



Sri Lanka Agriculture Sector Modernisation Project (ASMP)

SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT

FOR

CDP No 2- ANURADHAPURA (THALAWA AND GALNEWA) - CHILLI

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|--|
| ASMP | Agriculture Sector Modernisation Project |
| ATDP | Agricultural Technology Demonstration Park |
| CPS | Country Partnership Strategy |
| DCO | Distributary Canal Organisations |
| DoA | Department of Agriculture |
| DS | Divisional Secretary |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| ESHS | Environmental, social, health and safety |
| FO | Farmers' organisations |
| FPO | Farmers' Production Organisation |
| GAP | Good Agricultural Practices |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GN | Grama Niladari |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GRM | Grievance readdressed mechanism |
| IPM | Integrated Pest Management |
| ISP | International Service Provider |
| LKR | Sri Lanka rupee |
| MEA | Mahaweli Economic Agency |
| O&M | Operation and maintenance |
| OFC | Other farm crops |
| OHS | Occupational health and safety |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PPE | Personal protective equipment |
| PPMU | Provincial Project Management Unit |
| RPM | Resident Project Manager |
| SMP | Social management plan |
| WB | World Bank |

Social Screening Report

CDP № 2- Anuradhapura (Thalawa and Galnewa) - Chilli

A. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| Project title | Introduction of Improved Technologies to enhance the quality and productivity of chilli in Anuradhapura District (Farmer Cluster Project for Technology Demonstration Parks) |
| Project Objectives (briefly) | <p>The ASMP aims to support 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 | <p>Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) has been established in Anuradhapura under the Ministry of Agriculture to implement proposed project activities.</p> <p>Contact Persons:</p> <p>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> |

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| | <p>Nature of Consultations and Inputs Received</p> <p>Consultations with Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist/ PMU</p> <p>However, institutional mechanism for the chilli 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 heads of the farmers’ organisations have extended cooperation for chilli growing in paddy lands under irrigation considering following reasons (see Error! Reference source not found.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great potential to increase Farmer income with less labour and inputs • Ability to save water in the reservoir for next seasonal cultivation and minimise water crisis during Yala season • Effective mechanism to attract young farmers for commercial agriculture • Almost all the chilli farmers have kept smaller part of their land for paddy crop for domestic consumption • All the chilli farmers are members of a farmers’ organisations (FO) or successors. |
|--|--|

B. PROJECT LOCATION

| | |
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| <p>Location</p> | <p>The ASMP and DoA have identified the farmers from 13 Grama Niladari (GN) divisions in Thalawa and Galnewa DS Divisions which belongs to Anuradhapura District. Few selected farmlands are shown in figure 1 below.</p> <p>Both Thalawa and Galnewa DS Divisions are in Anuradhapura District. Thalawa DS is one of eight divisional secretariats (Ipalogama, Galnewa, Thirappane, Nachchaduwa, Nuwaragampalatha Central, Nochchiyagama and Thabuththegama) of Anuradhapura District. Galnewa DS bounded to Palagala, Ipologama, Thalawa, and Thabuththegama. Thalawa DS has eight GN Divisions with a total population of 14,014, and Galnewa DS has 11 GN Divisions with a population of 29,800 (Mahaweli Authority). Thalawa villages can be access from two ends and from Thalawa Town at A28 Padeniya-Anuradhapura. About 5 km away from the Thalawa Town and about 2km from B501 Andarawewa-Balaluwewa road. Thalawa and Nochchiyagama are the nearest townships to the selected area. In the meantime, B501 Andarawewa-Balaluwewa road is the main access road to Galnewa selected areas. Galnewa is about 11km from Thambuththegama and Bulnewa, Kalawewa, Maha Iluppallama are some of the adjacent towns.</p> |
| <p>Definition of project area / project impact area</p> | <p>The proposed chilli cluster development initiatives will benefit the chilli farmers in selected villages in Thalawa and Galnewa by many ways as proposed and it will ensure the sustainability in the agriculture sector.</p> <p>The beneficiaries have been identified (refer Annexure 2) for the cluster project from two DS divisions namely Thalawa and Galnewa. There are about 590 farmers will be selected with having minimum of 0.5 acre each farmer in which initially about 3100 farmers will be selected. Therefore, in total minimum of 295 Acres will be expected cultivate in batches and first batch 118 Acres will be cultivated. In addition, two canal roads in Thalawa and two canal roads in Galnewa equivalent to about 10km length selected to improve which will benefits people in areas not only selected farmers.</p> |

Table 1: Farmer participation in the CDP № 2

| Block name | Zone in the block | Names of GN Divisions | No. of farmers | Area for chilli (ha) |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Thalawa | Zone 1 | Kiralagama, Ketakela | 30 | 6 |
| | Zone 2 | Kiralagama, lhalawewa | 48 | 9.6 |
| | Zone 3 | Mudunegama, Nawatheldeniya | 42 | 8.4 |
| | Zone 4 | Nawahanguranketa, Hirigollegama | 48 | 9.6 |
| | Zone 5 | Pothiyagama, Nawkkulama | 29 | 5.8 |
| Galnewa | Zone 6 | Kalankuttiya, Galkema | 28 | 5.6 |
| | Zone 7 | Makulewa | 39 | 7.8 |
| | Zone 8 | Hurigaswewa | 41 | 8.2 |
| Total | | | 300 | 61 |

Source of Information- Block Managers offices of Thalawa and Galnewa

Selected farmlands of Thalawa are scattered across the division and 5 water catchments are found which are within 1 km distance at any of one selected farmland. Further, there are two forests areas found in north east and north west and none of them are affected during the cultivation activities. Galnewa cluster contains two water catchments which are closer to any of one selected farmlands and anticipated impacts were not found. Water catchments are shown in figure 2 & 3.

This cluster area is in the Mahaveli H System that can provide irrigation water to downstream settlements with water from Kala Wewa Reservoir. Mahaweli System H is a large settlement project that 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. According to the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) statistics, 29,137 hectares were under paddy and 9,075 hectares were under other food crops in System H in 2018. When System H was first started in the 1970s, chilli cultivation was very popular among most of the farmers 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. According to the statistics of MASL (2012 to 2018), the area under chilli in System H varies from 115 to 683 hectares.

Adjacent land and features

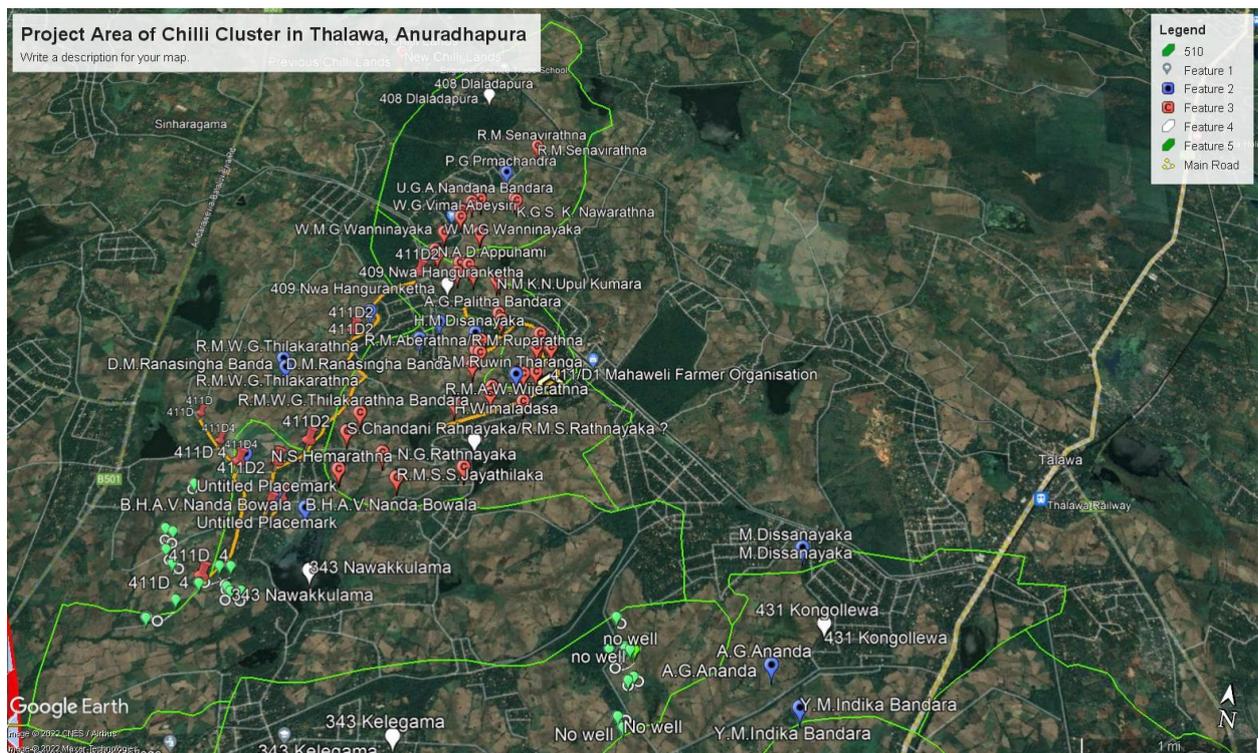
Paddy cultivation could be considered as the main agricultural activity in Thalawa and Galnewa DS Divisions. Both DS divisions fall under the commanding area of Mahaweli System H, and farmers were given 0.8 hectare (2 acre) lowlands and 0.2 hectare (0.5 acre) uplands when established Mahaweli System H. Mahaweli System H which is high potential area when compared to other Mahaweli Systems in the country. In general paddy is grown in both Yala (Dry season) and Maha (Wet season). Irrigation system developed under Mahaweli project issued water for rice cultivation in Maha season. However, farmers were encouraged to cultivate OFC during Yala in paddy lands because they require less water compared to rice and comparatively higher economic advantages of OFC and vegetables. Therefore, part of paddy fields, which is in upper catena of the paddy fields converted by farmers to grow annual crops such as chilli, vegetable and other OFCs mainly in Yala season. It indicates that part of paddy fields converted for cultivation of upland crops is economically viable. Farmers grow upland crops such as OFC and vegetables in Yala

season with supplementary irrigation whenever necessary. Farmers obtain water for their cultivations from Mahaweli canals or agro wells constructed in their fields.

Most of the selected farmlands are surrounded by the paddy lands and OFCs cultivated lands. Further, vegetable and fruit cultivation are also very prominent in surrounding farmlands. Figure 2&3 shows the tanks/water catchments available in the surrounding area. Most of the farmlands of Thalawa division scattered near to Catchment 1, Catchment 3, and catchment 4. However, all these plots are existing farmlands. There are 2 water catchments found in the Galnewa project area within 1 km distance to the farm lands and considerable amount of plots are near to the Catchment 1. However, any of these two will not be affected by the proposed cultivation activities.

