



Sri Lanka Agriculture Sector Modernisation Project (ASMP)

SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT FOR CDP № 19 – POMEGRANATE (CHILLI INTERCROPPED), MULLAITIVU

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

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| ADA | Assistant Director of Agriculture |
| ADO | Agricultural Development Officer |
| AI | Agriculture Instructor |
| ARPA | Agriculture Research and Production Assistant |
| ASMP | Agriculture Sector Modernisation Project |
| ATDPs | Agricultural Technology Demonstration Park |
| CPS | Country Partnership Strategy |
| DCO | Distributary Canal Organisations |
| DS | Divisional Secretary |
| EMP | Environment Management Plan |
| ESHS | Environmental, Social, Health, and Community-Based producer organisations |
| GAP | Good Agricultural Practices |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GN | Grama Niladari |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GRM | grievance readdressed mechanism |
| HH | Head of household |
| IPM | Integrated Pest Management |
| ISP | International Service Provider |
| LKR | Sri Lanka rupee |
| O&M | Operation and maintenance |
| OHS | Occupational health and safety |
| PMC | Project Management Committee |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PPE | Personal protective equipment |
| PPMU | Provincial Project Management Unit |
| SMP | Social Management Plan |
| WB | World Bank |

ASMP
SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT

A. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

| | |
|--|---|
| Project title | Introduction of Improved Technologies to enhance the quality and productivity of Pomagrenate Cluster (Chilli intercropped), Mullaitivu |
| Parent Project Objectives (briefly) | <p>The Agriculture Sector Modernisation Project (ASMP) aims at supporting the Government of Sri Lanka’s effort to modernise agriculture sector through the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS).</p> <p>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 40 percent poorer and vulnerable people, hence 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 the 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>A PMU was established 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 – Northern Province No. 340, Point Pedro Road, Anaipanthy, Jaffna.</p> <p>Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist ASMP Ministry of Agriculture No. 123/2 Pannipitiya Road, Battaramulla</p> |

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| | <p>Tel: +94 112 877 550 Fax: +94 112 877 546 Email: sanjayadms@hotmail.com Web: https://www.asmp.lk/</p> <p>Nature of Consultations and Inputs Received</p> <p>Consultations with Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist/ PMU</p> <p>In preparation of this CDP, the PPMU of ASMP made all the discussions with Chief Secretary of Northern Province, Provincial Director of Agriculture (Northern Province), District Secretary, Mullaitivu, Deputy Commissioner of Agrarian Development, Mullaitivu who are responsible for all the development coordination activities and agriculture extension works in the cluster area. Consultation was also held with the private sector involved in input supplies, marketing and transportation of agricultural products. Most importantly, attention has been paid on the existing situation of Farmer Organisations and their expected roles and functions in organic manure production to meet the demand for cultivation.</p> <p>The PPMU (Northern Province) has played a key role in identification of proposed areas and villages with the support of the ISP District Coordinator (DC) and Cluster Coordinators (CC). Selection of potential cluster villages with interested farmers were carried out by the DC and CCs with the active support of Agriculture Instructors in the selected areas under the direction of PPMU and ISP consultants. The existing Farmer Organisations also have been consulted in this process.</p> <p>However, institutional mechanism for the Pomegranate Cluster Development has been proposed. Institutional roles in this cluster (Cluster Development Plan (CDP) № 19 - Pomegranate and Chilli Cultivation) are attached in Annexure 3. Provincial Agriculture Department, consisting of all the line agencies such as irrigation, Agrarian Development, DS and Land), and all the chairmen of farmer organisations have extended cooperation for Pomegranate cultivation considering following reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great potential to increase Farmer income with less labour and inputs. • Effective mechanism to attract young farmers for commercial agriculture • All the farmers are members of farmer organisations or successors. |
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B. PROJECT LOCATION

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| <p>Location:</p> | <p>The pomegranate cluster is in Maritime Patthu DS Division is located on the South Eastern side of the Mullaitivu District mainly along the costal belt, covering a land area of 744.6 sq.km which is 28.4 percent of the district's total. The proposed cluster area belongs to 7 GN divisions in the South eastern side of the Maritime Pattu DS divisions in the Mullaitivu District of Northern Province. Maritime Pattu DSD is covering a land area of 74,460ha which is 28.4% of the district cover.</p> <p>The Maritime Pattu Pomegranate Cluster comprises seven GN divisions and namely Kokkuthuduwai South, Kokkuthuduwai North, Kokkuthuduwai Centre,</p> |
|-------------------------|--|



Figure 2: Selected Rural Road sections in Alampil South and Kumulamunai west



Figure 3: Selected Land for Collection Centre

Proposed land for Collection Centre is located along the B297 road in Kokkuthuduwai where closer to forest area.

| <p>Definition of project area/project impact area</p> | <p>The cluster is distributed over seven GNDs in Maritime Pattu DSD. There are 50 selected for the Pomegranate cluster within seven GNDs named above where about 20.12ha of lands have been selected for this cluster. Minimum of 0.5acre of land selected from each farmer. Cultivation of Pomegranate will be limited to this allocated land extent.</p> <p>Table 1: Information on number of farmers and extents identified for proposed Pomegranate and Chilli cluster in Maritim Pattu DS area</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="389 479 1434 922"> <thead> <tr> <th>Agrarian Development Centre</th> <th>AI Range</th> <th>GN Division</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Number of Farmers</th> <th>Extent Ha</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Kokkuthuduwai</td> <td rowspan="3">Kokkuthuduwai</td> <td>MUL-80</td> <td>Kokkuthuduwai South</td> <td>8</td> <td>3.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MUL-81</td> <td>Kokkuthuduwai North</td> <td>2</td> <td>0.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MUL-82</td> <td>Kokkuthuduwai Centre</td> <td>4</td> <td>1.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Kokulai</td> <td>MUL-77</td> <td>Kokulai West</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MUL-78</td> <td>Kokulai East</td> <td>3</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MUL 79</td> <td>Karunaddukerny</td> <td>9</td> <td>3.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Kumulamunai</td> <td rowspan="2">Kumulamunai</td> <td>MUL-119</td> <td>Alampil South</td> <td>3</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5th Ward</td> <td>20</td> <td>8.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>3</td> <td>07</td> <td>8</td> <td>50</td> <td>20.12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In addition, there are four rural road sections equalling to 4.2km length are proposed to rehabilitate which are located in Alampil south and Kumulamunai west. The impact due to proposed road rehabilitations will be restricted to either side of the road sections but benefits will be common for all users.</p> <p>There is 4.75km length of elephant fence proposed for Kokkuthuduvai North, Kokkuthuduvai South and Kokkuthuduvai Centre GN divisions as elephant threat is significant.</p> <p>Further, proposed collection centre will also benefit farmers in the area even though they are not in the cluster. However, size of the land is not yet finalised. Minimum requirement of the land would be 0.5 acre.</p> <p>In addition, establishment of new institutional arrangement, farmer training and capacity buildings, value chain development initiatives, post-harvest processing centre, etc will have a greater positive impact on the cluster as well as on the farmer community in the area.</p> | Agrarian Development Centre | AI Range | GN Division | Village | Number of Farmers | Extent Ha | Kokkuthuduwai | Kokkuthuduwai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthuduwai South | 8 | 3.23 | MUL-81 | Kokkuthuduwai North | 2 | 0.8 | MUL-82 | Kokkuthuduwai Centre | 4 | 1.6 | Kokulai | MUL-77 | Kokulai West | 1 | 0.4 | MUL-78 | Kokulai East | 3 | 1.2 | MUL 79 | Karunaddukerny | 9 | 3.63 | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | Alampil South | 3 | 1.2 | | 5 th Ward | 20 | 8.06 | Total | 3 | 07 | 8 | 50 | 20.12 |
|--|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------|------|--------|---------------------|------------|--------|--------|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------------|---|-----|--------|--------------|---|-----|--------|----------------|---|------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---|-----|--|----------------------|----|------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| Agrarian Development Centre | AI Range | GN Division | Village | Number of Farmers | Extent Ha | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kokkuthuduwai | Kokkuthuduwai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthuduwai South | 8 | 3.23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MUL-81 | Kokkuthuduwai North | 2 | 0.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MUL-82 | Kokkuthuduwai Centre | 4 | 1.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kokulai | MUL-77 | Kokulai West | 1 | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MUL-78 | Kokulai East | 3 | 1.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MUL 79 | Karunaddukerny | 9 | 3.63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | Alampil South | 3 | 1.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 th Ward | 20 | 8.06 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 07 | 8 | 50 | 20.12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Adjacent land and features</p> | <p>Maritime Pattu DS division is an important area in terms of the agricultural production in the district. Although there is no information at the DS division level, the Department of Land Use Planning has reported that district extents of paddy, home gardening and coconut cultivations has been increased by 18% (3593 ha), 28% (3647 ha) and 286 (3574 ha) respectively in year 2015 compare to the 1985.</p> <p>Table 2: Land Use Pattern in Cluster area and Jaffna District</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="389 1839 1339 2067"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Land use category</th> <th colspan="2">Land Extent ha</th> <th rowspan="2">% Of Cluster DS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Mullaitivu District</th> <th>Maritime Pattu</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Buildup Areas</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-Agriculture</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Homesteads</td> <td>13,220</td> <td>3,480</td> <td>26.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coconut</td> <td>1,250</td> <td>1,040</td> <td>83.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Land use category | Land Extent ha | | % Of Cluster DS | Mullaitivu District | Maritime Pattu | Buildup Areas | - | - | - | Non-Agriculture | - | - | - | Homesteads | 13,220 | 3,480 | 26.3 | Coconut | 1,250 | 1,040 | 83.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land use category | Land Extent ha | | % Of Cluster DS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mullaitivu District | Maritime Pattu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildup Areas | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Agriculture | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homesteads | 13,220 | 3,480 | 26.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coconut | 1,250 | 1,040 | 83.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Paddy | 20,290 | 8,720 | 43.0 |
| Sparsely Used Crop Lands | 22,400 | 8,620 | 38.5 |
| Other Crops | 100 | 40 | 40.0 |
| Forests | 167,790 | 42,970 | 25.6 |
| Scrublands | 13,010 | 4,100 | 31.5 |
| Grass lands | 640 | 130 | 20.3 |
| Wet lands - Forest Mangroves | 270 | 230 | 85.2 |
| Wetlands - Non-Forest Marshes | 1,260 | 620 | 49.2 |
| Water Bodies | 20,160 | 11,060 | 54.9 |
| Barren Lands | 1,230 | 1,150 | 93.5 |
| Total | 26,1700 | 82,160 | 31.4 |

Source: Survey Department of Sri Lanka

The main reason for this increase in crop extents is due to the massive resettlement activities-based livelihood development programs after the end of the civil war in 2009. Accordingly, many devastated reservoirs and infrastructures in the district were rehabilitated. The agricultural lands which had been turned into barren were redeveloped and the farmers were directed for various cultivations giving various subsidies. This process is still in progress.

