පද්ධතිය

පාරිසරික, සමාජමය, සෞඛ්‍ය, ආරක්ෂක සහ වෘත්තීය සෞඛ්‍යයට සහ ආරක්ෂාවට සම්බන්ධ ප්‍රමිතීන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම

ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය මත පදනම් වූ හිංසනයන් වැළැක්වීම

.....වන මම පාරිසරික, සමාජමය, සෞඛ්‍ය, සහ ආරක්ෂාව (ESHS) සම්බන්ධ ප්‍රමිතීන් පිළිපැදීම, ව්‍යාපෘතියේ වෘත්තීයමය, සෞඛ්‍ය සහ ආරක්ෂාවට (OHS) අදාළ අවශ්‍යතාවයන් අනුගමනය කිරීම, සහ ස්ත්‍රීපුරුෂ සමාජභාවය මත පදනම් වූ හිංසන ක්‍රියාවන් (GBV) වැළැක්වීම වැදගත් බව පිළිගනිමි. වැඩබිම, වැඩබිම අවට, කම්කරු කඳවුරුවල හෝ අවට ප්‍රජාවන්හිදී වේවා ESHS සහ OHS ප්‍රමිතීන් අනුගමනය කිරීමට අපොහොසත්වීම හෝ GBV සම්බන්ධ ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල නිරතවීම දැඩි විෂමාවාර ක්‍රියාවන් බවට සමාගම සලකන හෙයින් ඒ අනුව ඒවා දඬුවම් පැනවීමට, දණ්ඩනවලට ලක්කිරීමට හෝ ඇතැම්විට සේවය අවසන් කිරීමට වුවද හේතු වේ. GBV ක්‍රියාවල යෙදෙන්නන්ට විරුද්ධව අවශ්‍ය නම් පොලීසිය විසින් නඩු පැවරීමටද කටයුතු කරනු ඇත.

එබැවින් ව්‍යාපෘතියේ සේවයේ නියුක්තව සිටින අතරතුර දී මෙහි සඳහන් ආචාර ධර්ම පිළිපැදීමට මම එකඟ වෙමි.

1. පොලීසිය විසින් සිදුකරනු ලබන පසුබිම් තොරතුරු සෙවීමට කැමැත්ත පළ කිරීම.
2. මාගේ සේවා යෝජකයාගේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි ESHS, OHS සහ GBV සම්බන්ධ පුහුණු වැඩසටහන්වලට සහභාගි වීම සහ ඒවාට ක්‍රියාශීලීව සම්බන්ධවීම.
3. වැඩබිමේ සිටින විට දී සහ ව්‍යාපෘතියට සම්බන්ධ කටයුතුවල නිමග්නව සිටිනා සෑම අවස්ථාවකදීම මාගේ පුද්ගලික ආරක්ෂක උපකරණ (PPE) පැළඳගෙන සිටීම.
4. කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුගේ පාරිසරික සහ සමාජ කළමනාකරණ සැලැස්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය සෑම ප්‍රායෝගික පියවරයන්ම ගැනීම.
5. රැකියාශ්‍රිත සෞඛ්‍ය ආරක්ෂණ කළමනාකරණ සැලැස්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.
6. සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින අවස්ථාවන්හිදී මධ්‍යසාර භාවිතයෙන් තොර ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුගමනය කිරීමට සහ මොළයේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයන් නිතරම අඩපණ කරන්නා වූ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හෝ වෙනත් අන්තරායකාරී ඖෂධ භාවිතයෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
7. වර්ගය, ශරීර වර්ණය, භාෂාව, ආගම, දේශපාලන හෝ වෙනත් මතිමතාන්තර, ජාතික, ජනවාර්ගික හෝ සමාජ සම්භවය, දේපල වත්කම්, ආබාධිත බව, උපත හෝ වෙනත් තත්ත්වයන් සලකිල්ලට නොගෙන සියළුම කාන්තාවන්ට, වයස අවුරුදු 18ට අඩු ළමයින්ට, සහ පුරුෂයින්ට ගෞරවනවිත ලෙස සැලකීම.
8. කාන්තාවන්ට, ළමයින්ට සහ පුරුෂයින්ට නොගැළපෙන හිංසාකාරී, දෝෂාරෝපණ- බැනවැදීම, ලිංගික වශයෙන් ප්‍රකෝපකාරී, පහත් කොට සලකන්නා වූ, සංස්කෘතික වශයෙන් නුසුදුසු, ඇමතීමිචලින් හෝ හැසිරීමිචලින් වැළකී සිටීම.
9. ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රතිලාභීන් සහ අවට ප්‍රජාවන්හි සාමාජිකයින් ලිංගික සුරාකැමිවලට හෝ අපයෝජනය කිරීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
10. සේවක පිරිස හා කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයට ලිංගික හිරිහැර නොකිරීම. උදා- අනාරාධිත ලිංගික වර්ගා සඳහා පෙළඹවීම ලිංගික අනුග්‍රහයන් නොපැනීම සහ ලිංගික ස්වභාවයේ වෙනත් වාචික හෝ ශාරීරික ක්‍රියාවන් සපුරා තහනම් වේ. උදා-

කෙනෙකු දෙස පාදාන්තයේ සිට කේශාන්තය දක්වා බැලීම; සිපගැනීම, උස් හඩින් කථා කිරීම හෝ ශබ්ද කිරීම; නුසුදුසු ලෙස කෙනෙකු ළඟ ගැටීම; සුරුවම් බැම සහ නොමනා ශබ්ද සහ ලිංගික ස්වභාවය හුවා දැක්වෙන අනිත්‍යයන්; සමහර විටෙක පෞද්ගලික ත්‍යාග ලබා දීම.