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 identified are consists of large and medium scale commercial cultivation lands observed. It included coconut, green chilli, vegetable, fruit, etc. Further, good dairy/livestock industry observed. Sandy soil type mainly observed.

Figure 1: Few selected farmlands in Thalawa and Galnewa



SSR for CDP № 2- Anuradhapura (Thalawa and Galnewa) - Chilli

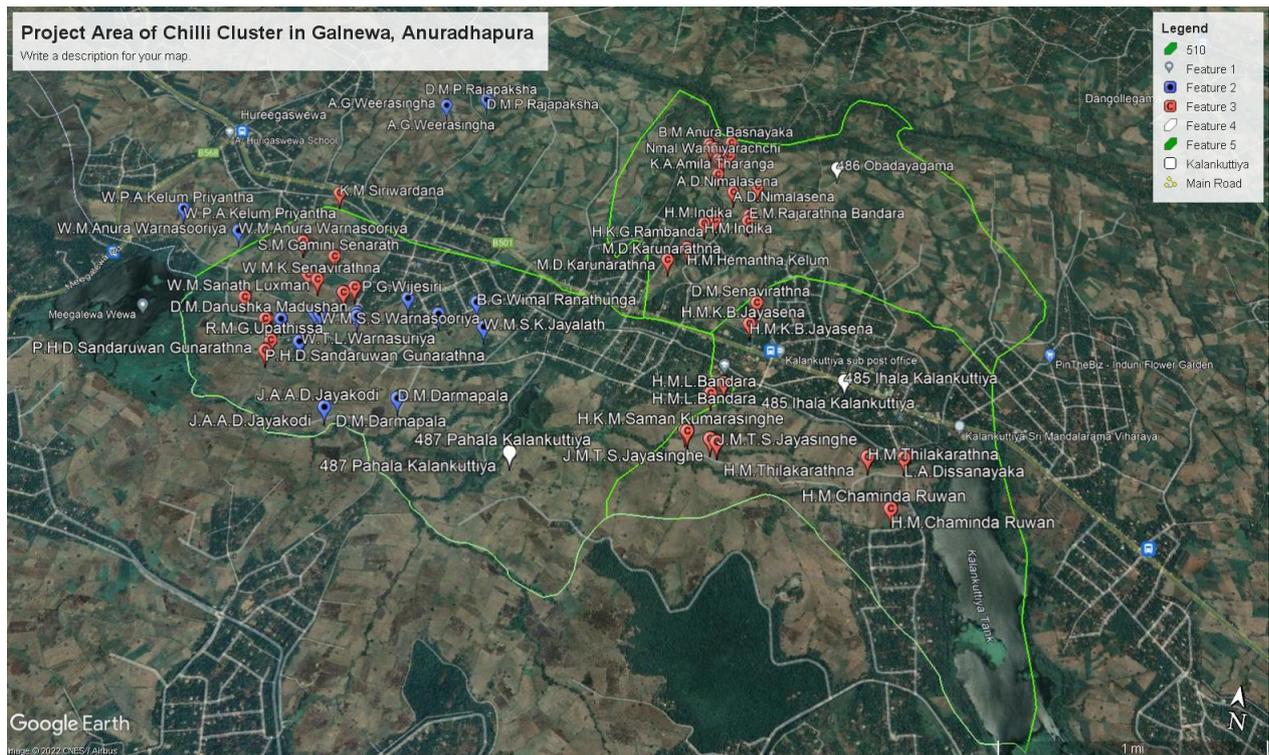


Figure 2: Existing Chilli growing practices



C. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

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| Need for the project | Chilli (<i>Capsicum annum 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 |
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| <p>(What problem is the project going to solve)</p> | <p>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>Chilli was intensively grown by farmers in Mahaweli System H during the decades of 70's and 80's. At that time Sri Lanka was self-sufficient in chilli. However, the chilli production declined during last few decades due to various reasons and imports have increased accordingly. As a result, foreign exchange spent on the importation of chilli increased. Farmers were further discouraged due to low yield due to pest and diseases, moisture stress, shortage of availability of quality seeds, high inputs costs, unstable market situation with the government import policy. As a result, farmers withdrew themselves from the chilli cultivation.</p> <p>Main reasons considered in promoting a chilli cultivation programme in System H</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 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 (What is going to be achieved by carrying out the project)</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</p> |

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| | <p>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 with it. • 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>Thalawa and Galnewa DS Divisions have 39 and 30 GN Divisions respectively, and population about 112,5141. The Thalawa and Galnewa Chilli Cluster contains 13 distributary canal areas in the Thalawa and Galnewa Block Managers’ Divisions, with 590 chilli farmers identified having a total area of 118 hectare. However, initially about 300 farmers with about 61ha will be selected.</p> <p>There are 2,877 families included in the selected five GN Divisions that represent population of about 9,976 persons. Of this population, 4,873 (48.8%) is male and 5,103 (51.2%) is female. The number of families and the gender breakdown of the five GN Divisions is shown in the next table. Furthermore, 127 and 210 female headed families found to be in selected two GN Divisions of Thalawa and three GN Divisions of Galnewa respectively.</p> <p>Since the project is very keen on women participation, high priority was given to select women headed families which having minimum of 0.2 hectares of chilli lands.</p> |

¹ Resource profile, Thalawa and Galnewa Divisional Secretariat

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|---|---|
| | <p>The project will target to ensure that at least 35% of the selected beneficiaries would be women. 5,103 females are counted from the selected area and it is 51.2% from the total population of the selected cluster. Further, 331 female headed families found to be in the selected area. Hence, there is a high possibility to have more women beneficiaries. In addition, there are 2,540 youths belongs to the 18-34 age group in the selected area and it is a good potential in the chilli growing for youth to get involved in agriculture. Further, vulnerable and marginalised disable farmers having minimum of 0.2 ha lands for growing chilli 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 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>Waste Mitigation, Income Generation and Empowerment Pilot Project seeks to protect the environment by using waste and by-products from the farm to create additional sources of income for more marginalised members of the community, such as women and youth. Through community awareness, education and financial incentives, the negative effect of waste on their homes and the financial opportunity farm by-products present will be demonstrated. By targeting women and youth, within the farming clusters, the pilot project hopes to empower leadership and financial independence carried out in gender inclusive collectives formed within the ASMP farming clusters.</p> |
| <p>Justification and Alternatives considered (Different ways to meet the project need and achieve the project purpose)</p> | <p>The identified business opportunities with farmers and agribusiness are a stimulus to reviving and increasing the chilli cultivated area in four DS divisions of Thalawa Nochchiyagama Thambuttegama and Galnewa by using modern technology, techniques and process to help meet potential local market demand. 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>This cluster area is in the Mahaveli H System that can provide irrigation water to downstream settlements with water from Kala Wewa Reservoir; one of the largest ancient reservoirs. Mahaweli System H is a larger settlement project that 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. According to the Mahaweli Economic Agency (MEA) statistics, 29,137 hectares were under paddy and 9,075 hectares were under other food crops in System H in 2018. When System H was first started in the 1970s, chilli cultivation was very popular among most of the farmers 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. According to the statistics of MEA (2012 to 2018), the area under chilli in System H varies from 115 to 683 ha. MASL is in overall 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,</p> |

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| | <p>administering the project activities will be easy. Thalawa and Galnewa have well-established farmer organisations already and production of chilli available immediately. There are experienced chilli farmers and most of farmers of these area rely on paddy and chilli for livelihood. Most of the farmers have large scale, low flat farmer-based lands with plenty of water with less drainage concerns.</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 undertake 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 develop in Anuradhapura.</p> |
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D. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

| Proposed start date (duration) | July 2021 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|-------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Proposed completion date | December 2023 | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated total cost | LKR 282,005,824 | | | | | | | | |
| Land ownership | Private farmlands, lands with “Swarnabhoomi”, deed and permits given by Divisional Secretariat | | | | | | | | |
| Planned interventions | <p>The proposed sub project is mainly focused to introduce the new technology for cultivation activities. The civil works of sub project include:</p> <p>Table 2: Improved Technology Package for Chillies</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #f8d7da;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Technology</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hybrid seeds</td> <td>MICH HY 1 hybrid developed by the DoA in 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cocopel seedling production</td> <td>"Cocopel Grow Pellet is a compressed coir fibre pith disc. The disc comes with added fertiliser and is covered in a bottom sealed bio-degradable net with EU certification"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Introduction of water conserving and low-pressure drip irrigation systems</td> <td>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</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Technology | Description | Hybrid seeds | MICH HY 1 hybrid developed by the DoA 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 bio-degradable 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 |
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| 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 bio-degradable 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 | | | | | | | | |

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| | | 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 advanced implements for tractors | | 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 and aids | | Practical tools and aids to secure accurate measurements of planting distances to assure desired population densities such as planting templates |
| High density planting of chillies | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bed width: 0.9 m wide • № of rows in a bed = 2 rows • Plant (intra row) spacing = 0.3 m <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ e.g. 100 m long row has 333 plants ○ e.g. 100 m long bed has 666 plants • For 1 ha (100 x 100m), has 112 beds (224 rows) • Chilli High Population Density = 74,592 plants per hectare |
| Sticky insect traps placed systematically inside the crop at a spacing 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 ² 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 |