About 69% of the land area of the district is still covered with forests and scrub. Most of them remain as dense forests. About 55% of the inland water bodies in the district are in the Maritime Pattu DS division and most of them belong to lagoons.

In particular to the selected GNDs, many of these lands are along the coastal belt and closer to lagoons, mangrove areas and forest areas. Some areas are still under demining. Cleared lands are cultivated mainly vegetables and fruits.

C. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

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| <p>Need for the project (What problem is the project going to solve)</p> | <p>Cultivation of the traditional field crops will not help to improve the standard of living of small-scale farmers. Although there are a large number of alternative crops that can be selected for cultivation in limited area of lands, many of the field crops are not very profitable for small land plots. It is essential to shift the farmers to the higher value and higher remunerative crops using modern technology and value addition. Farmers need to organise around the same crop to obtain the economies of scale and produce a marketable surplus. High value fruits provide a profitable opportunity compared to the traditional crops that the farmers are cultivating.</p> <p>Most of identified farmers in the cluster area are, newly resettled, hardworking and well experienced traditional farmers and poor marketing system and the low prices for agriculture produce in addition to the issues given above are the key issues faced by them. Most of the farm families were displaced due to war situation prevailed during the past and resettled in their original villages. As far as Pomegranate cultivation is concerned, farmers are growing as a home garden crop and most of farmers are not experienced in this crop. As there is no considerable quantity of production farmers have sold their products to local buyers at lower rates. Overall, following concerns will be addressed by the proposed cluster:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor living standards of small-scale farmers in the area 2. Poorly managed land use practices 3. Low productivity and quality of agriculture products |
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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. High poverty levels 5. High water uses practices such as flood irrigations 6. High pollution levels due to high chemical usage 7. High number of marginalised communities in the recently cleared areas 8. Less or no market potentials for agriculture products in the area 9. High imports of fruits which requires foreign exchange 10. No or poor sustainability in post-harvest practices 11. Edge effects on forest areas due to encroachments 12. High post-harvest losses due to poor practices 13. High level of unemployment in the area 14. Four major hazards namely draught, floods, strong winds and elephant damages are badly affecting the agriculture production <p>With emphasis on the international demand for the five tropical fruits selected for export (“Five Queens”) and the local demand for Pomegranate and Grapes that make up the ISP-ASMP “Seven Queens”, the ISP will work to make sure agribusinesses contracted high-quality product from FO’s flows smoothly to local and international markets, according to required product specifications and market demand. For this purpose, joined planning, constant communication and harmonized execution will be the pillars to make sure that agricultural and value chain components are in sync with each other to assure the required success and sustainability of the FO’s commercial enterprises.</p> <p>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 post-harvest, improved market linkages as well as opportunities for value addition. Furthermore, farmers would benefit from capacity building through farmer business and marketing training. The business opportunity identified with farmers and agribusiness is the modernisation of existing and renewed plantation of Pomegranate, for export to the Middle East.</p> |
| <p>Purpose of the project <i>(What is going to be achieved by carrying out the project)</i></p> | <p>New and improved technology packages to enhance productivity and quality will 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 technology package and other management practices will be introduced to the selected group. This group will provide the foundation to initiate quick marketing of high-quality pomegranate for export market.</p> <p>It all begins at the market where the value chain experts determine the demand for product and identify local and foreign buyers. These buyers and the market, including governments issuing market norms and regulations, have a set of quality and product specifications that suppliers must comply with to gain and maintain</p> |

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| | <p>market access. The value chain experts relay these quality and product specifications to the agricultural production experts to make sure compliance is achieved. Compliance begins at the farm level where farmers apply modern and improved technology introduced to produce the product the market wants, including certifications (GAP, GlobalGap, Organic, etc.) and quality (size, color, appearance and condition) working in close agreement with the Agribusiness buyers. These field practices will be followed by timely harvests, coordinated by the ISP agricultural experts, using maturity and size indicators based on market quality requirements issued by the value chain experts. The timely harvest, using market quality parameters, will provide the consistency in the flow of volumes required by the Agribusiness partners to satisfy market demands and to safe-guard market share.</p> <p>With the proposed cluster developments, following achievements will be made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the standard of living of small-scale farmers in the area 2. Maximize the available land use 3. Enhance productivity and quality 4. Eradicate poverty through enhancing income levels 5. Conserve water resources through modern irrigation practices 6. Reduce the level of pollutions by reducing the use of chemicals 7. Empower communities through integrating female farmers, youth and vulnerable groups 8. Establish stable market potentials 9. Saving of foreign exchange 10. Establish sustainable post-harvest practices 11. Reduce deforestation 12. Reduce post harvest losses 13. Creation of employment opportunities |
| <p>Beneficiaries</p> | <p>There are 11 farmer organisations (FO) at two Agrarian Development Centres (5 in Kumulamunai and 6 in Kokkuthuduwai) in Maritimepattu Divisional Secretariat (DS), operating to varying degrees. All of them have registered under Agrarian Development Act 56 A and 56 B which ensures that they are legal organizations. They do not have prominent role to play that could address the needs of farmers in these areas. The only task that FOs undertake is the Kokkuthuduvai distribution of subsidized fertilizer, crop insurance matters, making requests to the Agrarian Development Centres for their seed requirements and organising farmer meetings upon request from a line agency. According to the statistics 2020, there are about 3,600 farmers in the area representing FOs.</p> <p>In preparation of this CDP, the Northern PPMU of ASMP has made all the negotiations with Chief Secretary of Northern Province, Provincial Director of Agriculture (Northern Province), District Secretary, Mullaitivu, and Deputy Commissioner of Agrarian Development, Mullaitivu. Most of the identified farmers for Maritimepattu Pomegranate Cluster area are either members of FOs, or in certain</p> |

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| | <p>cases, the sons and daughters of members. As the number of farmers comparatively small, it is suggested to identify 25 farmer representatives for the executive body.</p> <p>PPMU (Northern Province) played a key role in identification of proposed cluster area and villages. PPMU initiated the identification of proposed cluster area and villages after the acceptance of feasibility study report. The selection of potential cluster villages and interested farmers was done by ISP District Coordinator with the active support of Agriculture Instructors in the relevant areas under the direction of PPMU and ISP consultants.</p> <p>Women headed families and low-income families exposed to the project and its benefits will be expected to gain economically.</p> <p>Infrastructure development includes improvements of rural agricultural roads 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. Organic fertiliser facility and post-harvest processing facilities will provide direct and indirect employment opportunities for the surrounding community. Erection of elephant fence where elephant threat is high, benefit to the community living in the area will not be able to restrict to the farmers representing the cluster.</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 <i>(Different ways to meet the project need and achieve the project purpose)</i></p> | <p>Tropical fruits were selected by the ISP in accordance with the National Export Strategy, and in direct consultation with agribusinesses as the backbone of the market strategy for the development of commercial farming enterprises to be created and managed by targeted clusters of farmer organizations. The rationale for selecting tropical fruits is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. High demand in international markets in proximity to Sri Lanka – Several of the tropical fruits produced in Sri Lanka are in the top 12 fruits consumed around the world. In addition, they meet consumers preferences for healthy and high-quality foods, as well as convenience foods. They are also available all year around and their production by-products have a very high acceptance as specialty products in modern niche markets. ii. Sri Lanka has comparative and competitive advantages in the production of tropical fruits. Its geographical location in the middle of the shipping lanes bringing trade east and west is a strong comparative advantage for the country. iii. Because of the large number of farmer organizations (FO) already producing tropical fruits, dimension and economies of scale are relatively easy to achieve, including the targeted number of project beneficiaries participating in the ISP's clusters. <p>There is wide scope for the systematic cultivation of a range of fruit crops that are required for local and export markets. In general, dry weather prevailing in the district is favorable for crops such as fruits and vegetables where supplementary</p> |