11. ලිංගික අනුග්‍රහයන් හි නොයෙදීම - උදා- විශේෂ සැලකිලි පිළිබඳ පොරොන්දු දීම (උදා- සේවයේ උසස් කිරීම වැනි), අයහපත් ප්‍රතිවිපාක දක්වන තර්ජන (සේවයෙන් පහ කිරීම) හෝ මූල්‍යමය හෝ ද්‍රව්‍යමය ගෙවීම්, වෙනත් ආකාරයේ නින්දිත, පහත් හැසිරීම් හෝ පළිගැනීම් සහගත හැසිරීම්.
12. කිසිම විටෙක කිසිම ආකාරයක ගණකා වෘත්තීය භාවිතා නොකිරීම.
13. ඇඳුම් පැළඳුමින් හෝ ඩිජිටල් මාධ්‍ය හරහා සම්බන්ධවීම් ඇතුළුව වයස අවුරුදු 18ට අඩු ළමයින් සමඟ ලිංගික සම්බන්ධතා හෝ ලිංගික ක්‍රියාවල නොයෙදීම. ළමයකුගේ වයස පිළිබඳව වැරදි නිශ්චය නිදහසට කාරණාවක් නොවේ. දැරුවාගේ කැමැත්ත මත එවැනි කිරීමද සමාවට හෝ නිදහසට කරුණක් නොවේ.
14. අදාළ සියළුම පාර්ශ්වයන්හි පූර්ණ කැමැත්ත² නොමැතිව, අවට ප්‍රජාවන්හි සාමාජිකයින් සමඟ ලිංගික සබඳතා මා හට පැවැත්විය නොහැකිය. ප්‍රතිලාභ නොගෙවා රඳවා ගැනීම් හෝ සත්‍ය වශයෙන්ම ප්‍රජාවේ සාමාජිකයින්ට වන පොරොන්දු (මූල්‍යමය හෝ මූල්‍යමය නොවන) සත්‍ය ප්‍රතිලාභවල සැපයීම් (මූල්‍යමය හෝ මූල්‍යමය නොවන) රඳවා ගැනීම් හෝ ලබා දෙන බවට පොරොන්දුවීම් ආදියද මෙයට ඇතුළත් වේ.
15. GBV හිංසනයන් සත්‍ය වශයෙන්ම සිදුවීමේදී හෝ එවැනි ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයක් සැලකිලි කෙරෙන අවස්ථාවලදී මෙන්ම මෙම වර්ගයට පද්ධතිය කිසියම් ලෙසකින් උල්ලංඝනය වන්නා වූ අවස්ථාවලදී එය සිදු කරන පුද්ගලයා මා අයත් සමාගමේ කෙනෙකු වූවත් නොවූවත් දුක්ගැන්වීම් කම්පාවට හෝ මාගේ කළමනාකරුට වාර්තා කිරීමට සැලකිලිමත් වීම.

වයස අවුරුදු 18 ට අඩු ළමයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන්:

16. ඉදිකිරීම් භූමියේ ළමයින් සිටි නම් හෝ අන්තරාදායක ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල යෙදී සිටි නම් ඒ බව මාගේ කළමනාකරුගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම.
17. ළමයින් ආසන්නයේ වැඩ කරන විටදී වැඩිහිටි පුද්ගලයෙකු ඒ අසල සිටිය යුතු බවට හැකි සෑමවිටකම වග බලා ගැනීම.
18. මාගේ දොති නොවන කිසිම දරුවෙකු, හදිසි තත්ත්වයක් මත වහාම ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය විටෙක හෝ ශාරීරික වශයෙන් අනතුරකට ලක්වීමේ අවදානමක සිටින අවස්ථාවක හැර මාගේ නිවසට තනිව කැඳවා ගැනීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
19. ළමයින් ලිංගික සුරාකෑමට හෝ හිරිහැරයකට ලක් කිරීමට හෝ ළමා අසැබි දර්ශන තැරඹීමට ඉඩ සලසන කිසිදු පරිඝණයක්, ජංගම දුරකථන, වීඩියෝ සහ ඩිජිටල්

² පුද්ගලයෙකුගේ නිදහස් සහ ස්වේච්ඡාමය අනිප්‍රාය, පිළිගැනීම, යමක්කිරීමට එකඟවීම මත පදනම් වූ දැනුවත් තේරීම **කැමැත්ත** ලෙසට අර්ථ ගැන්වී ඇත. එවැනි පිළිගැනීමක් හෝ එකඟතාවයක්, තර්ජනය කිරීමෙන්, බලෙන් හෝ අන් ආකාර වල සංයෝජනයන්ගෙන්, බලෙන් පැහැරගෙන යාමෙන්, වංචාවෙන්, රැවටීමෙන් හෝ වැරදි ලෙස නිරූපණය කිරීමෙන් ලබා ගන්නා අවස්ථාවන්හිදී කැමැත්ත නොමැති බව සොයාගත හැක. වර්ගයට පද්ධතිය හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලබන රටෙහි ජාතික නීති සම්පාදනයේ අඩු වයසක් දක්වා තිබුණද ලෝක බැඳුණු එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සංවිධානයේ ළමා අයිතිවාසිකම් පිළිබඳ සම්මුතිය අනුව යමින් වයස අවුරුදු 18 ට අඩු ළමයින් යනු කැමැත්ත ලබා දිය නොහැකි අය බවට සලකනු ලබයි. ළමයකුගේ වයස පිළිබඳ වැරදි විශ්වාසය සහ ළමයාගේ කැමැත්ත නිදහසට හේතුවක් නොවේ.

කැමරා හෝ වෙනත් මාධ්‍යයක් භාවිතා නොකිරීම (පහත සඳහන් “සේවා අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ළමා ඡායාරූප භාවිතා කිරීම” ද බලන්න).