² Recommended but not employed by ASMP

| | <p>Table 3: Summary of farm access road repair</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Unit</th> <th>Length</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>Thalawa</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1</td> <td>Canal road 411- D4</td> <td>metre</td> <td>2,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.2</td> <td>Canal road 411- D2</td> <td>metre</td> <td>3,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02</td> <td>Galnewa</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.1</td> <td>Canal road 307-D3</td> <td>metre</td> <td>1,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.2</td> <td>Canal road 308-D2</td> <td>metre</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total length of roads identified for repairs</td> <td>kilometre</td> <td>10.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: No changes to the alignment and the width of the roads</p> <p>Further, development of production and market infrastructure include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation system supplying 300 farmers sharing infrastructure - It has been decided to irrigate the lands using the selected existing arrangement of agro wells in the cluster • Construction of collection centre - Collection centre is either in Thalawa or Galnewa. This collection centre will do very primary level processing such as drying and grinding • Construction of compost yard for organic fertiliser production | No | Location | Unit | Length | 01 | Thalawa | | | 1.1 | Canal road 411- D4 | metre | 2,100 | 1.2 | Canal road 411- D2 | metre | 3,700 | 02 | Galnewa | | | 2.1 | Canal road 307-D3 | metre | 1,900 | 2.2 | Canal road 308-D2 | metre | 3,000 | Total length of roads identified for repairs | | kilometre | 10.7 |
|--|---|------------------|-------------|------|--------|----|---------|--|--|-----|--------------------|-------|-------|-----|--------------------|-------|-------|----|---------|--|--|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|---|--|------------------|-------------|
| No | Location | Unit | Length | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | Thalawa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Canal road 411- D4 | metre | 2,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Canal road 411- D2 | metre | 3,700 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | Galnewa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Canal road 307-D3 | metre | 1,900 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 | Canal road 308-D2 | metre | 3,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total length of roads identified for repairs | | kilometre | 10.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Beneficiary selection criteria and process</p> | <p>Though there are more than 300 farmers in two Mahaweli areas chosen for the Thalawa and Galnewa Chilli Cluster, 100 leading farmers (53 in Thalawa and 47 in Galnewa) 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 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 with more farmers and increased areas in the Maha season. In the initial stage 300 farmers with 61ha will be selected.</p> <p>Cluster farmers have been selected within areas under the jurisdiction of the Mahaweli Authority with the participation of FOs of the area, agriculture instructors, agriculture research and production assistants, PPMU and the ISP.</p> <p>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 ISP. The selection criteria looked at the farmers' available lands and priority was given for the having minimum of 0.2 ha of lands for growing chilli. Since the project is very keen on women participation, high priority was given to select women headed families which having minimum of 0.2 ha of cultivable lands. The project will target to ensure that about 35% of the selected beneficiaries would be women. Further, vulnerable and marginalised disable farmers having minimum of 0.2 ha cultivable lands 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> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 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 Thalawa) and Galnewa by using modern technology, techniques and process to help meet potential local market demand.</p> <p>This planned cluster will comprise of five FOs from the Thalawa Block and eight FOs from Galnewa Block. Altogether, there are about 590 farmers having legal ownership of irrigated land under Mahaveli System H.</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>Women 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>Out of total workforce in Anuradhapura District, 54.0% is employed in agriculture sector activities, 14.7% is employed in government sector and 11.4% is engaged with private sector occupations. With compared to other district, the considerable percentage of workforce is engaged in labour works and it is 16.5%. Other sectors are minor and low contribution to the economy³. The average monthly household’s income is LKR 58,326 and the average monthly household’s expenditure is LKR 48,299. The community who lives below the poverty line is around 3.8% in the district.</p> <p>The primary income source of the majority households is agriculture. More than 90% of households have both upland and paddy lands. Farmers cultivates their paddy land in both Yala and Maha seasons under irrigation system. The farmers have constructed their residential houses on upland and timber trees and fruit bearing trees are planted in balance part of the land. During the Maha season (September to March), intercropping is done on upland.</p> <p>Thalawa and Galnewa DS Divisions have 39 and 30 GN Divisions respectively, and population about 112,5144. The Thalawa and Galnewa Chilli Cluster contains 13</p> |
|--------------------------|---|

³ anuradhapura.dis.gov.lk/images/PDF/Statistical

⁴ Resource profile, Thalawa and Galnewa Divisional Secretariat

distributary canal areas in the Thalawa and Galnewa Block Managers' Divisions, with 590 chilli farmers identified having a total area of 118 hectare.

Table 4: No. of Families and population breakdown with gender

| Block | GN Division | Population | No of Families | Male | Female |
|---------|--|------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| Thalawa | 411 - Hirigollegama | 2,348 | 625 | 1,105 | 1,243 |
| | 409 – Nawahaguranketha | 1,997 | 608 | 996 | 1,001 |
| Galnewa | 485- Ihala Kalankuttiya (Hurigaswewa) | 2,093 | 565 | 1,058 | 1,035 |
| | 486- Obadayagama | 1,786 | 522 | 865 | 921 |
| | 487- Pahala Kalankuttiya Kalankuttiya) | 1,752 | 557 | 849 | 903 |
| TOTAL | | 9,976 | 2,877 | 4,873 | 5,103 |

Source: Resource profile (2020), Thalawa and Galnewa DSs

There are 2,877 families included in these five GN Divisions having a population of about 9,976 persons. Of this population, 4,873 (49%) is male and 5,103 (51%) is female. Furthermore, 127 and 210 female headed families found to be in selected two GN Divisions of Thalawa and three GN Divisions of Galnewa respectively.

Number of people recorded as being Buddhist was 9,971 (99.9% of total population) and 5 others as being Islamic within the 5 GN Divisions. Almost all are Sinhalese.

Table 5: Social characteristics of the cluster

| Characteristic | Description | Percentages or numbers |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Gender | Male | 48.8% |
| | Female | 51.2% |
| Age | Below 17 years | 27.5% |
| | 18-54 years | 53.4% |
| | 55-70 years | 16.4% |
| | Over 70 years | 2.7% |
| Ethnicity | Sinhalese | 99.9% |
| | Others (Muslim) | 0.1% |
| Religion | Buddhist | 99.9% |
| | Others (Islamic) | 0.1% |

Source: Resource profile, Thalawa and Galnewa DS

In addition, there are 2,540 youths belongs to the 18-34 age group in the selected area and it is a good potential in the chilli growing for youth to get involved in agriculture. 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 growing 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 cultivation project. In addition, explore new/innovative areas within chilli sector would create more employment opportunities or income generating options for youth and women in the area.

Average monthly income of a household for Anuradhapura District is estimated to be LKR 50,869 and per capita monthly income is about LKR 15,700⁵. More than 12.9% of annual income was from agricultural activities⁶. Implementation of agricultural projects under Thalawa and Galnewa scheme create causes to increase the annual income of farmers.

Table 6: Electricity, Water, sanitation and communication facilities

| Block | No. of Housing units | Electricity availability | | Water sources | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Yes | No | Well | Piped water | RO plants | Others |
| Thalawa | 1,233 | 1,225 | 8 | 314 | 218 | 492 | 158 |
| Galnewa | 1,644 | 1,622 | 22 | 281 | 635 | 1,076 | - |
| Total | 2,877 | 2,847 | 30 | 595 | 853 | 1,568 | 158 |

Source: Resource profile, Thalawa and Galnewa DS

There are five GN Divisions that have 15 access roads that are located in the Thalawa and Galnewa Pradeshiya Sabha. Altogether, there are 482 agro wells found within the selected cluster and 36 of them are abandoned.

Thirty out of 2,877 houses were found without having electricity and only 853 houses are getting piped water. However, 595 houses use well water users were found within the selected area while around 1,568 houses are using Reverse Osmosis plants.

However, 41 houses were found to not have toilet facilities. Many dwellers use telephone as the main communication facility.

Majority use mobile phones while having 1,183 permanent landlines provided by Telecom and Lanka Bell⁷. Majority of houses have either a radio or a television.

About 361 out of 2,877 families are receiving “Samurdhi” benefits from Department of Samurdhi Development and it is around 12.55% from the total families of the selected GNDs. As per ‘the Household Income Expenditure Survey in Sri Lanka’ published by Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka in 2020, estimated head count index (2016) under Sri Lanka's official poverty line is 3.8% in Thalawa and Galnewa DS. This is the highest head count index reported in 2006/07 and it clearly shows the importance of having economically stable agricultural projects to these selected areas.

Implementation of chilli growing project by targeting specific local market will increase the income of the farmers of selected area and future expansions will help to reduce the head count index under the Sri Lankan's poverty line of Thalawa and Galnewa DS.

In the cluster area, there are two divisional type B hospitals (Thalawa and Galnewa). According to the information provided by GNs, there are three schools available in the project area in the category of Type 3 and Type AB as per the classification of state schools. School leavers belonging to area of Thalawa and Galnewa should be

⁵ Per capita monthly income was calculated using the average monthly monetary income of a household in Anuradhapura district announced by the Department of Census and Statics and the family size of Thalawa and Galnewa DSDs

⁶ <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/statistical%20Hbook/2020/Anuradhapura/11.2.pdf>

⁷ Resource profile (2020) of Thalawa and Galnewa Divisional Secretariats

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | <p>encouraged to contribute to the chilli growing or to get employment opportunities as skilled farmers or opportunities at post harvesting processing activities. Modernisation of agriculture sector, increase or stable monthly income and other income generating opportunities in the agriculture sector should attract the school leavers, youth and females in the area.</p> <p>From information about the three selected GNDs of Galnewa DSD8, about 185 employees are engaged in both government and private security services with next highest employment (132) being in the textile and apparel sector, and another 1,016 were unidentified as being unemployed. This chilli cluster is expected to create opportunities for unemployed people to have daily basis employment opportunities and some of them will get opportunity to work as skilled farm labourers. Further, there will be employment opportunities at the post harvesting processing centres.</p> <p>Total land area of the selected GNDs is 23.37 km² and around 576 hectares was used for the chilli growing during both the Yala and Maha seasons in 2019. Additionally, there are 1,208 highland parcels are available for the cultivation. All the identified paddy lands of the selected GNDs can be cultivated. Approximately 234 hectares of the land consists of small highland parcels of having a size of 0.2 hectare and another 364 hectares of highland parcels have plot size ranging from 0.2 to 0.4 hectare. There are no highland parcels within the chilli cluster area that are larger than 0.4 hectare. Just about 929 hectares of paddy lands has plot sizes greater than 0.4 hectare within the planned chilli cluster area.</p> <p>Roughly 1,870 farmers were located within the selected GNDs, so showing that the main economic activities are agro-based.</p> <p>As well, about 337 female headed families are located in the same area. Since the project is looking for at least 30% representation of female headed households for the development plan, these will be targeted for assistance.</p> |
| <p>Project Benefits</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New productivity enhancing technologies will be introduced to increase yield <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 farmer producer organisations. Training, awareness and capacity building programmes 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 |