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| | <p>irrigation is available. The hydrological system of Mullaitivu district consists of sea, lagoons, small and medium scale streams and tanks. In general, water table in the district is shallow; as a result, farmers used agro-wells for obtaining irrigation water for crop production. In many instances, underground water from wells is lifted and used for successful cultivation of crops other than rice. Water, therefore, has been a serious limiting factor in the expansion of particularly crops such as fruits and vegetables in the district.</p> <p>Maritime Pattu has already established 11 farmer organisations in Kokkuthuduwai and Kumulamunai. According to available information from Land Use Policy Planning Department (LUPPD), 13% of the land area have been used for agricultural activities and potential extent could be increased to higher level through effective involvement of government to overcome the prevailing issues hindering the agriculture development in the area. Pomegranate production in Mullaitivu District will be done in coastal areas where the agri-ecological factors are very favourable for pomegranate production. Irrigation water is sufficient and available all year around through agrowells. However, the soils are beach type soils made up mostly of coarse sands. These soils are very permeable and, additionally, have a low nutrient content. Thus, water management and fertilization need to be optimal. Accordingly, there are seven GNDs named as potential areas for pomegranate cultivation in Maritime Pattu. Most of the farmers have small scale, low flat farmer-based lands with shallow water depth with less drainage concerns. Further an attitude and market-led vision of field staff is highly acceptable. Hence, the selected area is highly supportive to meet the project needs within short period of time with the expected quality.</p> <p>New On-farm technology package with control/prevention of Anar butterfly/ Pomegranate fruit borer, Stem borer, Whitefly, Thrips, tailed mealy bug, Aphid, and Shot hole borer to be introduced. Further, crop management by fruit control using bags, oriented to export will be used. New and improved quality enhancing technologies and Productivity Enhancing Technologies such as drone technology, water conserving and low pressure drip or mini sprinkler irrigation systems, basic flood prevention and drainage field techniques, new planting patterns with high population densities, precision fertilisation techniques, pest and disease control based on integrated pest management (IPM) practices and modern spray techniques and precision agriculture practices to be introduced to meet the expected project outcomes.</p> <p>The “no-action” alternative would mean that no Pomegranate Cluster Development undertake by the ASMP and hence no financial, technical and market support for the existing farmers in seven GNDs in Maritime Pattu DSD. 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 Mullaitivu. Poverty levels and low level of living standards of the farmers in area will continue to grow.</p> |
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D. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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| Proposed start date | January 2022 |
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|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Proposed completion date | August 2023 | |
| Estimated total cost | LKR 47 million | |
| Land ownership | Private Farmlands, Lands with Deed and Leased Lands Rural Roads – Local Authority (Maritime Pattu Pradeshiya Sabha) Collection Centre – Department of Agriculture | |
| Planned interventions | Proposed technological improvements and infrastructure development under the Pomegranate Cluster given below: | |
| | Table 3: Improved Technology Package for Pomegranate | |
| | Main Technology | Practice (s) |
| | Variety | The Bhagawan (Bagwan) variety from India is the most common in Sri Lanka |
| | Planting material | Airlayering technique, to produce Bhagwan variety root stock for transplant, has proven reliable in Sri Lanka. The root stock from airlayering must be 15 cm to 20 cm in length with a pencil thick girth. Root stock can also be obtained from terminal branches of the Pomegranate tree using common rooting techniques (rooted cuttings), but it has not been as reliable as airlayering in Sri Lanka |
| | Land Preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep ploughing using moaboard plow • Application of compost • Deep ploughing again using moaboard plow (perpendicular to first ploughin) • Disking or harrowing (two perpendicular passes) • Micro levelling to facilitate drainage works |
| | Mini-sprinkler irrigation systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer controlled heads for water application scheduling supported by fertility sensors and soil moisture sensors • Precision fertigation with liquid organic compounds • Precision application of liquid pesticides • Anti-clogging flushing components |
| | | Tissue culture seedlings were imported from India by a private entrepreneur in 2017 |
| | | Vegetative propagation techniques will provide planting material to begin new plantings in a short period of time using new and improved technology |
| | | Improved land preparation practices |
| | | Mini-sprinkler systems create a waterhead that allows the wetting front to reach the depth of the feeder roots of fruit trees. Irrigation scheduling-based evapotranspiration measurements |

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| | Flood prevention and drainage field techniques | Site levelling using laser levelling machinery, quick water evacuation ditches, surface drainage techniques (removal of wet spots) | On-farm drainage works avoid water from standing in the field for long periods of time preventing waterlogging |
| | Precision planting | Construction type twine to demarcate planting rows, planting templates with plant spacing measurements | Practical tools and aids assure accurate precise field layout and measurements of planting distances to assure desired population densities which are the foundation of productivity |
| | Double row planting system | Pomegranate seedlings from airlayering, directly from the mother plant to the field, are planted in two double rows 1 m apart. The seedling spacing within a double row is 2 m. An alley, 4 m wide, separates the double rows. | This double row planting pattern accommodates 2,100 Pomegranate trees per hectare or 840 per acre and it is suitable for multiple cropping |
| | Multiple cropping | Intercropping with short term vegetables | The alley of the Double row planting system can be used for intercropping vegetables with fruit trees. In most cases, 3 beds of vegetables can be planted in this space using the new and improved technology package introduced by the ISP for the particular vegetable |
| | Precision fertilization | Fertigation with organic liquid fertilizers supplemented with fertilization and/or fertigation with chemical fertilizers | Formulation of fertilizer regimes based on complete soil tests and foliar analyses |
| | Weeding | Intercropping prevents weed infestation. Otherwise, mechanical weeding is practiced | Mechanical weeding is herbicide free. It is a very environmentally friendly technology |
| | Integrated Pest Management (IPM) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest population and pest damage assessment surveys to evaluate pest and disease intensity/quantity factors for damage prevention and to determine pest populations threshold status for rational application of pesticides • Prevention and control of pre and postharvest pests and diseases. Fruit flies, sucking moths, fruit borer and nematodes are of special concern | <p>IPM practices are combined with modern spray techniques when necessary i.e. ultra low volume spray using drones</p> <p>Pesticide application through irrigation system</p> |

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| | Pruning Practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two single trunks are preferred to multiple trunks • Pruning to develop lateral production branches and a compact canopy is practiced one year after transplant • After that, light pruning of the terminal branches should be practiced maintaining proper tree architecture • Light pruning cycles should be scheduled every two weeks • Pruning must be done after stress period to induce flowering | Canopy architecture pruning of young trees must favor a tree architecture that promotes the bushy structure of the Pomegranate tree |
| | Tagging of the Pomegranate fruit with coloured synthetic fiber bags | Every week a different coloured bag is applied to fruit soon after the color conversion period (21 days after fruit set). Bags should be removed a few days before harvest to maximize the red colour of the fruit. The period from flowering to harvest is 26 to 30 weeks (6 to 7 months) | Tagging of the Pomegranate fruit fixes the age of the fruit. At tagging, the age is 1 week. The count of fruits tagged develops a true fruit inventory that needs to be maintained and managed. The fruit inventory 23 weeks before harvest improves marketing and selling practices to maximise pricing for farmers and maintains quality and shelf life. Bagging advances maturity and helps control pests and diseases |
| | Harvesting | Pomegranate fruits to be harvested are chosen based on age (bag colour), visual signs of maturity (bright, deep red colour fruit should be harvested), by size (the local market takes from to 200 gm fruit to 400 + gm fruit. Large fruits have more value) and by sweetness. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagging increases the efficiency of the harvesting task by reducing the labour required. Pomegranate pickers go directly to fruit bagged with the color to be harvested on a given day • Bagging also increases the quality and shelf life of the fruit due to the fact that coloured bags allow for fruit at the optimum maturity stage to be harvested |
| | Transport to packing center | The harvested fruit is placed carefully into 20-kg plastic trays lined with foam. The color bags that were on the fruit are also placed in the crate to allow for inventory management at the packing center | Protects the Pomegranate fruit from damage during transport to packing center |
| | Labelling for precision agriculture | Production area blocks and tree tagging labelling | Production area blocking and tree tagging labelling develop a tree identification nomenclature to find trees quickly to apply precision agriculture practices on a timely basis |

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| Postharvest technology | Field heat removal Line packing Cold chain management Integration of export protocols into standard SOP's | These practices are utilized to preserve optimum quality and shelf life throughout value chain |
| Quality monitoring and evaluation system | Quality score Tally of defects Value chain feedback loop | The quality monitoring and evaluation system provides data for quality management and creates a feedback mechanism to correct quality problems to ensure and maintain high pomegranate quality throughout the value chain |

Table 4: Proposed Rural Roads Rehabilitation

| NO | LOCATION | UNIT | Length |
|---|--|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Tower road in Kumulamunai and Alampili South | m | 2500 |
| 2 | Tower road First Cross lane | m | 910 |
| 3 | Tower road Second Cross lane | m | 470 |
| 4 | Access road in Kokuthoduvai West | m | 940 |
| | Total | meter | 4820 |
| Total length of roads identified for repairs | | kilometre | 4.82 |

Note: **No change in the alignment and width of the roads selected**

Table 5: Summary of Project Interventions in the Cluster

| # | Project component | Key Activities | Approx. extent / quantity | Implementation responsibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cultivation of Pomegranate (Refer table 1) | Land Preparation Irrigation pipelaying Installation of mini-sprinklers | 20.12ha | ISP PPMU |
| 2 | Improvements of Rural Roads (Rehabilitation) (Refer table 4) | Trimming, levelling and compaction of sub grade Supplying and pilling approved gravel Spreading and compaction gravel | 4road sections Total length 4.82km | Contractor LAs Civil Engineer – ISP PPMU Engineer - PMU |
| 3 | Construction of Collection Centre and Compost Production Unit (Construction of Storage building including office space, toilet and solid waste management facilities) | Fencing Construction of building Disposal yards Mixing yards Leachat management | 1 Shelter - Approximately 5m x 10m Building - Approximately 7.50m x 15m | Contractor FO Civil Engineer – ISP PPMU Engineer - PMU |
| 4 | Suppling and fixing Hanging type electric fence with GI posts, two horizontal power cables and hanging | Construction/ Rehabilitation of fence Electrification Maintanance | 4.75km length | Contractor FO Civil Engineer – ISP PPMU |