20. ළමයින්ට ශාරීරික දඬුවම් කිරීමෙන් හෝ හික්මවීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
21. නීතියෙන් ඉහළ වයස් සීමාවක් නියම කර නොමැති විටෙක අවම වයස් සීමාව අවුරුදු 14 ට අඩු ළමයින් ගෘහාශ්‍රිත හෝ වෙනත් ශ්‍රම අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා කුලීයට යොදා නොගැනීම; කෙසේ වෙතත් අනතුරක් වීමේ සැලකිය යුතු අවදානම් තත්ත්වයකට පත් වීමට ඉඩ ඇති අවස්ථාවන්හිදී වයස අවුරුදු 14 ට වැඩි වුවද ළමයින් සේවයේ යොදා ගත නොහැක.
22. ළමා ශ්‍රමයට අදාළ කම්කරු නීති ඇතළු සියළුම දේශීය නීති සහ සහ ළමා ශ්‍රමය සහ අවම වයස පිළිබඳ ලෝක බැංකුවේ ආරක්ෂණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අනුකූලවීම.

සේවා අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ළමා ඡායාරූප භාවිතා කිරීම

රැකියා හා සම්බන්ධ අරමුණු සඳහා දැරුවේකු ඡායාරූප ගත කිරීමේදී හෝ රූ ගත කිරීමේදී, මා විසින්

23. දැරුවේකු ඡායාරූපගත කිරීමට හෝ රූ ගත කිරීමට පෙර හෝ පෞද්ගලික ඡායාරූප ප්‍රතිනිර්මාණ කිරීමේදී දේශීය සම්ප්‍රදායන් හා සීමාකරණයන් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම හා අනුගමනය කිරීමට ගතහැකි සියළු ප්‍රයත්නයන් දැරීම.
24. දැරුවේකු ඡායාරූපගත කිරීමට හෝ රූගත කිරීමට පෙර, දැරුවාගෙන් හා දෙමාපියන්ගෙන් හෝ භාරකරුවෙකුගෙන් ඒ පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් කර නිසි කැමැත්ත ලබා ගැනීම. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඡායාරූපය හෝ චිත්‍රපටය භාවිතා කරන්නේ කෙසේද යන්න පිළිබඳ තේරුම් කරදීමට වගබලා ගැනීම.
25. ඡායාරූප, චිත්‍රපට, වීඩියෝ සහ ඩිවිඩි නැටි තුළින් ළමයින් නිරූපණය කිරීමේදී ළමයින්ගේ අහිමානය සහ ගෞරවය සුරක්ෂා වන පරිදි එය කිරීමට වග බලා ගැනීම. ඔවුන් අවාසි සහගත බලපෑම්වලට ලක් නොකිරීමට සහ යටහත් නොකිරීමට වග බලා ගැනීම. ළමයින් සුදුසු පරිදි ප්‍රමාණවත් ලෙස ඇඳුම් ඇඳිය යුතු අතර ලිංගික කාරණා ඉස්මතු නොවන ලෙස අදාළ ඉරියව්වලින් පෙනී සිටින ලෙසට වග බලා ගැනීම.
26. ළමා නියෝජනය කිරීමේදී ඒවා සන්දර්භය සහ සත්‍යවාදී කරුණු සමඟ සංගතතාවයෙන් යුක්ත බවට තහවුරු කිරීම.
27. විද්‍යුත් තැපෑලෙන් ඡායාරූප යවන විට දැරුවේකු පිළිබඳ හඳුනා ගැනීමේ තොරතුරු ගොනු ලේඛල මඟින් අනාවරණය නොවන බවට සහතික වීම.

දණ්ඩනයන්

මා මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ චර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය උල්ලංඝනය කළහොත්, මාගේ සේවා යෝජකයා මට විරුද්ධව විනය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගන්නා බවත් ඒවාට පහත දැක්වෙන දණ්ඩනයන් ඇතුළත් විය හැකි බවත් දනිමි.

1. අවිධිමත් අනතුරු ඇඟවීම
2. විධිමත් අනතුරු ඇඟවීම
3. අතිරේක පුහුණු කිරීමේ
4. සතියක් දක්වා වැටුප් අහිමිවීම

5. රැකියාව අත්හිටුවීම (වැටුප් නොගෙවා), අවම මාස 1 ක කාලයක සිට උපරිම මාස 6 ක කාලයක් දක්වා
6. රැකියාව අවසන් කිරීම
7. අවශ්‍ය වුවහොත් පොලීසියට වාර්තා කිරීම

පාරිසරික, සමාජමය, සෞඛ්‍යමය සහ ආරක්ෂාවට අදාළ ප්‍රමිතීන් සපුරාලීම සහතික කිරීමත්, වෘත්තීයට අදාළ සෞඛ්‍ය සහ ආරක්ෂක කළමනාකරණ සැලසුම පිළිපැදීමත්, එමෙන්ම ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය මත පදනම් වූ හිංසනයන් සේ හැඟවෙන ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වලින් සහ වර්යාවන්ගෙන් වැළකී සිටීමත් මගේ වගකීම බව මම තේරුම් ගනිමි. එවැනි ඕනෑම ක්‍රියාවක් මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය උල්ලංඝනය කිරීමක් බවට මම අවබෝධ කර ගෙන සිටිමි. ඉහතින් දක්වා ඇති පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය මා විසින් කියවා බැලූ බවත් එහි ඇති ප්‍රමිතීන්වලට අනුකූලවීමටත් මම එකඟවන බවත්, ESHS, OHS, GBV ගැටළු ඇති වීම වැළැක්වීමට සහ ඒවාට ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වීමට අදාළ මාගේ කාර්යභාරයන් සහ වගකීම් මා විසින් පිළිගන්නා බවත් මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටිමි. මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය හා නොගැළපෙන ක්‍රියාවක් සිදුකිරීම හෝ මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතියෙන් බලගන්වා ඇති පරිදි ක්‍රියා කිරීමට අපොහොසත් වීම, විනයානුකූල පියවර ගැනීමට හේතු වන බවත් ඉන් දැනට මා නියුක්තව සිටින රැකියාවට කිසියම් අහිතකර බලපෑමක් සිදු විය හැකි බවත් මම අවබෝධ කරගෙන සිටිමි.

අත්සන:

මුද්‍රිත නාමය:.....