⁸ Resource profile (2020) of Thalawa and Galnewa Divisional Secretariats

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
| <p>Social Impact</p> | <p>Subsequently, the magnitude of the proposed project interventions and number of projects units scattered in the selected tracts. No land acquisition is required, No land donation anticipated 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.</p> <p>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 processing centre related activities, establishment compost production plant, and waste minimisation, income generation and empowerment project.</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 growing 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. The summarised social impacts and mitigation measures are shown in Error! Reference source not found. – page 13. However, following impacts are listed to get emphasis in the project selection and implementation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exclusion of vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection 2. Receive double benefits which leads miss opportunities to needy groups 3. Construction impacts such as noise, vibrations, dumping of excavated soil and siltation of waterbodies 4. Livelihood impacts during the construction period 5. Labour influx for postharvest processing centres 6. Public/ occupational health and safety Hazards, and on impacts on environment during the construction period 7. All environmental related issues identified in the EMP will also have a serious impact on the society |
| <p>Mitigation Measures</p> | <p>Proposed migratory measures for the negative social impacts listed above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion of vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection <p>Proposed beneficiaries are selected based on the availability of minimum of 0.2 ha cultivable lands and the willingness of the participation. Rest of farmers will be covered through future expansions.</p> |

| |
|--|
| <p>Marginalised disable farmers who have a minimum 0.2 ha of lands for growing chilli were considered by analysing the ability of carrying out the cultivation activities.</p> <p>However, the selection norm of the project is underscored to select 35% women beneficiaries and give more attention to the vulnerable groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive double benefits which leads miss opportunities to needy groups Receive double benefits by a family which hinders a needy family to receive the opportunity. Selection criteria should not allow two farmers selected from one family unit to be selected. This and other criteria should be included to avoid unduly selecting one group of farmers over another • Construction impacts such as noise, vibrations and dumping of cleared vegetation excavated soil <p>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 limited the construction activities in the day time only. The excavated soil will 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood impacts during the construction <p>Construction includes rehabilitation of irrigation, 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour influx for post harvesting processing centres <p>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 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public / occupational health and safety hazards and on impacts on environment <p>All measures in the Environment Management Plan (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 by all construction workers.</p> <p>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.</p> |
|--|

Table 7: Social Risks and Impacts and Mitigation Measures

| Activities | Land requirements | Risk of excluding vulnerable groups | Construction impacts | Risks due to labour influx | Risk of livelihood impacts | Public/ occupational health and safety hazards | COVID19 risks |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary selection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> land owned by beneficiary | Yes | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivation Activities | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation Fencing (if applicable) Land preparation Micro levelling Drainage Labour Raised Beds Preparation of pits and planting Planting materials Fertiliser in the planting pit Planting Tools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> land owned by beneficiary | | | | | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of basic flood prevention and drainage field techniques Quick water evacuation ditches Surface drainage techniques (removal of wet spots) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> land owned by beneficiary | | | | | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of fertilisers and chemicals Application of fertilisers Application of weedicides Application of pesticides Other Spray | | | | | | Yes | Yes |

| Activities | Land requirements | Risk of excluding vulnerable groups | Construction impacts | Risks due to labour influx | Risk of livelihood impacts | Public/ occupational health and safety hazards | COVID19 risks |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and improved quality enhancing technologies • Introduction of water conserving and drip irrigation systems • Insect proof net • Polythene mulch | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land owned by beneficiary | | | | | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual weed control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land owned by beneficiary | | | | | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owned by Govt | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of canals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owned by Govt | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of post harvesting processing centres and compost production units | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owned by Govt | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review ownership details – confirm with DS • Consent/approval letters from GoSL • Agreement to donate for private as per Resettlement Policy Framework guidance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equitable beneficiary criteria and transparent selection process (Refer SMP mitigation measures) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of EMP and good construction practices (Refer SMP mitigation measures) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise hiring local labour • Code of Conduct • Refer SMP mitigation measures) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work during off season • Livelihood support (Refer SMP mitigation measures) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented consultations/consent/agreement with all stakeholders • (Refer SMP mitigation measures) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO/SL/WBO Safety measures • (Refer SMP mitigation measures) |

F. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENTS

ISP and Provincial PMU of the ASMP project was conducted a field investigation with the farmers and relevant stakeholders and identified the proposed subprojects for the development. Project Management Committee chaired by RPM, consisting of all the line agencies (agriculture, irrigation, agrarian development and land), and all the chairs of FOs have extended cooperation for growing chilli at the selected areas.

The irrigation department has selected the most appropriate agency for designing and implementation of the project. The DS, Department of Irrigation and the GN of the area will engage in the monitoring of the project.

There are FPOs formed for the area under the irrigation management division of the Ministry of Irrigation established to get active involvement of beneficiary farmers for effective water resource management.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Consultation was held with the private sector involved in input supplies, marketing and transportation of agricultural products. Public consultations were mainly carried out with farmers to identify the social and environmental aspects that can be raised through the project activities. Community mapping outputs are shown in Annexure 5.

Most importantly, attention has been paid on the existing situation of FOs and their role and functions in irrigation management and decision making. Community consultations were conducted by ISP-ASMP (See Figure 3: Attendance sheets of public consultation, Figure 4: Photographs of community consultation/field visit). Following points were highlighted during the consultation held with farmers in the selected area.

Figure 3: Attendance sheets of public consultation

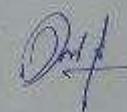
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|------------------|---|---|
| | | 2021/04/02. |
| Name | Address | Signature |
| අමර්සන් ජයවර්ධන | 308/D2/වැවුණගම ගාමිකරෝමය අංක 76, කුරුමිය, කලුණුව |  |
| J.M. ජයරත්න | 308/03/වැවුණගම ගාමිකරෝමය 113, කුරුමිය, කලුණුව |  |
| T.G. බණ්ඩාර | 308/D1/වැවුණගම ගාමිකරෝමය බණ්ඩාර මාවත කලුණුව |  |
| H.K.M. ගාමිකරෝමය | 31 |  |
| M. විජේසේන | 308 D1/වැවුණගම ගාමිකරෝමය බණ්ඩාර මාවත කලුණුව |  |
| J.M.T.S. ජයවර්ධන | 308/7, වැවුණගම ගාමිකරෝමය කලුණුව |  |
| R.G. විජේසේන | 305 D1, වැවුණගම ගාමිකරෝමය බණ්ඩාර මාවත කලුණුව |  |

Figure 4: Photographs of community consultation/ field visit



Paddy cultivation could be considered as the main agricultural activity in Thalawa and Galnewa DS Divisions. Both DS divisions fall under the commanding area of Mahaweli System H, and farmers were given 0.8 ha lowlands and 0.2 ha uplands when established Mahaweli System H. Farmers grow upland crops such as OFC and vegetables in Yala season with supplementary irrigation whenever necessary. Farmers obtain water for their cultivations from Mahaweli canals or agro wells constructed in their fields.

Farmers were moved away from the growing of chilli due to various issues raised and the main problem was the Leaf Curl Complex which was identified in the 1980s and considered as a major threat for chilli growing particularly in the dry zone of Sri Lanka. As per the information collected from farmers, technological problems and gaps in present chilli growing practices of farmers that affect crop productivity and quality in Thalawa and Galnewa are as follows:

1. Low yield of chilli and decline of yield over the years due to poor agronomic practices adopted by farmers
2. Low quality of products due to small size, shape etc.
3. Low productivity of lands, labour and other inputs
4. Low adoptability of new technologies
5. Excessive flood irrigation creates many problems such as waterlogged conditions, poor crop performances, high disease incidence and waste of water
6. High soil erosion due to prolonged flood irrigation
7. Poor crop management practices and poor sanitation
8. Poor and inefficient land utilisation pattern
9. Fertiliser application is not practised based on soil and foliar analyses

10. No attention for micronutrient fertilisers
11. Poor primary post- harvest handling and high wastage
12. Low quality standards for marketing

The project is not only focusing the cultivation related activities, it rehabilitates the existing damaged roads and canals parallelly which are directly linked to the productivity improvement of the Chilli cluster such as increase market access, proper drain of water, etc. Further, it will create employment opportunities through the post harvesting processing centres and the other cluster value chain facilities suggested by the project. In general, all community participants expressed their interest to implement this project in the area due to above reasons. The farmer organisation representatives participated in the consultation meeting voiced to cooperate with the project interventions and shown their willingness to be involved in maintenance after the project completion.

G. GRIEVANCE REDRESS 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, Irrigation 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 tier 2. The middle/tier 2 level grievances committee will operate at provincial PMU/ regional project office to address the issues which are unsolved or when affected person is not satisfied with decision at field level. Further, IPS national level representatives are there to address the issues coming from field level. The 3rd tier of GRM will operate at PMU headed by Project Director of ASMP with technical support from Social Development 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, 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 irrigation, rehabilitation of roads will be taken place |
| Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use? | | √ | | No such impact |
| Are the sites chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land? | | √ | | These lands include Private Farmlands, Lands with "Swarnabhoomi" deeds, MASL permits and MASL lease lands. Some of the lands are belongs to DS which have been given on permit base |
| Is this sub project 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 |

| Probable involuntary resettlement impacts | Yes | No | Not known | Details |
|---|-----|----|-----------|--|
| Are these land owners willing to voluntarily donate the required land for this chilli cluster? | | | | No voluntarily donation of lands required |
| 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 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? | | √ | | Not envisaged |
| Is there any physical displacement of persons due to constructions? | | √ | | |
| Does this project involve resettlement of any persons? If yes, give details. | | √ | | |
| Will there be loss of, or damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, or trees? | | √ | | |
| Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods? | | √ | | No negative impact on 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, National 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 will not 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 WB 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

1. National Safeguards Specialist of ISP
2. Environmental and Social Safeguards specialist of the ASMP or his representative
3. Divisional Secretariat of proposed divisions or DS representative
4. Department of Irrigation, or a representative
5. GN representation from each selected GN division
6. Selected farmer organisation members
7. 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% of project beneficiaries will be female farmers in the area who has minimum of 0.2 ha of lands for growing chilli • Marginalised disable farmers who have minimum 0.2 ha of lands for growing chilli will be considered by | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Office, GN, MASL DS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU – Social and Environment Specialist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in EMP |

| № | Issues/ impacts and risks | Mitigation measures | Institutional responsibility | | Mitigation cost |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | | Implementation | Supervision/ monitoring | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analysing the ability of carrying out the cultivation activities Excluded farmer of the project will be covered through future expansions | | | |
| 2 | Receive double benefits by a single unit family | <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 one family unit to be selected. This and other criteria should be included to avoid unduly selecting one group of farmers over another | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Office, GN, MASL DS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU – Social and Environment Specialist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in EMP |
| 3 | Public complaints and lack of community awareness and support for the project implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social/Environment safeguard officer / PPMU Engineer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in EMP |
| 4 | Possible livelihood impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor Provincial Office, GN, MASL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social/Environment safeguard specialist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A |
| 5 | Construction related disturbances from noise, Vibration, Dumping of excavated soil and dust | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor Provincial Office, GN, MASL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social/Environment safeguard specialist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in construction cost |

| № | Issues/ impacts and risks | Mitigation measures | Institutional responsibility | | Mitigation cost |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | | Implementation | Supervision/ monitoring | |
| | | mitigations measures during construction | | | |
| 6 | Labour Influx related issues (e.g. GBV) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local labour will be hired where possible and contract will give priority to women when hiring 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 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor Provincial Office, GN, MASL DS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social/Environment safeguard specialist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in construction cost |
| 7 | Public/ occupational health and safety Hazards, and on impacts on environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All measures in the EMP will be implemented in regard to management Introduction of drone technology to conduct disease surveys and to apply pesticides by minimising human contact Provide training and awareness on safe use of fertilisers and chemicals. Monitoring of handling practices/equipment handling by safeguard specialist and provide onsite trainings The contractor must ensure that all workers, including managers are well trained on COVID 19 safety precautions published by health ministry All construction activities should follow the 'INTERIM GUIDANCE ON COVID-19 (VERSION 1: APRIL 7, 2020)' recommended by WB's (Attached in Annexure 6) Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee workers Follow all measures given in EMP for Health and Safety concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor Provincial Office, GN, MASL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social/Environment safeguard specialist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in construction cost |