| | wires at 750mm centre. Rate includes energizer with all other accessories and jungle clearing. Length 4.75 km. | | | Engineer - PMU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-----|---------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|---|------|---|--|--------|---------------------|---|-----|---|--|--------|----------------------|---|-----|---|---------|--------|--------------|---|-----|---|--|--------|--------------|---|-----|---|--|--------|----------------|---|------|---|--------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---|-----|---|--|--|----------------------|----|------|----|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Beneficiary selection criteria and process | <p>The selection of potential cluster villages and interested farmers was done by ISP District Coordinator with the active support of Agriculture Instructors in the relevant areas under the direction of PPMU and ISP consultants. The existing Farmer Organizations were consulted during the process. Certain criteria were taken into consideration in the identification of farmers for the proposed cluster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of owned legal land • Farming experience • Water source with year-round availability of water • Minimum 40% of women farmers as per the project criteria <p>Table 6: Information on number of farmers and extents identified for proposed Pomegranate and Chilli cluster in Maritimepattu DS area</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ADC</th> <th>AI Range</th> <th>GND</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Number of Farmers</th> <th>Extent Ha</th> <th>No. of Reps</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Kokkuthuduwai</td> <td>Kokkuthuduwai</td> <td>MUL-80</td> <td>Kokkuthuduwai South</td> <td>8</td> <td>3.23</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>MUL-81</td> <td>Kokkuthuduwai North</td> <td>2</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>MUL-82</td> <td>Kokkuthuduwai Centre</td> <td>4</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kokulai</td> <td>MUL-77</td> <td>Kokulai West</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>MUL-78</td> <td>Kokulai East</td> <td>3</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>MUL 79</td> <td>Karunaddukerny</td> <td>9</td> <td>3.63</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Kumulam unai</td> <td>Kumulamunai</td> <td>MUL-119</td> <td>Alampil South</td> <td>3</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5th Ward</td> <td>20</td> <td>8.06</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>3</td> <td>07</td> <td>8</td> <td>50</td> <td>20.12</td> <td>25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The 50 farmers are from 7 existing FOs. According to the information provided by the District Coordinator of Mullaitivu and approved by DPD (Northern Province), there are 38% of women farmers (19 out of 50 farmers) in the cluster. As per the cluster profile agreed with the PMU, each farmer would receive project assistance for 0.2 ha (1/2 an acre) under the ASMP for Pomegranate and Chilli cultivation in the cluster area.</p> <p>The selection criteria looked at the farmers' available lands with priority being given to those having a minimum of 0.2 hectares of land cultivating.</p> <p>As mentioned, the project is keen on female participation, so high priority was given to select women headed families having minimum of 0.2 hectares of land. The project aims to have a minimum of 40% beneficiaries being women. Additionally, vulnerable and marginalised disable farmers having a minimum of 0.2 hectares of land will be selected as long as they are able to work the land. Further, willingness of participation of existing farmers and youth were</p> | | | | ADC | AI Range | GND | Village | Number of Farmers | Extent Ha | No. of Reps | Kokkuthuduwai | Kokkuthuduwai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthuduwai South | 8 | 3.23 | 4 | | MUL-81 | Kokkuthuduwai North | 2 | 0.8 | 1 | | MUL-82 | Kokkuthuduwai Centre | 4 | 1.6 | 2 | Kokulai | MUL-77 | Kokulai West | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | | MUL-78 | Kokulai East | 3 | 1.2 | 1 | | MUL 79 | Karunaddukerny | 9 | 3.63 | 5 | Kumulam unai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | Alampil South | 3 | 1.2 | 1 | | | 5 th Ward | 20 | 8.06 | 10 | Total | 3 | 07 | 8 | 50 | 20.12 | 25 |
| ADC | AI Range | GND | Village | Number of Farmers | Extent Ha | No. of Reps | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kokkuthuduwai | Kokkuthuduwai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthuduwai South | 8 | 3.23 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MUL-81 | Kokkuthuduwai North | 2 | 0.8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MUL-82 | Kokkuthuduwai Centre | 4 | 1.6 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kokulai | MUL-77 | Kokulai West | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MUL-78 | Kokulai East | 3 | 1.2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MUL 79 | Karunaddukerny | 9 | 3.63 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kumulam unai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | Alampil South | 3 | 1.2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 th Ward | 20 | 8.06 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 07 | 8 | 50 | 20.12 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>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> |
| <p>Vulnerable groups and Gender</p> | <p>This area was severely affected due to conflict that prevailed for almost 30 years (1983 to 2009) when most people in the area were displaced, then resettled during last decade. Until resettlement was underway, there was no significant involvement of farmers in agriculture activities. Re-establishment of FOs has only recently started. There have been a number of donor-funded projects such as those funded by ADB: <i>North East Community Restoration and Development Project (NECORD)</i>, <i>Tsunami Affected Area Rebuilding Project (TAARP)</i> and the <i>Conflict Affected Area Rehabilitation Project (CAREP)</i> as well as those by other donors such as the <i>North and East Integrated Agriculture Rehabilitation Project (NEIARP)</i> and some NGO involvement to empower farming communities by mobilizing farmers. Most of the project funded activities were implemented with farmers, but have not continued in most cases once the projects closed.</p> <p>Some of the key positions within the FOs have been held by the same farmer representatives for more than 6 years. The reason for this stagnation of leadership is because there are no people who want to take over these voluntary positions that have some responsibilities.</p> <p>Farmers highlighted that there are no significant benefits or returns for the FOs, even with legal powers. Having regular meetings and member participation are also recorded as being poor. However, some key members of FOs are voluntarily engaged in social service activities for their members.</p> <p>In Maritimpattu DS division main source of income for the families are farming and fishing. Families living in the coastal belt are engaged in fishing. The income from the fishing is vulnerable due to weather and reducing fishing stocks. In the interior area of the division farming is the main source of income and farming is also badly affected by the changing weather. Flooding and drought, declining soil fertility, increasing prices of inputs and unstable market prices for the farm products pushing farmers into debt traps and poverty.</p> <p>In the division about 1283 elders, 08 children and 58 disabled people received relief from these banks. Further, 1,503 families received Rs 1,500, 1,704 families received Rs 2,500 and 3,810 families received Rs 3,500 as Samurdhi assistance from the government. As per ‘the Spatial Distribution of Poverty in Sri Lanka’ published by Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka in 2015, estimated head count index (2012/13) under Sri Lanka's official poverty line is 28.2% in Mullaitivu District. High poverty incidence concentrates in, Mullaitivu district. The spatial distribution of poverty map also reveals that the poverty head count index varies from 24.7 to 45.1 percent throughout the district. Maritimpattu DS division is ranked ninth in the 10 poorest DS divisions in Sri Lanka and rated 28.6%.</p> <p>Farmers, farm labour and fishermen community are the majority and unemployed and under employed youths are very high among these groups. The dependency ratio in the DS division is 32.69% that is the children plus the elders as a percentage of total population. In addition, there are 715 youths belonging in the 19-30 age group in these GN divisions, potentially providing a good opportunity to become involved in Pomegranate cultivation.</p> |

E. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Community Profile

Maritimepattu Divisional Secretariat Division has 46 Grama Niladari divisions, and population about 42,581¹. The Maritimepattu Pomegranate Cluster comprises of seven GN divisions namely Kokulai West, Koklai East, Karunaddukerny, Kokuthoduwai South, Kokuthoduwai North, Kokuthoduwai Cneter, and Kuulamnai. In these seven GN divisions there are seventy-one villages and 1,349 families living in these selected GN divisions representing total population of 4,044 or 9.5% of the district total population.

Table 7: No. of Families and population breakdown with gender

| (GN No) | No of Families | Population | Male | Female |
|---------|----------------|------------|------|--------|
| MU77 | 308 | 934 | 471 | 463 |
| MU78 | 234 | 604 | 288 | 316 |
| MU79 | 229 | 714 | 365 | 349 |
| MU80 | 89 | 270 | 131 | 139 |
| MU81 | 180 | 546 | 296 | 250 |
| MU82 | 130 | 415 | 200 | 215 |
| MU119 | 179 | 561 | 267 | 294 |

Source: Resource profile, Maritimepattu Divisional Secretariat Resource Profile 2020

There are 715 youths belonging in the 19-30 age group in these GN divisions, potentially providing a good opportunity to become involved in pomegranate cultivation. There are 2,820 Hindus, 1,049 Catholics, 107 Christians, 56 Buddhist and 9 Islam religious followers recorded within the selected GN divisions. The major occupation of people in the Cluster area is fishing with farmers being the second major occupational category. The number of unemployed and under employed youths are very high in the Cluster area. In Maritimepattu DS division main source of income for the families are farming and fishing. Families living in the coastal belt are engaged in fishing. The income from the fishing is vulnerable due to weather and reducing fishing stocks. In the interior area of the division farming is the main source of income and farming is also badly affected by the changing weather. Flooding and drought, declining soil fertility, increasing prices of inputs and unstable market prices for the farm products pushing farmers into debt traps and poverty. Stable income for families in the division is experienced only by the families engaged in government and private sector employment. Farming including livestock raring, and fishing are becoming more and more risky and vulnerable.

Table 8: Livelihood Status of the DS division

| Type | Male | Female | Total | Type | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Government | 1,325 | 915 | 2,240 | Farm labor | 1871 | 517 | 2,388 |
| Statutory Boards | 69 | 49 | 118 | Fishermen | 2,961 | 767 | 3,728 |
| Banks | 9 | 8 | 17 | Private | 550 | 313 | 863 |
| Cooperatives | 32 | 15 | 47 | Skill Workers | 1,281 | 28 | 1,309 |
| INGO's | 12 | 11 | 23 | Food preparation | 162 | 115 | 277 |

¹ Resource profile, Maritimepattu Divisional Secretariat 2021

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|----|----|----|
| | Local NGOs | 56 | 27 | 83 | Beauticians | 15 | 30 | 45 |
| | Other Institutions | 775 | 419 | 1,194 | Printers | 31 | 5 | 36 |
| | Farmers | 2,862 | 731 | 3,593 | Tailors | 27 | 60 | 87 |
| | Source: Resource profile, Maritimpeattu Divisional Secretariat 2020 | | | | | | | |
| | <p>In general, the household Income and Expenditure Statistics in Mullaitivu District - 2006/07 – 2016, published by Department of Census & Statistics shows that the household monthly mean and median income in 2016 of Mullaitivu district is about LKR 18,416. and LKR 12,864 respectively. The district monthly mean and median expenditure amounts to LKR 32,576 and LKR 20,578 respectively. People in the District spend nearly 50% on food.</p> | | | | | | | |
| | Table 9: Income distribution in the Maritimpeattu DS Division | | | | | | | |
| | Income Group | | No of families | | Number of persons | | | |
| | Below Rs 5,000 | | 5,175 | | 14,645 | | | |
| | Rs.5,001- Rs 10,000 | | 3,366 | | 11,238 | | | |
| | Rs.10,001-Rs.15,000 | | 1,527 | | 5,045 | | | |
| | Rs.15,001-Rs.20,000 | | 810 | | 2,885 | | | |
| | Rs.20,001-Rs.25,000 | | 758 | | 2,779 | | | |
| | Above 25,000 | | 1,726 | | 5,645 | | | |
| | Source: Maritimpeattu DS Division Resource Profile 2020 | | | | | | | |
| | <p>There are three Samurdhi Banks operating in the division, in Mulliyawallai, Chilawattai and Chemmalai and servicing people through making payments and providing relief and loans for the selected Samurdhi beneficiaries. The ‘Spatial Distribution of Poverty in Sri Lanka’ published by Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka in 2015, indicated high poverty incidence concentrates in, Mullaitivu district. Maritimpeattu DS division is ranked ninth in the 10 poorest DS divisions in Sri Lanka.</p> | | | | | | | |
| Project Benefits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase sustainable income through increasing the yield, good market price, stable market, reduce input material cost, etc • Increase engagement or participation of Youth and reduce unemployment in the area • Increase Women involvement and empower marginalised groups • Increase yield through the introduction of new and improved technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Productive land preparation methods such as laser levelling ✓ Water conservation/management through introduction of micro sprinkling which reduces the water use about 60% and water accessibility will be improved by ensuring the accessibility for every farmer throughout the year ✓ New disease control techniques will be introduced such as drone technology ✓ Effective use of weedicides, pesticides (IPM) • Introduction of new quality enhancing technologies such as on-farm and off-farm technologies proposed above • Introduction and provision of irrigation system (micro sprinkling) • Introduction of post harvesting practices to minimise post-harvest losses • Ensure sustainability of the project initiatives through benefits of development of Public Unlisted Company (PUC). • Training, awareness and capacity building programmes which leads to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase the quality of production | | | | | | | |