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ANNEX 6: INTERIM GUIDELINES ON COVID-19 OF WORLD BANK

INTERIM GUIDANCE ON COVID-19

VERSION 1: APRIL 7, 2020

ESF/SAFEGUARDS INTERIM NOTE: COVID-19 CONSIDERATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION/CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

This note was issued on April 7, 2020 and includes links to the latest guidance as of this date (e.g. from WHO). Given the COVID-19 situation is rapidly evolving, when using this note it is important to check whether any updates to these external resources have been issued.

1. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic presents Governments with unprecedented challenges. Addressing COVID-19 related issues in both existing and new operations starts with recognizing that this is not business as usual and that circumstances require a highly adaptive responsive management design to avoid, minimize and manage what may be a rapidly evolving situation. In many cases, we will ask Borrowers to use reasonable efforts in the circumstances, recognizing that what may be possible today may be different next week (both positively, because more supplies and guidance may be available, and negatively, because the spread of the virus may have accelerated).

This interim note is intended to provide guidance to teams on how to support Borrowers in addressing key issues associated with COVID-19, and consolidates the advice that has already been provided over the past month. As such, it should be used in place of other guidance that has been provided to date. This note will be developed as the global situation and the Bank's learning (and that of others) develops. This is not a time when 'one size fits all'. More than ever, teams will need to work with Borrowers and projects to understand the activities being carried out and the risks that these activities may entail. Support will be needed in designing mitigation measures that are implementable in the context of the project. These measures will need to take into account capacity of the Government agencies, availability of supplies and the practical challenges of operations on-the-ground, including stakeholder engagement, supervision and monitoring. In many circumstances, communication itself may be challenging, where face-to-face meetings are restricted or prohibited, and where IT solutions are limited or unreliable.

This note emphasizes the importance of careful scenario planning, clear procedures and protocols, management systems, effective communication and coordination, and the need for high levels of responsiveness in a changing environment. It recommends assessing the current situation of the project, putting in place mitigation measures to avoid or minimize the chance of infection, and planning what to do if either project workers become infected or the work force includes workers from proximate communities affected by COVID-19. In many projects, measures to avoid or minimize will need to be implemented at the same time as dealing with sick workers and relations with the community, some of whom may also be ill or concerned about infection. Borrowers should understand the obligations that contractors have under their existing contracts (see Section 3), require contractors to put in place appropriate organizational structures (see Section 4) and develop procedures to address different aspects of COVID-19 (see Section 5).

2. CHALLENGES WITH CONSTRUCTION/CIVIL WORKS

Projects involving construction/civil works frequently involve a large work force, together with suppliers and supporting functions and services. The work force may comprise workers from international, national, regional, and local labor markets. They may need to live in on-site accommodation, lodge within communities close to work sites or return to their homes after work. There may be different contractors

permanently present on site, carrying out different activities, each with their own dedicated workers. Supply chains may involve international, regional and national suppliers facilitating the regular flow of goods and services to the project (including supplies essential to the project such as fuel, food, and water). As such there will also be regular flow of parties entering and exiting the site; support services, such as catering, cleaning services, equipment, material and supply deliveries, and specialist sub-contractors, brought in to deliver specific elements of the works.

Given the complexity and the concentrated number of workers, the potential for the spread of infectious disease in projects involving construction is extremely serious, as are the implications of such a spread. Projects may experience large numbers of the work force becoming ill, which will strain the project's health facilities, have implications for local emergency and health services and may jeopardize the progress of the construction work and the schedule of the project. Such impacts will be exacerbated where a work force is large and/or the project is in remote or under-served areas. In such circumstances, relationships with the community can be strained or difficult and conflict can arise, particularly if people feel they are being exposed to disease by the project or are having to compete for scarce resources. The project must also exercise appropriate precautions against introducing the infection to local communities.

3. DOES THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT COVER THIS SITUATION?

Given the unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is unlikely that the existing construction/civil works contracts will cover all the things that a prudent contractor will need to do. Nevertheless, the first place for a Borrower to start is with the contract, determining what a contractor's existing obligations are, and how these relate to the current situation.

The obligations on health and safety will depend on what kind of contract exists (between the Borrower and the main contractor; between the main contractors and the sub-contractors). It will differ if the Borrower used the World Bank's standard procurement documents (SPDs) or used national bidding documents. If a FIDIC document has been used, there will be general provisions relating to health and safety. For example, the standard FIDIC, Conditions of Contract for Construction (Second Edition 2017), which contains no 'ESF enhancements', states (in the General Conditions, clause 6.7) that the Contractor will be required:

- to take all necessary precautions to maintain the health and safety of the Contractor's Personnel
- to appoint a health and safety officer at site, who will have the authority to issue directives for the purpose of maintaining the health and safety of all personnel authorized to enter and or work on the site and to take protective measures to prevent accidents
- to ensure, in collaboration with local health authorities, that medical staff, first aid facilities, sick bay, ambulance services and any other medical services specified are available at all times at the site and at any accommodation
- to ensure suitable arrangements are made for all necessary welfare and hygiene requirements and for the prevention of epidemics

These requirements have been enhanced through the introduction of the ESF into the SPDs (edition dated July 2019). The general FIDIC clause referred to above has been strengthened to reflect the requirements of the ESF. Beyond FIDIC's general requirements discussed above, the Bank's Particular Conditions include a number of relevant requirements on the Contractor, including:

- to provide health and safety training for Contractor's Personnel (which include project workers and all personnel that the Contractor uses on site, including staff and other employees of the Contractor and Subcontractors and any other personnel assisting the Contractor in carrying out project activities)
- to put in place workplace processes for Contractor's Personnel to report work situations that are not safe or healthy
- gives Contractor's Personnel the right to report work situations which they believe are not safe or healthy, and to remove themselves from a work situation which they have a reasonable justification to believe presents an imminent and serious danger to their life or health (with no reprisal for reporting or removing themselves)
- requires measures to be in place to avoid or minimize the spread of diseases including measures to avoid or minimize the transmission of communicable diseases that may be associated with the influx of temporary or permanent contract-related labor
- to provide an easily accessible grievance mechanism to raise workplace concerns