K. SCREENING DECISION ON CLASSIFICATION

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 effects with mitigation |
|---|---|--|
| During Agricultural activities | | |
| Land preparation. Fencing (if applicable) Land preparation Micro levelling Drainage Labour Raised Beds Preparation of pits and planting Planting materials Fertiliser in the planting pit Planting Tools | 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 Quick water evacuation ditches Surface drainage techniques (removal of wet spots) | Enhance the productivity and the product quality | SP |
| Use of fertilisers and chemicals Application of fertilisers Application of weedicides Application of pesticides Other Spray | Exposure to health hazardous chemicals | NS |
| Product transportation and storage | No significant impacts | NS |
| New and improved quality enhancing technologies Introduction of water conserving and drip irrigation systems Insect proof net Polythene mulch | Pleasant visual impact and comfortable working environment with easy handling techniques | SP |
| Operational activities | | |
| Operations such as collection, drying, sorting, etc | Disposal of Waste in a haphazard manner – public nuisance | NS |
| Infrastructure Activities (Renovation of roads, Canals/Drainages and construction collection centre) | | |
| 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 |

| Key project activities | Potential social effects | Significance of social effects with mitigation |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| 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 |

Key: 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 sub project?

- No. Yes. If yes, approximately how many?
- No. of HHs losing <10% of their productive assets - **N/A**
- (land/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 sub project 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 report is required

L. DETAILS OF APPROVAL AND SUBMISSION

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Screening report completed by J.A.P. Jayaweera National Safeguards Specialist ISP/ASMP</p> <p>Name/Designation/Contact information</p> | <p>Date May 2022</p>  <p>Signature</p> |
| <p>Screening report reviewed by D.M. Sanjaya Bandara Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist Agriculture Sector Modernization Project</p> <p>Name/Designation/Contact information</p> | <p>Date 20 June 2022</p>  <p>Signature</p> |
| <p>Screening report Approved by Dr. Rohan Wijekoon Project Director Agriculture Sector Modernization Project</p> <p>Name/Designation/Contact information</p> | <p>Date 20 June 2022</p>  <p>Signature</p> |

ANNEXURE 1: LIST OF REFERENCES

- 1) anuradhapura.dis.gov.lk/images/PDF/Statistical
- 2) Resource profile, Thalawa and Galnewa Divisional Secretariat

ANNEXURE 2: INSTITUTIONAL ROLES IN MAHAVELI SYSTEM H (THALAWA AND GALNEWA BLOCKS)

| Agency/ committee | Officers responsible | Official functions assigned | Expected role in cluster development programme |
|---|---|---|--|
| RPM's Office | RPM | Management of all the sectors in the System H and leading the team to achieve development targets | Plan, guide, review and monitor all development, administration and management functions. Keep coordination with the Mahaveli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) HQ |
| | 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 staff relevant to irrigation. Involve for water issue problems |
| | DRPM (Institutional Development) | Coordinate all Institutional development activities in the system | 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 FOs to settle land disputes and advise Block Manager accordingly |
| Agrarian Development Department | Agrarian Development Officers, Galnewa and Thalawa | 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 Production 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, DS Development Officer, All heads of Mahaveli System H. 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 growing and get the active involvement of relevant line agency officers |
| Field Crop Research and Development Institute (Maha Illuppallama) | Entomologist, Pathologist and Irrigation Agronomist | Carry out research activities on pest and diseases, new irrigation systems and cropping systems related to Field crops | Provide required research information on chilli growing and provide assistance to overcome agronomic issues |

ANNEXURE 3: CHILLI CLUSTER BENEFICIARY LIST

| No | Name of Farmer | Farmer Address | NIC Number | Contact Number | Gender | GN Division |
|----|--|--|--------------|----------------|--------|------------------------|
| 1 | H.M.N.G. Muthubanda | 411/04, 140, Nawa Haguranketha | 19570762087 | 077-4950253 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 5 | H.M. Dissanayaka | 411/1/111, Hirigollegama, Thalawa | 541376055V | 076-8755060 | Male | 411-Hirigollegama |
| 6 | R.M.R.T.Rathnayaka | 411/1/111, Hirigollegama, Thalawa | 197915002268 | 0768 955060 | Male | 411-Hirigollegama |
| 7 | W.V.Saman Samarasiri | 411/1, Anurapura, Talawa | 832031478V | 0768 943512 | Male | 411-Hirigollegama |
| 8 | P Shantha Ratnayaka | 411/1/80 Hirigollegama, Thalawa | 197624105313 | 076-4701679 | Male | 411-Hirigollegama |
| 9 | A.M.Kusum Thilaka | 411/2, 56, Anurapura, Talawa | 820130640V | 0787 052010 | Female | 411-Hirigollegama |
| 10 | M.Dissanayaka | 409/2, Mudurangama, Talawa | NA | 0779 251863 | Male | NA |
| 11 | G.A.Ananda | 409/1, 217, Koongollewa, Talawa | 791392802V | 0771 760122 | Male | NA |
| 14 | T.L.S. Randunu | 411/1 Hirigollegama, Thalwa | 197333003557 | 076-6872109 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 15 | W.G.O.C.K. Ratnayaka | 411/3, 17, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 197829202440 | 076-7821100 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 16 | D.M. Ranasingha Banda Dissanayake | 411/1 Hirigollegama, Thalwa | 721188276V | 077-2877031 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 17 | K.M. Ratnayaka | 411/4, 91A, Nawahaguranketha, Talawa | 700593215V | 0769 427775 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 18 | W.G.R.M. Thilakarathna Banda | 411/03/41 Newtheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 701691893V | 077-1651491 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 19 | S. Asanka | 411/3, 48, Nawadeldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 850393044V | 0717 878950 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 20 | K.G.Kapila Priyantha Bandara | 411/2, 42, Anura Pura, Talawa | 197926001871 | 0788 679773 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 22 | K.M.G.Sarath Bandara | 411/4, 1, Nawa Haguranketha | 680260923V | 0771 453575 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 23 | W.M.G.N.K.Nawarathna | 411/4, 83, Nawa Haruranketha | NA | 0765 763716 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 24 | S.M.A.G.Wijwsiri Bandara | 411/3. 43, Nawatheldemiya, Galadiulwewa | 700292568V | 0769 316109 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 25 | H.M.Sujith Manjula Kumara Hearth | 411/3, 72, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 197432201362 | 0763 238491 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 26 | W.G. Dulanjaya Supun Harsha Rathnayaka | 411/3, 88, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 982792819V | 0717 656055 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 28 | K.M.Seela Kumari | 411/3, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 605020747V | NA | Female | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 29 | W.M.A.G. Nawarathne | 411/3, 40, Nawathldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 196905402510 | 0713 577850 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 30 | W.G. Tilakarathna | 411/3, 45, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 761836652V | 0701 490073 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 31 | D.W. Bandula Kumara | 411/4, 20, Nawahaguranketha, Talawa | 800980364V | 0775 484822 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 32 | R.M.Kalubanda Rathnayake | 411/3, 33, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 197419503439 | 0762 737100 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 34 | D.M.P.G.Somarathna | 411/2, 125, Arunapura, Talawa | 197506104175 | 0774 203265 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 35 | W.G.Wasanthi Premadasa | 411/2, Anurapura, Talawa | 198577604447 | 0768 754724 | Female | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 36 | B.M.A.V. Bowala Bandara | 411/4, 97,Nawahaguranketha, Talawa | 703343970V | 0773 093434 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 37 | H.Bandanayaka | Nawakkulama, Galadiulwewa | 611243332V | 0767 480741 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 38 | K.N.L.Jayarathna | Nawakkulama, Galadiulwewa | 801883958V | 0769 100851 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 39 | D.P.Abeygunawardena | 411/3, 214, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 851932909V | 0768 740642 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 40 | A.G.Bandula Kumara | 411/3, 100, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 882754359V | 0711 325658 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 41 | R.P.Senavirathna | 411/3, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 531754131V | NA | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |

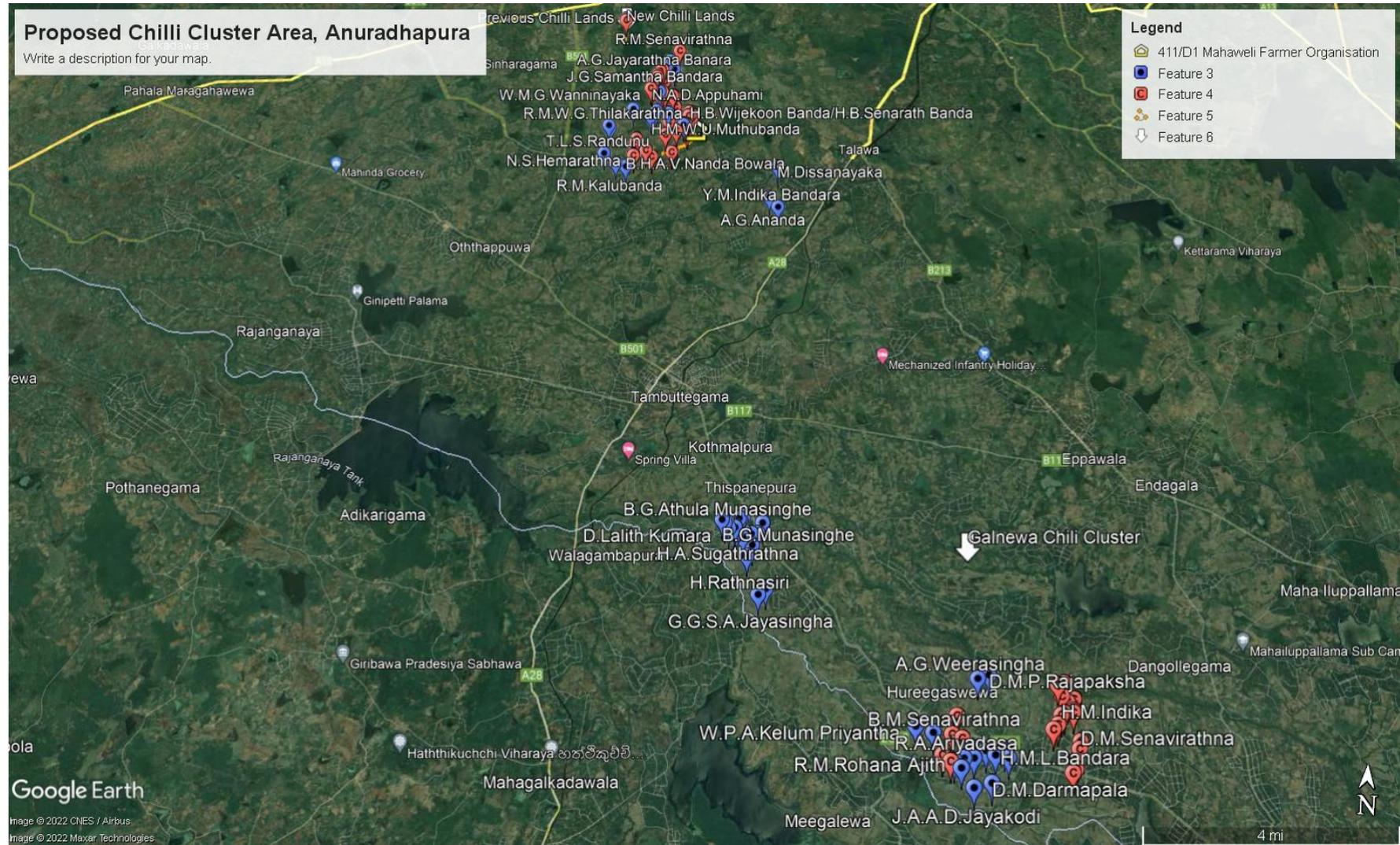
SSR for CDP № 2- Anuradhapura (Thalawa and Galnewa) - Chilli