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|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve Innovativeness ✓ Increase Business professionalism and empower farmers ✓ Increase Legal compliance • Identify and establishment of international market linkages • Improvements to rural roads which will smooth farm accessibility and associated other benefits such as reduce loss/damage of postharvest • Establishment of intermediary collection centres in the locality to reduce the transport cost to the farmers • Establishment of compost yards which encourages the use of organic fertilisers and reduce cost for chemical fertilisers and reduce the volume of solid waste generation • Training and awareness will strengthen skills, talents and knowledge to undertake and manage all activities of commercial organisation • District level post-harvest facilities provide storage and hitec post harvesting facilities to keep products in market acceptable standards • Increase and improve the marketing and communication within the cluster |
| <p>Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures</p> | <p>Social impact due to proposed interventions namely agricultural and infrastructure development area of both positive and negative. The project creates mainly positive impacts to local, regional and national level but there are few specific social concerns which are to be addressed to maximize the project benefits and sustainability. Some of the identified social concerns are as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Possibility of excluding vulnerable farmers during beneficiary selection There is a higher possibility of excluding needy and most vulnerable people during beneficiary selection due to many reasons including biasness, poor awareness of eligibility criteria, influences, etc. Proposed beneficiaries are selected based on the availability of minimum of 0.2 hectares cultivated lands and the willingness of the participation. Rest of farmers will be covered through future expansions. Marginalise disable farmers who has minimum 0.2 hectares of cultivated lands were considered by analysing the ability of carrying out the cultivation activities. Therefore, engaging and allowing real needy groups to be benefitted is really important. Impact of the project will showcase visibly if real needy groups are been empowered. Proper awareness of edibility criteria’s, transparent selection methods, etc should be adhered to reduce the possibility of excluding the vulnerable people 2. Receive double benefits by farmer families which leads to unfair beneficiary selection and reduce opportunities for needy people in the area Similarly, there are possibility of receiving double benefits by single family due to biasness, influences, etc. Hence, selection procedure should be unbiased and transparent. Final list selected beneficiaries could be displayed at several common places for people to review. In the meantime, adhering to selection criteria’s, avoid influences, etc. will be steps which the issue can be mitigated. 3. Reduce social cohesion among the community in the area due to biasness and unfair distribution of benefits The potentials for disturbing the social cohesion due to distribution of benefits. Selection of beneficiary is the vital step of reducing the said potentials. Unbias and transparent beneficiary selection procedure will maintain the cohesion among the farmers in the area. |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>4. Labour influx during cultivation, harvesting, post harvesting activities and infrastructure improvement activities 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> <p>5. Temporary disturbances to the local communities during construction activities such as rural roads Temporary disturbances/public nuisance especially due to construction activities will be a considerable impact due to proposed interventions. However, due to proposed agricultural activities such potentials are very minimum. Temporary disturbances/public nuisance such as access issues, dust emission, and increased noise levels are critical out all and adherence to the proposed EMP would mitigate the significance and magnitude of the impacts.</p> <p>6. Risks to the general public due to construction health and safety hazards 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 WB guidelines by all construction workers. Existing usage practices of fertilisers and chemicals may cause acute or/and chronic health impacts to the farmers. Use of drone technology, training and awareness will reduce the direct exposure to minimise the risk. Risk of mines are prevailing in the area as deming process was not fully completed at the time of visits. Therefore, selection of lands must stick to the lands released by the respective authorities that the lands are free of mines. Any suspicious objects during land clearing, excavation, should immediately stopped and inform police and other respective deming teams including Army. Evacuate the area immediately about 500m radius.</p> |
|--|--|

Table 10: Social Risks & Impacts and Mitigation Measures

| Activities | Land requirements | Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups | Receiving Double Benefits by Farmers | Temporary Impacts due to Constructions | Risks due to labour influx | Reduce Social Cohesion | Public/ occupational health and safety hazards | COVID19 risks |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------|
| • Beneficiary selection | land owned by beneficiary | Yes | Yes | | | Yes | | |
| • Cultivation Activities | | | | | | | | |
| • Land preparation | land owned by beneficiary | | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |

| Activities | Land requirements | Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups | Receiving Double Benefits by Farmers | Temporary Impacts due to Constructions | Risks due to labour influx | Reduce Social Cohesion | Public/ occupational health and safety hazards | COVID19 risks |
|--|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation Management Activities | land owned by beneficiary | | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of fertilisers and chemicals Mechanical Weeding Insect Control Other Spray | | | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of drone technology Geo-positioning Land surveys for site selection Levelling for land preparation and drainage Disease surveys using infra-red photography | land owned by beneficiary | | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of water conserving and low-pressure drip and mini sprinkler irrigation systems Installation of sprinkler system Computer controlled heads for water application scheduling supported by fertility sensors, soil moisture sensors and irrigation friendly double row planting Precision fertigation with liquid organic compounds Precision application of liquid pesticides Anti-clogging flushing components | land owned by beneficiary | | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting, Post-harvesting, maintenance of fields | land owned by beneficiary | | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Activities | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Roads | owned by Govt | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Collection centre and Compost Yard | owned by Govt | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

| Activities | Land requirements | Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups | Receiving Double Benefits by Farmers | Temporary Impacts due to Constructions | Risks due to labour influx | Reduce Social Cohesion | Public/ occupational health and safety hazards | COVID19 risks |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erection of Elephant Fence | owned by Govt | | | 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 GoSL -agreement to donate for private as per policy framework guidance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -equitable beneficiary criteria and transparent selection process (Refer SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP) mitigation measures) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adhering to selection criteria' s, avoid influences, etc - display selected farmer list (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"> -Transparent selection procedure, display selected farmer list (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

01. Stakeholders' engagements

The PPMU of ASMP has discussed with the Chief Secretary of Northern Province, Provincial Director of Agriculture (Northern Province), District Secretary, Mullaitivu, Deputy Commissioner of Agrarian Development, Mullaitivu who are responsible for all development coordination activities and agriculture extension works in the cluster area. Consultation was also held with the private sector representatives who are involved in input supplies, marketing and transportation of agricultural products. Most importantly, attention has been paid on the existing situation of FOs and their role and functions in fertiliser distribution for cultivation. Most of the identified farmers for Pomegranate cultivation are members of existing FOs. Another specific set up observed in this cluster is the implementation of some activities such as coordination of local markets and marketing through cooperative society functioning under the Department of Cooperative Department. This will also be taken into consideration while developing the proposed PUC. The Divisional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and the GN of the area will engage in the monitoring of the project.

Selection of potential villages with interested farmers were done by District Coordinator with the active support of AIs in the relevant areas under the direction of PPMU and ISP consultants. The FOs have also been consulted in this process. Some farmers have been identified through the Farmer Organizations currently functioning in Maritime Pattu.

02. Public consultation

Consultation was held with the private sector involved in input supplies, marketing and transportation of agricultural products. Most importantly, attention has been paid on the existing situation of farmer organisations and their role and functions in irrigation management and

decision making. Community consultations were conducted by ISP-ASMP. Following concerns were arisen during the discussions held with farmers in the selected area.

| Order | Name | Phone Number | Signature | Name | Phone Number | Signature |
|-------|------|--------------|-------------|------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | ... | 0771245668 | [Signature] | ... | 06531978 | [Signature] |
| 2 | ... | 07661814 | [Signature] | ... | 076892755 | [Signature] |
| 3 | ... | 07666257 | [Signature] | ... | 0775216209 | [Signature] |
| 4 | ... | 076866493 | [Signature] | ... | 0770230714 | [Signature] |
| 5 | ... | 0740091776 | [Signature] | ... | 0773623705 | [Signature] |
| 6 | ... | 071126710 | [Signature] | ... | 0776591623 | [Signature] |
| 7 | ... | 0777421774 | [Signature] | ... | 0776336360 | [Signature] |
| 8 | ... | 0776778540 | [Signature] | ... | 0775257470 | [Signature] |
| 9 | ... | 0778565684 | [Signature] | ... | 0778548447 | [Signature] |
| 10 | ... | 7768924417 | [Signature] | ... | 0779329611 | [Signature] |
| 11 | ... | 0775028800 | [Signature] | ... | 0775136176 | [Signature] |
| 12 | ... | 0765339026 | [Signature] | ... | 0779765480 | [Signature] |
| 13 | ... | 0775932460 | [Signature] | ... | 0772138293 | [Signature] |
| 14 | ... | 0740982573 | [Signature] | ... | 0777179770 | [Signature] |
| 15 | ... | --- | [Signature] | ... | 077267366 | [Signature] |
| 16 | ... | 0768096343 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |
| 17 | ... | 0777462285 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |
| 18 | ... | 0770384855 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |
| 19 | ... | 077489452 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |
| 20 | ... | 0776835742 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |
| 21 | ... | 0774080412 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |
| 22 | ... | 0776099804 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |
| 23 | ... | 0774518024 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |
| 24 | ... | 0771006013 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |
| 25 | ... | 0776778540 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |
| 26 | ... | 0765339026 | [Signature] | ... | --- | [Signature] |