Where the contract form used is FIDIC, the Borrower (as the Employer) will be represented by the Engineer (also referred to in this note as the Supervising Engineer). The Engineer will be authorized to exercise authority specified in or necessarily implied from the construction contract. In such cases, the Engineer (through its staff on site) will be the interface between the PIU and the Contractor. It is important therefore to understand the scope of the Engineer's responsibilities. It is also important to recognize that in the case of infectious diseases such as COVID-19, project management – through the Contractor/subcontractor hierarchy – is only as effective as the weakest link. A thorough review of management procedures/plans as they will be implemented through the entire contractor hierarchy is important. Existing contracts provide the outline of this structure; they form the basis for the Borrower to understand how proposed mitigation measures will be designed and how adaptive management will be implemented, and to start a conversation with the Contractor on measures to address COVID-19 in the project.

4. WHAT PLANNING SHOULD THE BORROWER BE DOING?

Task teams should work with Borrowers (PIUs) to confirm that projects (i) are taking adequate precautions to prevent or minimize an outbreak of COVID-19, and (ii) have identified what to do in the event of an outbreak. Suggestions on how to do this are set out below:

- The PIU, either directly or through the Supervising Engineer, should request details in writing from the main Contractor of the measures being taken to address the risks. As stated in Section 3, the construction contract should include health and safety requirements, and these can be used as the basis for identification of, and requirements to implement, COVID-19 specific measures. The measures may be presented as a contingency plan, as an extension of the existing project emergency and preparedness plan or as standalone procedures. The measures may be reflected in revisions to the project's health and safety manual. This request should be made in writing (following any relevant procedure set out in the contract between the Borrower and the contractor).
- In making the request, it may be helpful for the PIU to specify the areas that should be covered. This should include the items set out in Section 5 below and take into account current and relevant

guidance provided by national authorities, WHO and other organizations. See the list of references in the Annex to this note.

- The PIU should require the Contractor to convene regular meetings with the project health and safety specialists and medical staff (and where appropriate the local health authorities), and to take their advice in designing and implementing the agreed measures.
- Where possible, a senior person should be identified as a focal point to deal with COVID-19 issues. This can be a work supervisor or a health and safety specialist. This person can be responsible for coordinating preparation of the site and making sure that the measures taken are communicated to the workers, those entering the site and the local community. It is also advisable to designate at least one back-up person, in case the focal point becomes ill; that person should be aware of the arrangements that are in place.
- On sites where there are a number of contractors and therefore (in effect) different work forces, the request should emphasize the importance of coordination and communication between the different parties. Where necessary, the PIU should request the main contractor to put in place a protocol for regular meetings of the different contractors, requiring each to appoint a designated staff member (with back up) to attend such meetings. If meetings cannot be held in person, they should be conducted using whatever IT is available. The effectiveness of mitigation measures will depend on the weakest implementation, and therefore it is important that all contractors and sub-contractors understand the risks and the procedure to be followed.
- The PIU, either directly or through the Supervising Engineer, may provide support to projects in identifying appropriate mitigation measures, particularly where these will involve interface with local services, in particular health and emergency services. In many cases, the PIU can play a valuable role in connecting project representatives with local Government agencies, and helping coordinate a strategic response, which takes into account the availability of resources. To be most effective, projects should consult and coordinate with relevant Government agencies and other projects in the vicinity.
- Workers should be encouraged to use the existing project grievance mechanism to report concerns relating to COVID-19, preparations being made by the project to address COVID-19 related issues, how procedures are being implemented, and concerns about the health of their co-workers and other staff.

5. WHAT SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR COVER?

The Contractor should identify measures to address the COVID-19 situation. What will be possible will depend on the context of the project: the location, existing project resources, availability of supplies, capacity of local emergency/health services, the extent to which the virus already exist in the area. A systematic approach to planning, recognizing the challenges associated with rapidly changing circumstances, will help the project put in place the best measures possible to address the situation. As discussed above, measures to address COVID-19 may be presented in different ways (as a contingency plan, as an extension of the existing project emergency and preparedness plan or as standalone procedures). PIUs and contractors should refer to guidance issued by relevant authorities, both national

and international (e.g. WHO), which is regularly updated (see sample References and links provided in the Annex).

Addressing COVID-19 at a project site goes beyond occupational health and safety, and is a broader project issue which will require the involvement of different members of a project management team. In many cases, the most effective approach will be to establish procedures to address the issues, and then to ensure that these procedures are implemented systematically. Where appropriate given the project context, a designated team should be established to address COVID-19 issues, including PIU representatives, the Supervising Engineer, management (e.g. the project manager) of the contractor and sub-contractors, security, and medical and OHS professionals. Procedures should be clear and straightforward, improved as necessary, and supervised and monitored by the COVID-19 focal point(s). Procedures should be documented, distributed to all contractors, and discussed at regular meetings to facilitate adaptive management. The issues set out below include a number that represent expected good workplace management but are especially pertinent in preparing the project response to COVID-19.

(a) ASSESSING WORKFORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Many construction sites will have a mix of workers e.g. workers from the local communities; workers from a different part of the country; workers from another country. Workers will be employed under different terms and conditions and be accommodated in different ways. Assessing these different aspects of the workforce will help in identifying appropriate mitigation measures:

- The Contractor should prepare a detailed profile of the project work force, key work activities, schedule for carrying out such activities, different durations of contract and rotations (e.g. 4 weeks on, 4 weeks off).
- This should include a breakdown of workers who reside at home (i.e. workers from the community), workers who lodge within the local community and workers in on-site accommodation. Where possible, it should also identify workers that may be more at risk from COVID-19, those with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk.
- Consideration should be given to ways in which to minimize movement in and out of site. This could include lengthening the term of existing contracts, to avoid workers returning home to affected areas, or returning to site from affected areas.
- Workers accommodated on site should be required to minimize contact with people near the site, and in certain cases be prohibited from leaving the site for the duration of their contract, so that contact with local communities is avoided.
- Consideration should be given to requiring workers lodging in the local community to move to site accommodation (subject to availability) where they would be subject to the same restrictions.
- Workers from local communities, who return home daily, weekly or monthly, will be more difficult to manage. They should be subject to health checks at entry to the site (as set out above) and at some point, circumstances may make it necessary to require them to either use accommodation on site or not to come to work.