| No | Name of Farmer | Farmer Address | NIC Number | Contact Number | Gender | GN Division |
|----|------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|
| 42 | R.P.C.S.Randunu | 411/3, 134, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 753372935V | 0775 124193 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 43 | P.B.J.R.Tilakarathna | Nelumthottama, Karagahawewa, Talawa | 773094470V | 0763 270020 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 44 | A.W.A. Sunil Abesekara | 31, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 671402910V | 0717 027318 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 45 | W.M.Wasantha Malani | 31, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 197154101202 | 0703 553966 | Female | 415- Makulewa |
| 46 | R.A.Aruna Sampath Ranasinghe | 68, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 198533400913 | 0715 349470 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 47 | W.M.Kumara Wijesinghe | 58, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 820443950V | 0712 424140 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 48 | W.M.Mahinda Kulasooriya | 37, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 762633809V | 0703 553947 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 49 | N.M.Wijerathna | Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 852494638V | 0776 218973 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 50 | K.W.S.K.Ketakumbura | Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 858341805V | 0776 218973 | Female | 415- Makulewa |
| 51 | W.M.Senavirathna | 37, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 611600123V | 0712 934055 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 52 | R.A.Kumarasinghe | 09, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 701572203V | 0705 031678 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 53 | R.M.Danawansa | 01, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 822464335V | 0767 362534 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 54 | H.A.Laxman Jayantha | 42, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 750574211V | 0712 824762 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 55 | R.A.K.Nimal Ranasinghe | 09, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 840903273V | 0767 070442 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 56 | H.M.Jayathilaka | 135, Makulewa, Hurigaswewa | NA | NA | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 57 | I.M.Rathnasiri | 12/A, Botekanda, Nawamakulewa | 673653472V | NA | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 58 | B.G.Athula Wijesinghe | 30, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 812724380V | 0774 984058 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 59 | B.G. Kumarasinghe | 30, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 641214620V | 0788 054205 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 60 | B.G.Munasinghe | 30, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 773364397V | 0785 959843 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 61 | H.A.Sugatharathna | 09, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 197711901304 | 0755 516435 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 62 | W. Chathuranga Lakmal | 41, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 972162469V | 0715 418770 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 63 | A.W.A.Sudath Abekekara | 22, Makulewa, Hurigaswewa | 722043197V | 0778 549105 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 64 | W.M.Kuumarasinghe | 41, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 743003292V | 0774 629616 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 65 | W.A.A. Nissanka Abesekara | 07, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 197909605091 | 0713 366281 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 66 | H.P.Upul Ranasinghe | 116, Makulewa, Hurigaswewa | 720522632V | 0712 197629 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 67 | R.A.Nihal Ranaweera | 01, Commercial Land, Nawamakulewa | 742902471V | 0715 125234 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 68 | D. Lalith Kumara | 23, Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 813223716V | 0774 905029 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 69 | T.M.Kumara | Nawamakulewa, Hurigaswewa | 197313110044 | NA | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 70 | G.G.S.A. Jayasinghe | 111, Makulewa, Hurigaswewa | 762740885V | 0772 577130 | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 71 | M.M.B.Dayarathna | 14, Makulewa, Hurigaswewa | 633494088V | NA | Male | 415- Makulewa |
| 72 | J.M.Sujeewa Kumara | Kuratiyawa, Kalankuttiya | 197600703946 | NA | Male | 487- Pahala Kalankuttiya |
| 73 | E.K.M.Dharmasooriya | Kuratiyawa, Kalankuttiya | 631064256V | 0784 208180 | Male | 487- Pahala Kalankuttiya |
| 74 | E.K.M.Sugath Dammika | Kuratiyawa, Kalankuttiya | NA | 0701 609317 | Male | 487- Pahala Kalankuttiya |
| 75 | R.A.Ariyadasa | 76, Kuratiyawa, Kalankuttiya | NA | 0716 428110 | Male | 487- Pahala Kalankuttiya |
| 76 | B.M.Sidath Hemantha | 105, Kuratiyawa, Kalankuttiya | 830590455V | NA | Male | 487- Pahala Kalankuttiya |

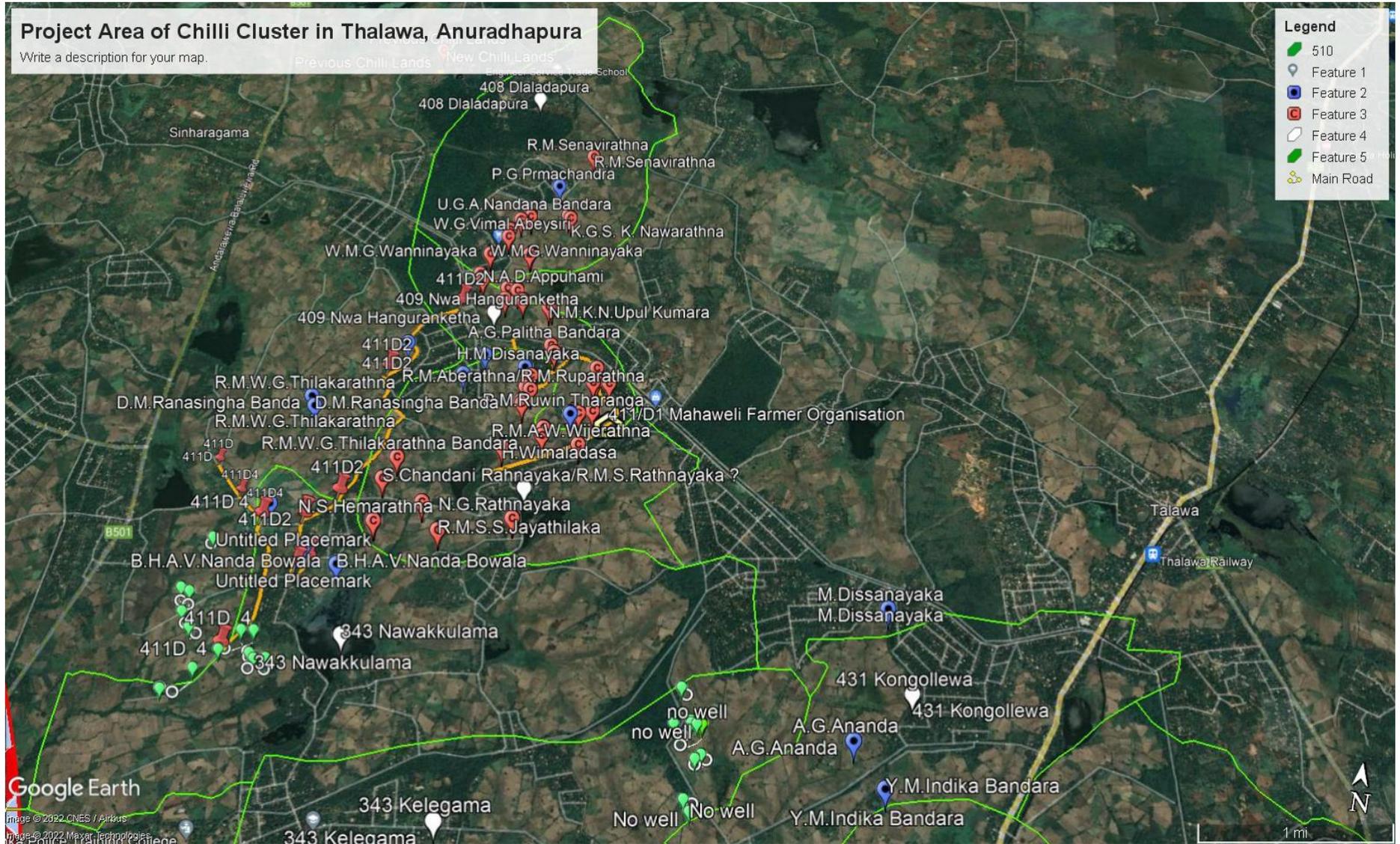
SSR for CDP № 2- Anuradhapura (Thalawa and Galnewa) - Chilli