Kumulamunai West GN.

| Order | Name | Phone Number | Signature |
|-------|------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | ... | 0773664208 | [Signature] |
| 2 | ... | 0777476968 | [Signature] |
| 3 | ... | 0772580261 | [Signature] |
| 4 | ... | 0770772160 | [Signature] |
| 5 | ... | 0760802568 | [Signature] |
| 6 | ... | 0772192510 | [Signature] |
| 7 | ... | 0778904685 | [Signature] |
| 8 | ... | 0776699960 | [Signature] |
| 9 | ... | 0775861739 | [Signature] |
| 10 | ... | 0772091941 | [Signature] |
| 11 | ... | 0772767366 | [Signature] |

Figure 4: Attendance Sheets of Public Consultations

Table 11: Outcomes of the Public Consultations

| # | Farmer's Representation | Summary of Public Consultations |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | Kumulamunai West | They were keen in cultivating pomegranate; however, this is the first time they are going to plant this fruit crop in large area in acres. They were having few plants in their back yard garden. They were very much concern about the fertility of they soil which is very sandy. Land ownership is not a problem in the division. They have either deeds or government permits, and the lands are in large extents. Since it is a sandy soil, the water will drain quickly during heavy rain and stagnation of water is not likely to happen. They are interested in inter-cropping seasonal crops like chili and ground nut and perineal crops like cashew and coconut. These crops are planted by farmers in the area in a traditional way and they have been struggling to earn adequate income for the family. If a high income is guaranteed by the modern farming technologies and practices the farmers |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| | | <p>are ready to adopt those technologies and farming practices without hesitation.</p> <p>There is no Archeological or reserve forest land in the area selected for pomegranate planting. There are several minor tanks in the area which acts as a source of recharging ground water. They pointed out the wrong taxation policy of the government which affect the prices of their produce in the past. They were asking us for an appropriate policy measure focusing on producers considering the seasonal variation of products in different regions. The farmers were in a hurry, and they were not able to draw the community map. They indicated monkey's and squirrels are threat for pomegranate and some protective measures need to be introduced to protect the fruits and get it ready for processing and marketing. They were asking for air guns to chase monkeys from the gardens.</p> |
| 2 | Kokkuthuduwai and Kokilai | <p>The source of water for irrigating the crops is mainly tube wells and they face a problem of water scarcity during the months of April, May, June, July, and August. One selected farmer has received the planting material and planted the plot. Others have prepared the land and waiting for planting materials. Social and environmental safeguard specialist visited the fields. People said that they wish to plant groundnut as an inter cropping plant in between the pomegranate plants.</p> <p>Lands of course permit lands, and they have a safety guaranteed by the state issued documents. They were encountering wild animals' attacks on the crops in their lands. Specially, monkey's, peacocks and birds damage the fruits and nuts. In one of the GN division bordering the Welioya DS division elephants also damages the planted crops. Department of wildlife do not take any prompt action to chase these wild animals and birds even if the farmers inform them. The activities of Department of Forest and Department of wildlife are not satisfactory according to the people. In spite of these issues the farmers interested in cultivating pomegranate fruit plant due to its high value in the market and its medicinal properties.</p> |

- **Existing issues**

At the moment commercial pomegranate farming is hardly existing in the Cluster area. Only 8 hectares have been reported in the Maritimé pattu DS area where this project is to be implemented. But overall, commercial pomegranate farming is new all over Sri Lanka with the project promoting this being a real innovation and diversification of the commercial agricultural production base. The intervention is a real challenge as farmers are dealing with a new crop and the project will face issues such as:

- 1) Lack of knowledge and skill on practicing agronomical practices.
- 2) Risk of damages by pest and diseases.
- 3) Poor crop management practices and poor sanitation.
- 4) Most of the youth in the labor force have left the district or gone abroad for employments.
- 5) Reluctance of even the youth in the district to engage in agriculture.
- 6) Contamination of ground water due to irregular application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- 7) Low quality of product and grading is not practiced.
- 8) Lack of reasonable prices for the products.

Figure 5: Public Consultations with Pomegranate Cluster Farmers

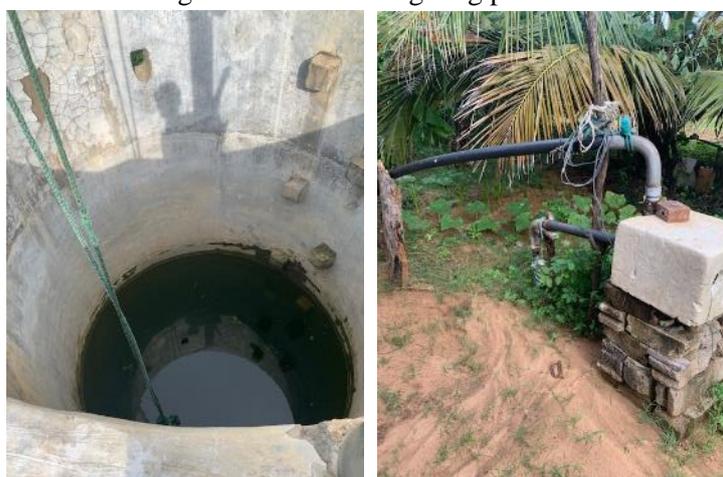


Figure 6: Existing Conditions of Proposed Lands





Figure 7: Current irrigating practices



G. GRIEVANCE READDRESSSED 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 Farmer Organisations by keeping registry in their premises. The ASMP, Agrarian Department 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 third tier of GRM will operate at PMU headed by Project Director of ASMP with technical support from Environmental and Social Safeguards 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? | √ | | | Proposed agricultural activities will have no significant construction activities taking place. But proposed rural road improvements, construction of collection centre and compost yard and erection of elephant fence will be new physical construction activities which will be taking place |
| Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities? | √ | | | Upgrading or improvements of rural road network within proposed cluster area will take place |
| Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use? | | √ | | |
| Are the sites chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land? | √ | | | Proposed collection centre and Compost yard will be constructed on a government land belongs to Department of Agriculture. |
| Is this project intervention requiring private land acquisitions? | | √ | | |
| 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 present plot size and ownership status known? | | | | N/A |
| Are these land owners willing to voluntarily donate the required land for this subproject? | | | | N/A |
| Whether the affected land owners likely to lose more than 10% of their land/structure area because of donation? | | | | N/A |
| Is land for material mobilisation or transport for the civil work available within the existing plot/ Right of Way? | √ | | | Proposed improvements to existing rural roads will be taking only within existing ROW and no addition land required |
| 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? | √ | | | There will be potential temporary construction related impacts such as public nuisance due to noise and dust emission, access disturbances and public health and safety |
| Is there any possibility to move out, close of business/ commercial/ livelihood activities of persons during constructions? | | √ | | |
| 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 /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees? | | √ | | There will be no alignment change, widening of carriageway |

| Probable involuntary resettlement impacts | Yes | No | Not known | Details |
|---|-----|----|-----------|---|
| Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods? | | √ | | |
| Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services or natural resources? | √ | | | Temporary access disturbances will be there due to rural road improvements. But maximum length would be reduced as much as possible to mitigate the impacts |
| 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/benefited by the project intervention? | | √ | | |

I. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

1. 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 National Safeguards specialist will continue to monitor all activities. In addition, the National Safeguards Specialist of ASMP will periodically monitor the effectiveness implementation ASMP.

2. Monitoring

Considering the magnitude of the proposed agricultural interventions and the infrastructure development activities 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 be no significant negative social impacts during the infrastructure development activities assuming all the proposed mitigation actions are taken appropriately. Therefore, it is not necessary to have a complex monitoring system. However, it is necessary to ensure there are no violations of the regulations and conformity to the national and World Bank policies and guidelines pertaining to environmental and social safeguards.

Therefore, the contractors of construction activities and farmer organization led by ISP/ASMP 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):
 - National Safeguards Specialist of ISP
 - Environmental and Social Safeguards specialist of the ASMP or his representative
 - Divisional Secretary of Maritime Pattu or representative
 - Department of Agriculture or Representative

- GN representation from each GND
- Farmer Organisation members
- Village representatives from each selected GNDs.

J. SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP)

| № | Issues/ Impacts and risks | Mitigation measures | Institutional responsibility | | Mitigation cost |
|---|--|---|--|---|------------------|
| | | | Implementation | Supervision/ monitoring | |
| 1 | Exclusion of Vulnerable groups during beneficiary selection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% of project beneficiaries will be female farmers in the area who have a minimum of 0.2 hectare of lands • Marginalise disable farmers who has minimum 0.2 hectares of lands will be considered by analysing the ability of carrying out the cultivation activities. • Excluded farmer of the project should be covered through future expansions • Disclosure of project details such as eligibility criteria's | DOA, ISP, PPMU, GN, DS | PMU – Social and Environment Specialist | Included in EMP |
| 2 | Receive double benefits by a single unit family | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection criteria should not allow two farmers selected from single unit of family. • Selection process should not be bias and should be transparent. • Selected beneficiary list should be displayed for community • Selection panel should be a team with representing all aspects • Avoid influential selections | DOA, ISP, PPMU, GN, DS | PMU – Social and Environment Specialist | Included in EMP |
| 3 | Disturbances to the social confession among farmers in the villages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper, transparent, non-bias selection procedure should be followed to ensure fair selection of farmers to the program which won't lead any social imbalances. • Monitor/supervise independently | DOA, ISP, PPMU, GN, DS | PMU – Social and Environment Specialist | Included in EMP |
| 4 | 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. • Maintain a logbook at all site offices and Farmer Organization Office | Social/ Environment safeguard officer/ PPMU Engineer | PMU | Included in EMP. |

| № | Issues/ Impacts and risks | Mitigation measures | Institutional responsibility | | Mitigation cost |
|---|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| | | | Implementation | Supervision/ monitoring | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness will be created of the GRM among community and contact details will be publicly displayed to report grievances | | | |
| 5 | Temporary Construction related disturbances from noise, Vibration, Dumping of excavated soil & dust (Public nuisance) | <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 Minimize the length of road section which will be opened at a time to maximum of 200m Provide temporary access to all houses and agriculture lands Dust suppression regularly Avoid Night time work 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 & monitor social/environment safeguards mitigations measures during construction | Contractor | Social/ Environment safeguard specialist | Included in construction cost. |
| 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 (Refer Annexed) 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) | Contractor | Social/ Environment safeguard specialist | 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. Select lands only demining completed and released. | Contractor Farmers/Farmer Organizations | Social/ Environment safeguard specialist | Included in construction cost. |

| № | Issues/ Impacts and risks | Mitigation measures | Institutional responsibility | | Mitigation cost |
|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Implementation | Supervision/ monitoring | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During land clearing, if any suspicious object observes, inform the police and demining groups immediately • Evacuate Farmers in and around the site about 500m radius • 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 • Necessary COVID19 safety measures and protocols will be implemented as per Government, WHO and World Bank (WB) guidelines by all construction workers • Construction related health and safety hazards should be properly identified by the contractor • Adhere to all proactive measures all potential health and safety hazards | | | |