(b) ENTRY/EXIT TO THE WORK SITE AND CHECKS ON COMMENCEMENT OF WORK

Entry/exit to the work site should be controlled and documented for both workers and other parties, including support staff and suppliers. Possible measures may include:

- Establishing a system for controlling entry/exit to the site, securing the boundaries of the site, and establishing designating entry/exit points (if they do not already exist). Entry/exit to the site should be documented.
- Training security staff on the (enhanced) system that has been put in place for securing the site and controlling entry and exit, the behaviors required of them in enforcing such system and any COVID - 19 specific considerations.
- Training staff who will be monitoring entry to the site, providing them with the resources they need to document entry of workers, conducting temperature checks and recording details of any worker that is denied entry.
- Confirming that workers are fit for work before they enter the site or start work. While procedures should already be in place for this, special attention should be paid to workers with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk. Consideration should be given to demobilization of staff with underlying health issues.
- Checking and recording temperatures of workers and other people entering the site or requiring self-reporting prior to or on entering the site.
- Providing daily briefings to workers prior to commencing work, focusing on COVID-19 specific considerations including cough etiquette, hand hygiene and distancing measures, using demonstrations and participatory methods.
- During the daily briefings, reminding workers to self-monitor for possible symptoms (fever, cough) and to report to their supervisor or the COVID-19 focal point if they have symptoms or are feeling unwell.
- Preventing a worker from an affected area or who has been in contact with an infected person from returning to the site for 14 days or (if that is not possible) isolating such worker for 14 days.
- Preventing a sick worker from entering the site, referring them to local health facilities if necessary or requiring them to isolate at home for 14 days.

(c) GENERAL HYGIENE

Requirements on general hygiene should be communicated and monitored, to include:

- Training workers and staff on site on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it is spread, how to protect themselves (including regular handwashing and social distancing) and what to do if they or other people have symptoms (for further information see [WHO COVID-19 advice for the public](#)).
- Placing posters and signs around the site, with images and text in local languages.
- Ensuring handwashing facilities supplied with soap, disposable paper towels and closed waste bins exist at key places throughout site, including at entrances/exits to work areas; where there is a toilet, canteen or food distribution, or provision of drinking water; in worker accommodation; at waste stations; at stores; and in common spaces. Where handwashing facilities do not exist or are not adequate, arrangements should be made to set them up. Alcohol based sanitizer (if available, 60-95% alcohol) can also be used.
- Review worker accommodations, and assess them in light of the requirements set out in [IFC/EBRD guidance on Workers' Accommodation: processes and standards](#), which provides valuable guidance as to good practice for accommodation.
- Setting aside part of worker accommodation for precautionary self-quarantine as well as more formal isolation of staff who may be infected (see paragraph (f)).

(d) CLEANING AND WASTE DISPOSAL

Conduct regular and thorough cleaning of all site facilities, including offices, accommodation, canteens, common spaces. Review cleaning protocols for key construction equipment (particularly if it is being operated by different workers). This should include:

- Providing cleaning staff with adequate cleaning equipment, materials and disinfectant.
- Review general cleaning systems, training cleaning staff on appropriate cleaning procedures and appropriate frequency in high use or high-risk areas.
- Where it is anticipated that cleaners will be required to clean areas that have been or are suspected to have been contaminated with COVID-19, providing them with appropriate PPE: gowns or aprons, gloves, eye protection (masks, goggles or face screens) and boots or closed work shoes. If appropriate PPE is not available, cleaners should be provided with best available alternatives.
- Training cleaners in proper hygiene (including handwashing) prior to, during and after conducting cleaning activities; how to safely use PPE (where required); in waste control (including for used PPE and cleaning materials).
- Any medical waste produced during the care of ill workers should be collected safely in designated containers or bags and treated and disposed of following relevant requirements (e.g., national, WHO). If open burning and incineration of medical wastes is necessary, this should be for as limited a duration as possible. Waste should be reduced and segregated, so that only the smallest amount of waste is incinerated (for further information [see WHO interim guidance on water, sanitation and waste management for COVID-19](#)).

(e) ADJUSTING WORK PRACTICES

Consider changes to work processes and timings to reduce or minimize contact between workers, recognizing that this is likely to impact the project schedule. Such measures could include:

- Decreasing the size of work teams.
- Limiting the number of workers on site at any one time.
- Changing to a 24-hour work rotation.
- Adapting or redesigning work processes for specific work activities and tasks to enable social distancing, and training workers on these processes.
- Continuing with the usual safety trainings, adding COVID-19 specific considerations. Training should include proper use of normal PPE. While as of the date of this note, general advice is that construction workers do not require COVID-19 specific PPE, this should be kept under review (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on rational use of personal protective equipment \(PPE\) for COVID-19](#)).
- Reviewing work methods to reduce use of construction PPE, in case supplies become scarce or the PPE is needed for medical workers or cleaners. This could include, e.g. trying to reduce the need for dust masks by checking that water sprinkling systems are in good working order and are maintained or reducing the speed limit for haul trucks.
- Arranging (where possible) for work breaks to be taken in outdoor areas within the site.
- Consider changing canteen layouts and phasing meal times to allow for social distancing and phasing access to and/or temporarily restricting access to leisure facilities that may exist on site, including gyms.

- At some point, it may be necessary to review the overall project schedule, to assess the extent to which it needs to be adjusted (or work stopped completely) to reflect prudent work practices, potential exposure of both workers and the community and availability of supplies, taking into account Government advice and instructions.