| No | Name of Farmer | Farmer Address | NIC Number | Contact Number | Gender | GN Division |
|-----|-------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|
| 77 | R.M.Dinesh Indika Ranagalla | 01, Old Rd, Kuratiyawa, Kalankuttiya | 640911691V | 0719 622996 | Male | 487- Pahala Kalankuttiya |
| 78 | D.M.Samarakoon Banda | 411/3, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 682072271V | 0775 226363 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 79 | W.M.Dingiri Banda | 411/4, 68, Nawahaguranketha, Talawa | 733624035V | 0763 931819 | Male | 409 - Nawahaguranketha |
| 80 | P.V.Lakshika Priyadarshani | 411/3, 58, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 927761874V | 0713 831414 | Female | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 81 | W.G.Amila Udayangani | 411/3, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 807584960V | 0761 943999 | Female | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 82 | W.G.Manoj Dilshan | 411/3, 45, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 950592893V | 0716 973433 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 83 | P.G. Premachandra | 419/1/80, Jayasiripura, Talawa | 195927007861 | 0773 520810 | Male | 408- Daladapura |
| 84 | Y.G.Darmadasa | 419/1/25, Jayasiripura, Talawa | 593101177V | 0766 225260 | Male | 408- Daladapura |
| 85 | K.G.Saman Kumara | 419/1, 194, Jayasiripura, Talawa | 743072537V | 0770 535036 | Male | 408- Daladapura |
| 86 | W.G.Ranbanda | 419/1, 105, Daladapura, Talawa | 593042522V | 0715 919267 | Male | 408- Daladapura |
| 87 | H.M.Rathnayake | 419/1, 93, Jayasiripura, Talawa | 743072537V | 0770 183081 | Male | 408- Daladapura |
| 88 | S.Chandani Rathnayake | 411/ --, Hirigollegama, Talawa | 716072088V | 0788 431448 | Female | 411-Hirigollegama |
| 89 | R.M.S.Rathnayake | 411/ --, Hirigollegama, Talawa | 942872330V | 0703 527948 | Male | 411-Hirigollegama |
| 90 | P.S.Rathnayake | 411/ --, Hirigollegama, Talawa | 662261220V | 0771 760998 | Male | 411-Hirigollegama |
| 91 | R.M.T.S.Rathnayake | 411/ --, Hirigollegama, Talawa | 953542595V | 0712 275222 | Male | 411-Hirigollegama |
| 92 | R.M.Sadun Sandaruwan | 411/ --, Hirigollegama, Talawa | 199420200236 | 0715 825607 | Male | 411-Hirigollegama |
| 93 | R.M.J.S.Priyadarshani | Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 727382011V | 0713 659981 | Female | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 94 | R.P.P.A.K.Senavirathna | 411/3, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | NA | 0771 042421 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 95 | W.M.Sagara Upul Sanjeewa | 411/3, 109, Nawatheldeniya, Galadiulwewa | 780743360V | 0705 500661 | Male | 343- Nawakkulama |
| 96 | R.M.G.Anura Gunathilaka | Pothiyagama, Pahalagama, Thambuththegama | 732231692V | 0776 633975 | Male | 433- Kelegama |
| 97 | W.M.Sagara Sudath Warnasuriya | Kuratiyawa,Kalankuttiya | | 0716 428718 | Male | 487 pahala kalankuttiya |
| 98 | D.M.Darmapala | Kuratiyawa,Kalankuttiya | | 0714 004196 | Male | 488 pahala kalankuttiya |
| 99 | J.A.A.Dharmapriya Jayakody | Kuratiyawa,Kalankuttiya | | 0718 893205 | Male | 489 pahala kalankuttiya |
| 100 | R.M.Rohana Ajith | Kuratiyawa,Kalankuttiya | | 0722 629418 | Male | 490 pahala kalankuttiya |

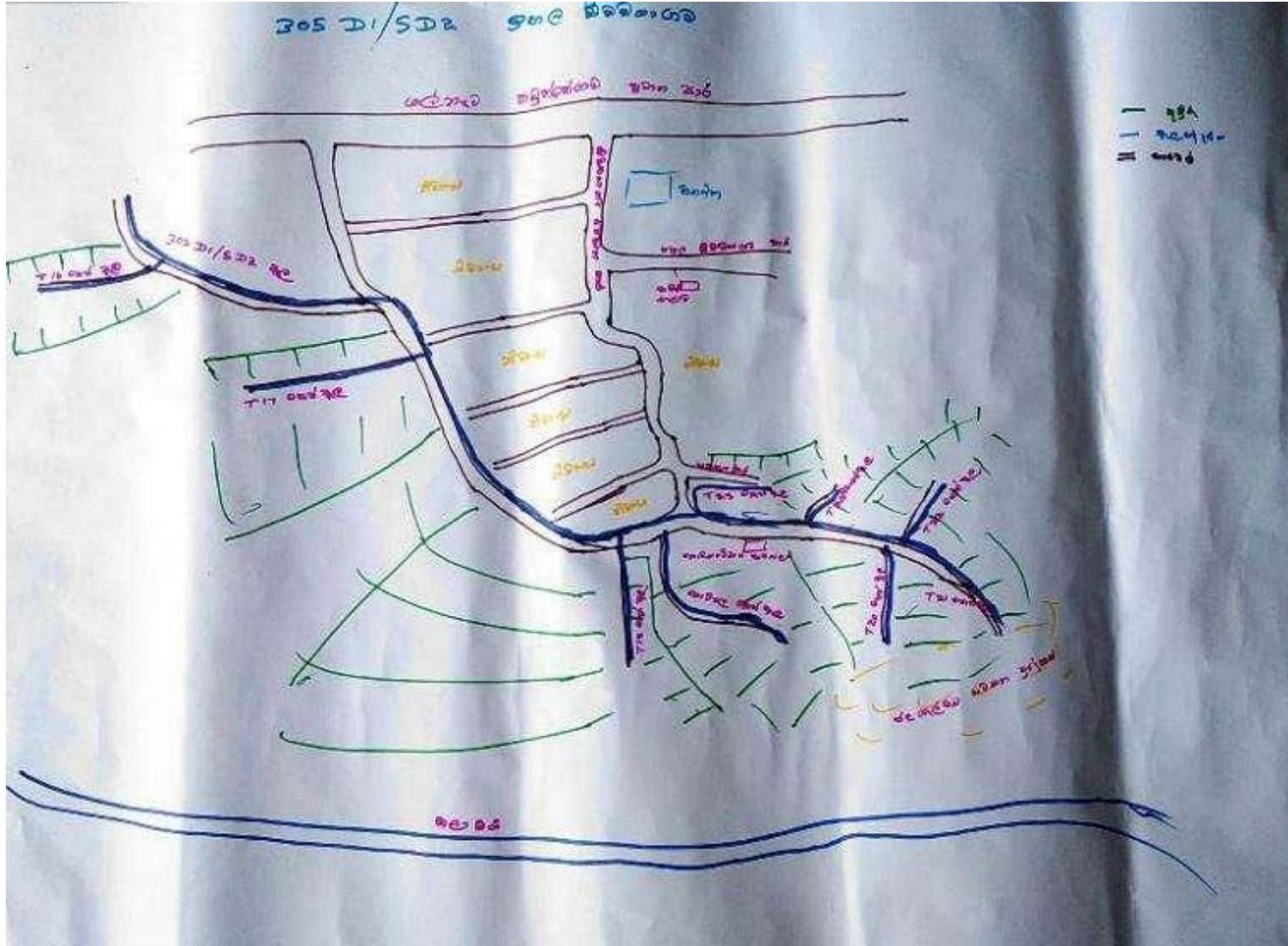
ANNEXURE 4: PROJECT AREA MAPS



SSR for CDP № 2- Anuradhapura (Thalawa and Galnewa) - Chilli



ANNEXURE 5: COMMUNITY MAPPING OUTPUTS



ANNEXURE 6: INDIVIDUAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LABOUR CONTRACT

ENGLISH VERSION

Individual Code of Conduct Implementing ESHS and 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 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, colour, 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 favours, 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 favours—for instance, making promises of favourable treatment (e.g. promotion), threats of unfavourable 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 consent⁹ 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 WB’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 endeavour 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:

28. Informal warning.
29. Formal warning.
30. Additional Training.
31. Loss of up to one week’s salary.

⁹ **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.

32. Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months.
33. Termination of employment.
34. Report to the Police if warranted.

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that the ESHS 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: _____

SINHALA VERSION

පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්ගීකරණ පද්ධතිය

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

ස්තරී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය මත පදනම් වූ හිංසනයන් වැළැක්වීම

.....වන මම පාරිසරික, සමාජමය, සෞඛ්‍ය, සහ ආරක්ෂාව ශිෂ්-සම්බන්ධ ප්‍රමිතීන් පිළිපැදීම, වියාපෘතියේ වෘත්තීයමය, සෞඛ්‍ය සහ ආරක්ෂාවට :ශිෂ්- අදාළ අවශ්‍යතාවයන් අනුගමනය කිරීම, සහ ස්තරීපුරුෂ සමාජභාවය මත පදනම් වූ හිංසන කිරියාවන්:ධර්ම- වැළැක්වීම වැදගත් බව පිළිගනිමි. වැඩබිම, වැඩබිම අවට, කම්කරුකඳවුරුවල හෝ අවට ප්‍රජාවන්හිදී වේවා ශිෂ් සහ ශිෂ් ප්‍රමිතීන් අනුගමනය කිරීමට අපොහොසත්වීම හෝ ධර්ම සම්බන්ධ කිරියාකාරකම්වල නිරතවීම දැඩි විෂමාවාර කිරියාවන් බවට සමාගම සලකන හෙයින් ඒ අනුව ඒවා දඬුවම් පැනවීමට, දණ්ඩනවලට ලක්කිරීමට හෝ ඇතැම්විට සේවය අවසන් කිරීමට වුවද හේතු වේ. ධර්ම කිරියාවල යෙදෙන්නන්ට විරුද්ධව අවශ්‍ය නම් පොලීසිය විසින් නඩු පැවරීමටද කටයුතු කරනු ඇත.

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

- 1 ශ පොලීසිය විසින් සිදුකරනු ලබන පසුබිම් තොරතුරු සෙවීමට කැමැත්ත පළ කිරීම.
- 2 ශ මාගේ සේවා යෝජකයාගේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි ශිෂ් ශිෂ් සහ ධර්ම සම්බන්ධ පුහුණු වැඩසටහන්වලට සහභාගි වීම සහ ඒවාට කිරියාගීලීව සම්බන්ධවීම.
- 3 ශ වැඩබිමේ සිටින විට දී සහ වියාපෘතියට සම්බන්ධ කටයුතුවල නිමග්නව සිටිනා සෑම අවස්ථාවකදීම මාගේ පුද්ගලික ආරක්ෂක උපකරණ :පෑ- පැළදගෙන සිටීම.
- 4 ශ කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුගේ පාරිසරික සහ සමාජ කළමනාකරණ සැලැස්ම කිරියාත්මක කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය සෑම ප්‍රයෝගික පියවරයන්ම ගැනීම.
- 5 ශ රැකියාශීර්ෂ සෞඛ්‍ය ආරක්ෂණ කළමනාකරණ සැලැස්ම කිරියාත්මක කිරීම.
- 6 ශ සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින අවස්ථාවන්හිදී මධ්‍යසාර භාවිතයෙන් තොර ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුගමනය කිරීමට සහ මොළයේ කිරියාකාරීත්වයන් නිතරම අඩපණ කරන්නා වූ මන්ද්‍රවය හෝ වෙනත් අන්තරායකාරී ඖෂධ භාවිතයෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
- 7 ශ 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 ගෞරවයාත්මක ලෙස සැලකීම.
- 8 ශ කාන්තාවන්ට, ළමයින්ට සහ පුරුෂයින්ට නොගැළපෙන හිංසාකාරී, දෝෂාරෝපණ- බැනවැදීම, ලිංගික වශයෙන් ප්‍රකෝපකාරී, පහත් කොට සලකන්නා වූ සංස්කෘතික වශයෙන් නුසුදුසු, ඇමතීමිවලින් හෝ හැසිරීමිවලින් වැළකී සිටීම.
- 9 ශ වියාපෘති ප්‍රතිලාභීන් සහ අවට ප්‍රජාවන්හි සාමාජිකයින් ලිංගික සුරාකෑම්වලට හෝ අපයෝජනය කිරීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
- 10 ශ සේවක පිරිස හා කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයට ලිංගික හිරිහැර නොකිරීම. උදා- අනාරාධිත ලිංගික වර්ග සඳහා පෙළඹවීම ලිංගික අනුග්‍රහයන් නොපැතීම සහ ලිංගික ස්වභාවයේ වෙනත් වාචික හෝ ශාරීරික කිරියාවන් සපුරා තහනම් වේ. උදා- කෙනෙකු දෙස පාදාන්තයේ සිට කේශාන්තය දක්වා බැලීම; සිපගැනීම, උස් හඬින් කථා කිරීම හෝ ශබ්ද කිරීම; නුසුදුසු ලෙස කෙනෙකු ළඟ ගැවසීම; සුරුවම් බෑම සහ නොමනා ශබ්ද සහ