K. SCREENING DECISION ON CATEGORISATION

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 environmental effects | Significance of social effect with mitigation in place ² |
|--|--|---|
| During Agricultural activities | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land preparation • Preparation of pits & planting • Planting materials • Fertiliser in the planting pit | No significant negative impacts since new lands are not used for the cultivation activities. Water accessibility will be improved and use of water will be reduced more than 60% | SP |

² 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

| Key project activities | Potential environmental effects | Significance of social effect with mitigation in place ² |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of basic flood prevention and drainage field techniques • Site levelling • Quick water evacuation ditches • Surface drainage techniques (removal of wet spots) | Less water consumption, less soil erosion Less potentials of generating micro-bacterial issues Increase sanitization of trees and lands | SP |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of fertilisers and chemicals • Mechanical Weeding • Insect Control • Other Spray | No Land, water an air contamination as No Pesticides, weedicides and fertilizers will be used | SP |
| Product transportation and storage | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of drone technology • Geo-positioning • Land surveys for site selection • Levelling for land preparation and drainage • Disease surveys using infra-red photography | Less agro-chemical contamination on Land, water, and air | SP |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and improved quality enhancing technologies • Introduction of coloured bags to fix the age of the fruit • Fruit clearing, de-flowering, de-handing, de-leaving, debudding, bagging, propping and guying • Fish line de-handing, delatexing in the field, disposal of organic waste, prolonging the usefulness of the mother plant | Solid waste generation including colour bags for covering of bunches Organic solid waste will be used for composting | SN |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of water conserving and low-pressure drip and mini sprinkler irrigation systems • Computer controlled heads for water application scheduling supported by fertility sensors, soil moisture sensors and irrigation friendly double row planting • Precision fertigation with liquid organic compounds • Precision application of liquid pesticides • Anti-clogging flushing components | No such harm, less use of water and Less contamination of agro-chemicals on Land, air and water | SP |
| Infrastructure Activities (Improvements of rural roads, construction of collection centre and compost yard and erection of elephant fence) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing and Grubbing | Clearing of vegetation will collect significant amount of waste which will lead to several environmental issues such as blockage of drainage, siltation | NS |

| Key project activities | Potential environmental effects | Significance of social effect with mitigation in place ² |
|--|--|---|
| | of downstream, damage to habitats, spreading of invasive species etc | |
| • Material transportation and storage | Emission of dust, generation of noise, disturbance to natural drainage, traffic congestion, public inconvenience | NS |
| • Construction activities including embankment and building structures | Traffic congestion, 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 and damage to habitats | NS |
| • Wastewater | Construction related wastewater discharges to adjoining lands and water sources | 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 head of household (HH)?.....

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

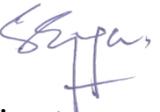
- No. Yes. If yes, approximately how many?
- No. of HHs losing <10% of their productive assets - **N/A**
- (land/cowshed/shops)..... **N/A**
- No. of HHs losing 10% or more of their productive assets?..... **N/A**

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 project is:

- Categorized as a 'B' project, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is required
- Categorized as a 'C' project, no Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit is required, only the Social Screening/ Due Diligence Report is required

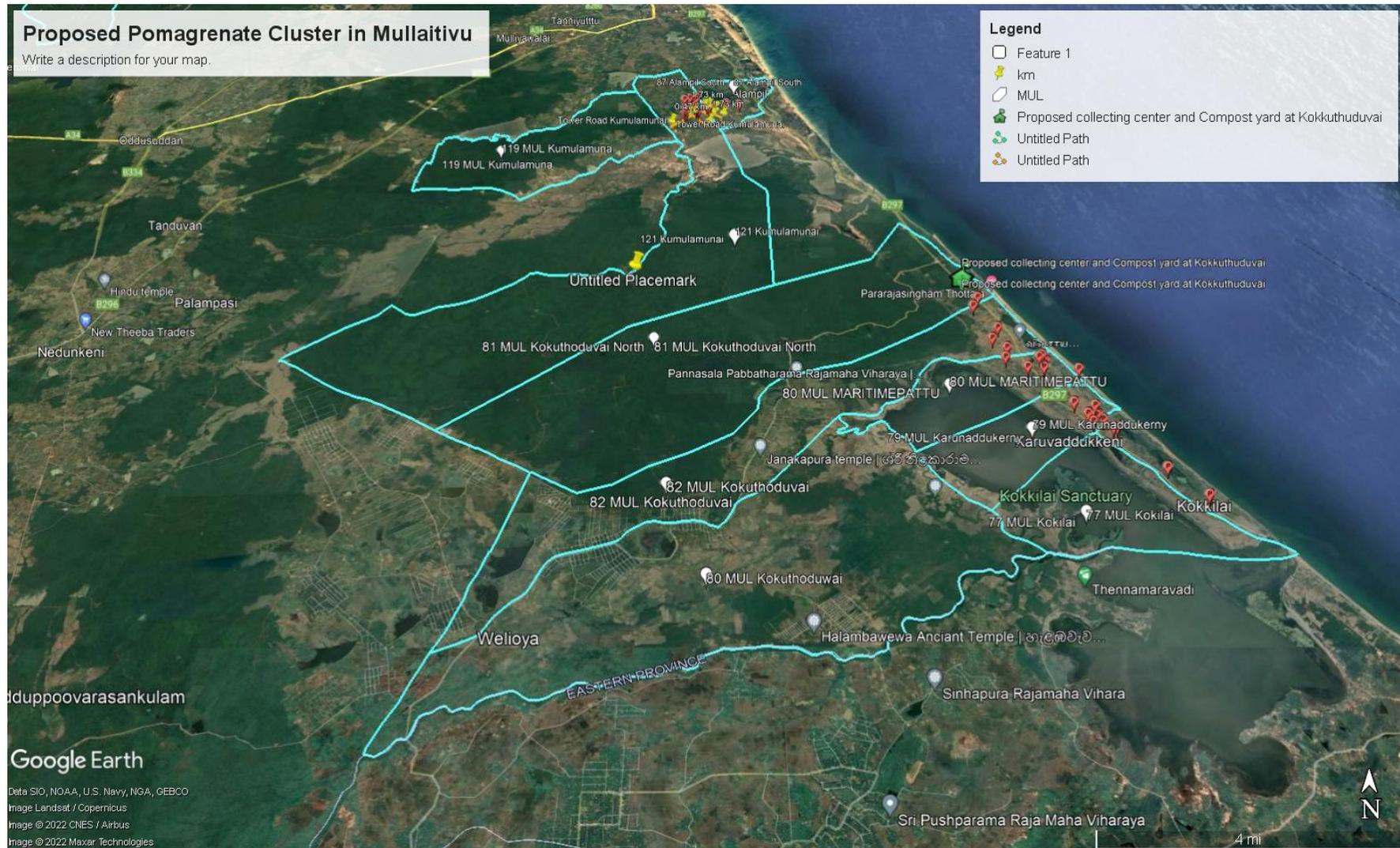
L. DETAILS OF APPROVAL AND SUBMISSION

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

ANNEX 1: INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

| Govt. Agency | Officer Responsible | Expected role in cluster development |
|---|--|--|
| Provincial Department of Agriculture (North) | Provincial Director (Agriculture) | Lead and provide guidance to relevant officers and FPO. Coordinate all line agencies at District level |
| | Deputy Director (Agriculture) | Provide guidance to relevant officers and FPO. Provide extension services and inputs. Solving farmer problems. Coordinate with all line agencies at Cluster level |
| | 2 Agriculture Instructors | Maintain close link with farmers in the cluster area. Training of farmers, Play the role of farmer facilitator |
| Divisional Secretariat Maritimepattu | 1 Divisional Secretary | Make representation for review committees to assist DD (Agriculture) Settlement of land issues and issue land permits, if necessary Make required services available to FPO from other agencies |
| | 1 Land Officers | Settlement of land disputes. Clearing boundary demarcations |
| | 7 Grama Niladaris | Assist to identify eligible legal farmers Organize farmer meetings |
| Agrarian Development Department | 2 Agrarian Development Officers | Get the involvement for input supplies such as seeds, organic and chemical fertilizers, machineries For effective cooperation from existing Farmer Organizations Gather Agrarian related farmer information |
| Regional Agriculture Research and Development Centre, Kilinochchi (RARDC) | Deputy Director, Pathologist, Entomologist and Soil scientist, Irrigation Agronomist | Provide research support to farmers whenever a problem emerges |
| Agriculture Insurance Board- Mullaitivu | Assistant Director/Mullaitivu District | Introduction of agriculture insurance policies and take necessary steps for assessment of damages and payment settlement for damages |
| Divisional Agriculture Committee/Maritimepattu (Chaired by DS) | Divisional Secretary, all divisional level officers attached to Agriculture, Irrigation and Development sectors. Selected Farmer Representatives | Make decisions on agriculture related issues emerged at the meeting. Introduce problem solving mechanism to overcome issues (marketing, input supplies, draught and flood relief, irrigation, wild elephant damages, crop insurance) that are common in the area |