(f) PROJECT MEDICAL SERVICES

Consider whether existing project medical services are adequate, taking into account existing infrastructure (size of clinic/medical post, number of beds, isolation facilities), medical staff, equipment and supplies, procedures and training. Where these are not adequate, consider upgrading services where possible, including:

- Expanding medical infrastructure and preparing areas where patients can be isolated. Guidance on setting up isolation facilities is set out in [WHO interim guidance on considerations for quarantine of individuals in the context of containment for COVID-19](#). Isolation facilities should be located away from worker accommodation and ongoing work activities. Where possible, workers should be provided with a single well-ventilated room (open windows and door). Where this is not possible, isolation facilities should allow at least 1 meter between workers in the same room, separating workers with curtains, if possible. Sick workers should limit their movements, avoiding common areas and facilities and not be allowed visitors until they have been clear of symptoms for 14 days. If they need to use common areas and facilities (e.g. kitchens or canteens), they should only do so when unaffected workers are not present and the area/facilities should be cleaned prior to and after such use.
- Training medical staff, which should include current WHO advice on COVID-19 and recommendations on the specifics of COVID-19. Where COVID-19 infection is suspected, medical providers on site should follow [WHO interim guidance on infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected](#).
- Training medical staff in testing, if testing is available.
- Assessing the current stock of equipment, supplies and medicines on site, and obtaining additional stock, where required and possible. This could include medical PPE, such as gowns, aprons, medical masks, gloves, and eye protection. Refer to WHO guidance as to what is advised (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on rational use of personal protective equipment \(PPE\) for COVID-19](#)).
- If PPE items are unavailable due to world-wide shortages, medical staff on the project should agree on alternatives and try to procure them. Alternatives that may commonly be found on construction sites include dust masks, construction gloves and eye goggles. While these items are not recommended, they should be used as a last resort if no medical PPE is available.
- Ventilators will not normally be available on work sites, and in any event, intubation should only be conducted by experienced medical staff. If a worker is extremely ill and unable to breathe properly on his or her own, they should be referred immediately to the local hospital (see (g) below).
- Review existing methods for dealing with medical waste, including systems for storage and disposal (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on water, sanitation and waste management for COVID-19](#), and [WHO guidance on safe management of wastes from health-care activities](#)).

(g) LOCAL MEDICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

Given the limited scope of project medical services, the project may need to refer sick workers to local medical services. Preparation for this includes:

- Obtaining information as to the resources and capacity of local medical services (e.g. number of beds, availability of trained staff and essential supplies).
- Conducting preliminary discussions with specific medical facilities, to agree what should be done in the event of ill workers needing to be referred.
- Considering ways in which the project may be able to support local medical services in preparing for members of the community becoming ill, recognizing that the elderly or those with pre-existing medical conditions require additional support to access appropriate treatment if they become ill.
- Clarifying the way in which an ill worker will be transported to the medical facility, and checking availability of such transportation.
- Establishing an agreed protocol for communications with local emergency/medical services.
- Agreeing with the local medical services/specific medical facilities the scope of services to be provided, the procedure for in-take of patients and (where relevant) any costs or payments that may be involved.
- A procedure should also be prepared so that project management knows what to do in the unfortunate event that a worker ill with COVID-19 dies. While normal project procedures will continue to apply, COVID-19 may raise other issues because of the infectious nature of the disease. The project should liaise with the relevant local authorities to coordinate what should be done, including any reporting or other requirements under national law.

(h) INSTANCES OR SPREAD OF THE VIRUS

WHO provides detailed advice on what should be done to treat a person who becomes sick or displays symptoms that could be associated with the COVID-19 virus (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected](#)). The project should set out risk-based procedures to be followed, with differentiated approaches based on case severity (mild, moderate, severe, critical) and risk factors (such as age, hypertension, diabetes) (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on operational considerations for case management of COVID-19 in health facility and community](#)). These may include the following:

- If a worker has symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever, dry cough, fatigue) the worker should be removed immediately from work activities and isolated on site.
- If testing is available on site, the worker should be tested on site. If a test is not available at site, the worker should be transported to the local health facilities to be tested (if testing is available).
- If the test is positive for COVID-19 or no testing is available, the worker should continue to be isolated. This will either be at the work site or at home. If at home, the worker should be transported to their home in transportation provided by the project.
- Extensive cleaning procedures with high-alcohol content disinfectant should be undertaken in the area where the worker was present, prior to any further work being undertaken in that area. Tools used by the worker should be cleaned using disinfectant and PPE disposed of.
- Co-workers (i.e. workers with whom the sick worker was in close contact) should be required to stop work, and be required to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.

- Family and other close contacts of the worker should be required to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.
- If a case of COVID-19 is confirmed in a worker on the site, visitors should be restricted from entering the site and worker groups should be isolated from each other as much as possible.
- If workers live at home and has a family member who has a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19, the worker should quarantine themselves and not be allowed on the project site for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.
- Workers should continue to be paid throughout periods of illness, isolation or quarantine, or if they are required to stop work, in accordance with national law.
- Medical care (whether on site or in a local hospital or clinic) required by a worker should be paid for by the employer.

(i) CONTINUITY OF SUPPLIES AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Where COVID-19 occurs, either in the project site or the community, access to the project site may be restricted, and movement of supplies may be affected.

- Identify back-up individuals, in case key people within the project management team (PIU, Supervising Engineer, Contractor, sub-contractors) become ill, and communicate who these are so that people are aware of the arrangements that have been put in place.
- Document procedures, so that people know what they are, and are not reliant on one person's knowledge.
- Understand the supply chain for necessary supplies of energy, water, food, medical supplies and cleaning equipment, consider how it could be impacted, and what alternatives are available. Early pro-active review of international, regional and national supply chains, especially for those supplies that are critical for the project, is important (e.g. fuel, food, medical, cleaning and other essential supplies). Planning for a 1-2 month interruption of critical goods may be appropriate for projects in more remote areas.
- Place orders for/procure critical supplies. If not available, consider alternatives (where feasible).
- Consider existing security arrangements, and whether these will be adequate in the event of interruption to normal project operations.
- Consider at what point it may become necessary for the project to significantly reduce activities or to stop work completely, and what should be done to prepare for this, and to re-start work when it becomes possible or feasible.