ලිංගික ස්වභාවය හුවා දැක්වෙන අහිනියන්; සමහර විටෙක පෞද්ගලික ත්‍යාග ලබා දීම.

11ග ලිංගික අනුග්‍රහයන් හි නොයෙදීම - උදා- විශේෂ සැලකිලි පිළිබඳ පොරොන්දු දීම)උදා- සේවයේ උසස් කිරීම වැනි(, අයහපත් ජරනිවිපාක දක්වන තර්ජන)සේවයෙන් පහ කිරීම(හෝ මුල්යමය හෝ ද්රව්යමය ගෙවීම්, වෙනත් ආකාරයේ නින්දිත, පහත් හැසිරීම් හෝ පළිගැනීම් සහගත හැසිරීම්ග

12ග කිසිම විටෙක කිසිම ආකාරයක ගණකා වෘත්තීය භාවිතා නොකිරීම.

13ග අදාළ පැළඳුම් 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. දරුවාගේ කැමැත්ත මත එවැන්නක් කිරීමද සමාවට හෝ නිදහසට කරුණක් නොවේ.

14ග අදාළ සියළුම පාර්ශ්වයන්හි පූර්ණ කැමැත්ත¹⁰ නොමැතිව, අවට ජරනාවන්හි සාමාජිකයින් සමඟ ලිංගික සබඳතා මා හට පැවැත්විය නොහැකිය. ජරනිලාභ නොගෙවා රඳවා ගැනීම් හෝ සත්ය වශයෙන්ම ජරනාවේ සාමාජිකයින්ට වන පොරොන්දු)මුල්යමය හෝ මුල්යමය නොවන(සත්ය ජරනිලාභවල සැපයීම්)මුල්යමය හෝ මුල්යමය නොවන(රඳවා ගැනීම් හෝ ලබා දෙන බවට පොරොන්දුවීම් ආදියද මෙයට ඇතුළත් වේ.

15ග ධර්ම හිංසනයන් සත්ය වශයෙන්ම සිදුවීමේදී හෝ එවැන්නක් යැයි සැක කෙරෙන අවස්ථාවලදී මෙන්ම මෙම වර්ගයට අදාළ කිසියම් ලෙසකින් උල්ලංඝනය වන්නා වූ අවස්ථාවලදී එය සිදු කරන පුද්ගලයා මා අයත් සමාගමේ කෙනෙකු වුවත් නොවුවත් දුක්ගැනවිලි කම්බුවට හෝ මාගේ කළමනාකරුට වාර්තා කිරීමට සැලකිලිමත් වීම.

වයස අවුරුදු 18 ට අඩු ළමයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන්:

16ග ඉදිකිරීම් භූමියේ ළමයින් සිටි නම් හෝ අන්තරාදායක ක්රියාකාරකම්වල යෙදී සිටි නම් ඒ බව මාගේ කළමනාකරුගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම.

17ග ළමයින් ආසන්නයේ වැඩ කරන විටදී වැඩිහිටි පුද්ගලයෙකු ඒ අසල සිටිය යුතු බවට හැකි සෑමවිටකම වග බලා ගැනීම.

18ග මාගේ ඥාති නොවන කිසිම දරුවෙකු, හදිසි තත්ත්වයක් මත වහාම ජරනිකාර කිරීමට අවශ්ය විටෙක හෝ ශාරීරික වශයෙන් අනතුරකට ලක්වීමේ අවදානමක සිටින අවස්ථාවක හැර මාගේ නිවසට තනිව කැඳවා ගැනීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.

19ග ළමයින් ලිංගික සුරාකෑමට හෝ හිරිහැරයකට ලක් කිරීමට හෝ ළමා අසාඛි දර්ශන නැරඹීමට ඉඩ සලසන කිසිදු පරිඝණයක්, අංගම දුරකථන, වීඩියෝ සහ ඩිජිටල් කැමරා හෝ වෙනත් මාධ්යයක් භාවිතා නොකිරීම)පහත සඳහන් “සේවා අවශ්යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ළමා ඡායාරූප භාවිතා කිරීම” ද බලන්න(.

20ග ළමයින්ට ශාරීරික දඬුවම් කිරීමෙන් හෝ හික්මවීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.

21ග නීතියෙන් ඉහළ වයස් සීමාවක් නියම කර නොමැති විටෙක අවම වයස් සීමාව අවුරුදු 14 ට අඩු ළමයින් ගෘහාශ්රිත හෝ වෙනත් ශ්රම අවශ්යතා සඳහා කුලියට යොදා නොගැනීම; කෙසේ වෙතත් අනතුරක් වීමේ සැලකිය යුතු අවදානම් තත්ත්වයකට පත්

¹⁰ පුද්ගලයෙකුගේ නිදහස් සහ ස්වේච්ඡාමය අහිජරාය, පිළිගැනීම, යමක්කිරීමට එකඟවීම මත පදනම් වූ දැනුවත් තේරීම **කැමැත්ත** ලෙසට අර්ථ ගැන්වී ඇත. එවැනි පිළිගැනීමක් හෝ එකඟතාවයක්, තර්ජනය කිරීමෙන් ළ බලෙන් හෝ අන් ආකාර වල සංයෝජනයන්ගෙන් ළ බලෙන් පැහැරගෙන යාමෙන් ළ වංචාවෙන් ළ රැවටීමෙන් හෝ වැරදි ලෙස නිරූපණය කිරීමෙන් ලබා ගන්නා අවස්ථාවන්හිදී කැමැත්ත නොමැති බව සොයාගත හැක. වර්ගයට අදාළ හදුන්වා දෙනු ලබන රටෙහි ජාතික නීති සම්පාදනයේ අඩු වයසක් දක්වා තිබුණද ලෝක බැංකුව එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සංවිධානයේ ළමා අයිතිවාසිකම් පිළිබඳ සම්මුතිය අනුව යමින් වයස අවුරුදු 18ට අඩු ළමයින් යනු කැමැත්ත ලබා දිය නොහැකි අය බවට සලකනු ලබයි. ළමයකුගේ වයස පිළිබඳ වැරදි විශ්වාසය සහ ළමයාගේ කැමැත්ත නිදහසට හේතුවක් නොවේ.

වීමට ඉඩ ඇති අවස්ථාවන්හිදී වයස අවුරුදු 14 ට වැඩි වුවද ළමයින් සේවයේ යොදා ගත නොහැක.

22ග 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

23ග 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.

24ග දැරුවේකු ඡායාරූපගත කිරීමට හෝ රූගත කිරීමට පෙර, දැරුවාගෙන් හා දෙමාපියන්ගෙන් හෝ භාරකරුවෙකුගෙන් ඒ පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් කර නිසි කැමැත්ත ලබා ගැනීම. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඡායාරූප හෝ චිත්රපටය භාවිතා කරන්නේ කෙසේද යන්න පිළිබඳ තේරුම් කරදීමට වගබලා ගැනීම.

25ග ඡායාරූප, චිත්රපට, වීඩියෝ සහ ඩිවිඩි තැටි තුළින් ළමයින් නිරූපණය කිරීමේදී ළමයින්ගේ අභිමානය 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.

26ග ළමා නියෝජනය කිරීමේදී ඒවා සන්දර්භය සහ සන්යවාදී කරුණු සමඟ සංගතතාවයෙන් යුක්ත බවට තහවුරු කිරීම.

27ග විද්යුත් තැපෑලෙන් ඡායාරූප යවන විට දැරුවේකු පිළිබඳ හඳුනා ගැනීමේ තොරතුරු ගොනු ලේබල මඟින් අනාවරණය නොවන බවට සහතික වීම.

දණ්ඩනයන්

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

- 1ග අවිධිමත් අනතුරු ඇඟවීම්
- 2ග විධිමත් අනතුරු ඇඟවීම්
- 3ග අතිරේක පුහුණු කිරීමේ
- 4ග සනියක් දක්වා වැටුප් අහිමිවීම්
- 5ග රැකියාව අත්හිටුවීම)වැටුප් නොගෙවා(, අවම මාස 1 ක කාලයක සිට උපරිම මාස 6 ක කාලයක් දක්වා
- 6ග රැකියාව අවසන් කිරීම
- 7ග අවශ්ය වුවහොත් පොලීසියට වාර්තා කිරීම

පාරිසරික, සමාජමය, සෞඛ්යමය සහ ආරක්ෂාවට අදාළ ප්රමිතීන් සපුරාලීම සහතික කිරීමත්ල වෘත්තීයට අදාළ සෞඛ්ය සහ ආරක්ෂක කළමනාකරණ සැලසුම පිළිපැදීමත්ල එමෙන්ම ස්තර 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, ෂීල ධර්ම ධර්ම ගැටළු ඇති වීම වැළැක්වීමට සහ ඒවාට ප්රතිචාර දැක්වීමට අදාළ මාගේ කාර්යභාරයන්

සහ වගකීම් මා විසින් පිළිගන්නා බවත් මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටිමි. මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්ගාධර්ම පද්ධතිය හා නොගැළපෙන කාර්යාලයක් සිදුකිරීම හෝ මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්ගාධර්ම පද්ධතියෙන් බලගන්වා ඇති පරිදි කාර්යාල 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.

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ANNEXURE 7: 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