(j) TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION WITH WORKERS

Workers need to be provided with regular opportunities to understand their situation, and how they can best protect themselves, their families and the community. They should be made aware of the procedures that have been put in place by the project, and their own responsibilities in implementing them.

- It is important to be aware that in communities close to the site and amongst workers without access to project management, social media is likely to be a major source of information. This raises the importance of regular information and engagement with workers (e.g. through training, town halls, tool boxes) that emphasizes what management is doing to deal with the risks of COVID-19. Allaying fear is an important aspect of work force peace of mind and business continuity. Workers should be given an opportunity to ask questions, express their concerns, and make suggestions.

- Training of workers should be conducted regularly, as discussed in the sections above, providing workers with a clear understanding of how they are expected to behave and carry out their work duties.
- Training should address issues of discrimination or prejudice if a worker becomes ill and provide an understanding of the trajectory of the virus, where workers return to work.
- Training should cover all issues that would normally be required on the work site, including use of safety procedures, use of construction PPE, occupational health and safety issues, and code of conduct, taking into account that work practices may have been adjusted.
- Communications should be clear, based on fact and designed to be easily understood by workers, for example by displaying posters on handwashing and social distancing, and what to do if a worker displays symptoms.

(k) COMMUNICATION AND CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITY

Relations with the community should be carefully managed, with a focus on measures that are being implemented to safeguard both workers and the community. The community may be concerned about the presence of non-local workers, or the risks posed to the community by local workers presence on the project site. The project should set out risk-based procedures to be followed , which may reflect WHO guidance (for further information see [WHO Risk Communication and Community Engagement \(RCCE\) Action Plan Guidance COVID-19 Preparedness and Response](#)). The following good practice should be considered:

- Communications should be clear, regular, based on fact and designed to be easily understood by community members.
- Communications should utilize available means. In most cases, face-to-face meetings with the community or community representatives will not be possible. Other forms of communication should be used; posters, pamphlets, radio, text message, electronic meetings. The means used should take into account the ability of different members of the community to access them, to make sure that communication reaches these groups.
- The community should be made aware of procedures put in place at site to address issues related to COVID-19. This should include all measures being implemented to limit or prohibit contact between workers and the community. These need to be communicated clearly, as some measures will have financial implications for the community (e.g. if workers are paying for lodging or using local facilities). The community should be made aware of the procedure for entry/exit to the site, the training being given to workers and the procedure that will be followed by the project if a worker becomes sick.
- If project representatives, contractors or workers are interacting with the community, they should practice social distancing and follow other COVID-19 guidance issued by relevant authorities, both national and international (e.g. WHO).

6. EMERGENCY POWERS AND LEGISLATION

Many Borrowers are enacting emergency legislation. The scope of such legislation, and the way it interacts with other legal requirements, will vary from country to country. Such legislation can cover a range of issues, for example:

- Declaring a public health emergency

- Authorizing the use of police or military in certain activities (e.g. enforcing curfews or restrictions on movement)
- Ordering certain categories of employees to work longer hours, not to take holiday or not to leave their job (e.g. health workers)
- Ordering non-essential workers to stay at home, for reduced pay or compulsory holiday

Except in exceptional circumstances (after referral to the World Bank's Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee (OESRC)), projects will need to follow emergency legislation to the extent that these are mandatory or advisable. It is important that the Borrower understands how mandatory requirements of the legislation will impact the project. Teams should require Borrowers (and in turn, Borrowers should request Contractors) to consider how the emergency legislation will impact the obligations of the Borrower set out in the legal agreement and the obligations set out in the construction contracts. Where the legislation requires a material departure from existing contractual obligations, this should be documented, setting out the relevant provisions.

ANNEX

WHO Guidance

Advice for the public

WHO advice for the public, including on social distancing, respiratory hygiene, self-quarantine, and seeking medical advice, can be consulted on this WHO website:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>

Technical guidance

[Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected](#), issued on 19 March 2020

[Coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) outbreak: rights, roles and responsibilities of health workers, including key considerations for occupational safety and health](#), issued on 18 March 2020

[Risk Communication and Community Engagement \(RCCE\) Action Plan Guidance COVID-19 Preparedness and Response](#), issued on 16 March 2020

[Considerations for quarantine of individuals in the context of containment for coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\)](#), issued on 19 March 2020

[Operational considerations for case management of COVID-19 in health facility and community](#), issued on 19 March 2020

[Rational use of personal protective equipment for coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#), issued on 27 February 2020

[Getting your workplace ready for COVID-19](#), issued on 19 March 2020

[Water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management for COVID-19](#), issued on 19 March 2020

[Safe management of wastes from health-care activities](#) issued in 2014

[Advice on the use of masks in the community, during home care and in healthcare settings in the context of the novel coronavirus \(COVID-19\) outbreak](#), issued on March 19, 2020

ILO GUIDANCE

[ILO Standards and COVID-19 FAQ](#), issued on March 23, 2020 (provides a compilation of answers to most frequently asked questions related to international labor standards and COVID-19)

MFI GUIDANCE

[IDB Invest Guidance for Infrastructure Projects on COVID-19: A Rapid Risk Profile and Decision Framework](#)

[KfW DEG COVID-19 Guidance for employers](#), issued on 31 March 2020

[CDC Group COVID-19 Guidance for Employers](#), issued on 23 March 2020

ANNEX 7: SURVEY PLANS AND CONSENT LETTERS FROM MASL FOR PROPOSED CHILLI CULTIVATION LANDS

PMU to work with MASL on agreeing of land to be used for chilling growing