ANNEX 2: PROJECT AREA MAPS









ANNEX 3: BENEFICIARY LIST

| # | Name of the Farmer | Gender (M/F) | NIC | ADC | AI Range | GN Division | Address | Mobile TP | Land Extent Ac | Type of Irrigation Available | GPS E | GPS N | Remarks |
|----|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 | Muththaiya Pathmavathi | F | | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthoduvai South | 765342713 | 0.50 | Well | 491119 | 1000120 | |
| 2 | Pathmanathan Selvaranjana | F | 705564490V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthoduvai South | 769442031 | 0.50 | Well | 491219 | 1000190 | |
| 3 | Kanakalingam Thivakaran | M | 197212004090 | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthoduvai South | 769087885 | 0.50 | Well | 491176 | 999684 | |
| 4 | Sukumar Nirojan | M | 900193190V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthoduvai South | 7731599669 | 0.50 | Well | 491177 | 999753 | |
| 5 | Inparasa Valarmathi | F | 797174270V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthoduvai South | 776488046 | 0.50 | Well | 491175 | 999732 | |
| 6 | Balasivarasa Viknarasa | M | 681022024V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthoduvai South | 772057846 | 0.50 | Well | 491272 | 999936 | |
| 7 | Thambapillai Rushanthan | M | 453212224V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-82 | Kokkuthoduvai Center | 765742760 | 0.50 | Well | 489545 | 1002368 | Elephant attack |
| 8 | Sellathurai Sayanthan | M | 910755120V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-82 | Kokkuthoduvai Center | 775378556 | 0.50 | Well | 490142 | 1000111 | |
| 9 | Kanthaiya Palaninathan | M | 194618610080 | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-82 | Kokkuthoduvai Center | 761187627 | 0.50 | Well | 490252 | 1000516 | |
| 10 | Sasikaran Jegatheeswari | F | 935403898V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-82 | Kokkuthoduvai Center | 777395226 | 0.50 | Well | 489888 | 1000918 | |
| 11 | Ravichanthiran Saraswathi | F | 197656210026 | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthoduvai South | 778956592 | 0.50 | Well | 490712 | 999705 | |
| 12 | Ranjithkumar Sobana | F | 828121278V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-81 | Kokkuthoduvai North | 778498231 | 0.50 | Well | 489741 | 1002748 | |
| 13 | Sellathurai Selvasuthan | M | 741364638V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-80 | Kokkuthoduvai South | 779364558 | 0.50 | Well | 491203 | 999956 | |
| 14 | Iyaththurai Vickneswaran | M | 650162340V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkuthoduvai | MUL-81 | Kokkuthoduvai North | 778206538 | 0.50 | Well | 490130 | 1001384 | Elephant attack |

SSR for CDP #19: Pomegranate and Chilli, Mullaitivu

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------------|------------|------|------|--------|---------|
| 15 | Natkunam Naguleswaran | M | 723373310V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-79 | Karunaddakeni | 764511513 | 0.50 | Well | 491740 | 998267 |
| 16 | Sinnathambi Kulasekaram | M | | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-79 | Karunaddakeni | 778398379 | 0.50 | Well | 492300 | 998141 |
| 17 | Sivathasan Santhini | F | 197770904300 | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-79 | Karunaddakeni | 773319097 | 0.50 | Well | 491978 | 997774 |
| 18 | Akempanathan Sukenthiran | M | | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-79 | Karunaddakeni | 779435597 | 0.50 | Well | 492168 | 997540 |
| 19 | Kaneshalinga Lingeswaran | M | 197232304816 | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-79 | Karunaddakeni | 761127352 | 0.50 | Well | 492117 | 997533 |
| 20 | Kanthasami Jeyaraj | M | 771763715V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-78 | Kokkilai East | 772912895 | 0.50 | Well | 492735 | 997337 |
| 21 | Kanthaiya Rathinasingham | M | 570410954V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-77 | Kokkilai West | 773062273 | 0.50 | Well | 492621 | 997309 |
| 22 | Palasubiramaniam Rani | F | 677623624V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-79 | Karunaddakeni | 765352571 | 0.50 | Well | 492252 | 997761 |
| 23 | Sivalingam Sasikala | F | 685642484V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-78 | Kokkilai East | 773876712 | 0.50 | Well | 493723 | 995847 |
| 24 | Erasaratnam Theivanaipillai | F | 506030633V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-79 | Karunaddakeni | 765352571 | 0.50 | Well | 492308 | 997789 |
| 25 | Akampanathan Kajenthini | F | 199081210089 | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-79 | Karunaddakeni | 773319097 | 0.50 | Well | 492405 | 997603 |
| 26 | A.Jeevithan | M | 950832045V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-78 | Kokkilai East | 772453604 | 0.50 | Well | 494555 | 994889 |
| 27 | Kasinathan Saruka | F | 987443430V | Kokkuthoduvai | Kokkilai | MUL-79 | Karunaddakeni | 773319097 | 0.50 | Well | 492033 | 997833 |
| 28 | Pasthiyampillai Vinothvimalraj | M | 853463116V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | Alampil South | 779083397 | 0.50 | Well | 482671 | 1013663 |
| 29 | Antony Diron | M | 200326710022 | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | Alampil South | 767241291 | 0.50 | Well | 482206 | 1013735 |
| 30 | M.Sivam | M | | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | Alampil South | 7716881647 | 0.50 | Well | | |
| 31 | Sivarasa Sukinthan | M | 750644171V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 777996968 | 0.50 | Well | 480730 | 1013148 |

SSR for CDP #19: Pomegranate and Chilli, Mullaitivu

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|------|------|--------|---------|
| 32 | Siventhiran Uthayakumari | F | 845284571V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 762609319 | 0.50 | Well | 480655 | 1013960 |
| 33 | Selvarathithinam Pratheepan | M | 810515481V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 772580261 | 0.50 | Well | 481152 | 1013124 |
| 34 | Sirunerakavasam Siso | M | 940123437V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 771194516 | 0.50 | Well | 481072 | 1013189 |
| 35 | Manokar Santhirothayam | M | 711234764V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 770772166 | 0.50 | Well | 481135 | 1014097 |
| 36 | Siriratha Thanusan | M | 931334409V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 760308727 | 0.50 | Well | 481075 | 1013477 |
| 37 | Palaniyappan Kumar | M | 783375095V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 778448955 | 0.50 | Well | 480854 | 1014046 |
| 38 | Subiramanium Ganasuntharam | M | 592683974V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 761218247 | 0.50 | Well | 480946 | 1013757 |
| 39 | Kaneshanathan Aniththa | F | 876224623V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 775861739 | 0.50 | Well | 481126 | 1013341 |
| 40 | Nagarasa Sivaruban | M | 086564688V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 761153381 | 0.50 | Well | 481090 | 1013376 |
| 41 | K.Jegarani | F | 645604326V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 779783810 | 0.50 | Well | | |
| 42 | Rasaiya Subashkaran | M | 720381427V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 772767366 | 0.50 | Well | 481476 | 1013475 |
| 43 | Ponrasa Thangamalar | F | 607334706V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 779329983 | 0.50 | Well | 481620 | 1013627 |
| 44 | Kanagasuntharam Subaalathan | M | 920034264V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 773084342 | 0.50 | Well | 481008 | 1013482 |
| 45 | Akamaram Ramanasahnthi | F | 737171470V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 773858956 | 0.50 | Well | 480655 | 1013344 |
| 46 | Tharumalingam Thamilvanan | M | 871423148V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 768647104 | 0.50 | Well | 480655 | 1013109 |
| 47 | Subiramanium Arulsevan | M | 791134447V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 773664208 | 0.50 | Well | 480727 | 1013006 |
| 48 | B.Thayananthan | M | 9726011934V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL-119 | 5th Ward | 774958729 | 0.50 | Well | 481442 | 1013717 |

SSR for CDP #19: Pomegranate and Chilli, Mullaitivu

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-----------|------|------|--------|---------|--|
| 49 | Kengatharan Gowrithevi | F | 717601483V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL- 119 | 5th Ward | 741017015 | 0.50 | Well | 481542 | 1013402 | |
| 50 | U.Puspalatha | F | 656294000V | Kumulamunai | Kumulamunai | MUL- 119 | 5th Ward | 779719131 | 0.50 | Well | | | |

ANNEX 4: INTERIM GUIDELINES ON COVID-19 OF WORLD BANK

INTERIM GUIDANCE ON COVID-19

VERSION 1: APRIL 7, 2020

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-serviced 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:

2

1

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

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

4. WHAT PLANNING SHOULD THE BORROWER BE DOING?

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

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

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

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

5. WHAT SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR COVER?

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

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

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

(a) ASSESSING WORKFORCE CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

(c) GENERAL HYGIENE

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

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

(d) CLEANING AND WASTE DISPOSAL

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

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

(e) ADJUSTING WORK PRACTICES

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

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

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

(f) PROJECT MEDICAL SERVICES

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

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

(g) LOCAL MEDICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

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

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

(h) INSTANCES OR SPREAD OF THE VIRUS

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

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

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

(i) CONTINUITY OF SUPPLIES AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES

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

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

(j) TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION WITH WORKERS

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

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

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

(k) COMMUNICATION AND CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITY

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

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

6. EMERGENCY POWERS AND LEGISLATION

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

- Declaring a public health emergency

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

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

ANNEX

WHO Guidance

Advice for the public

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

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

Technical guidance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ILO GUIDANCE

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

MFI GUIDANCE

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

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

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

ANNEX 5: 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 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is important. The company considers that failure to follow ESHS and OHS standards, or to partake in activities constituting GBV—be it on the work site, the work site surroundings, at workers' camps, or the surrounding communities—constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties or potential termination of employment. Prosecution by the Police of those who commit GBV may be pursued if appropriate.

I agree that while working on the project I will:

1. Consent to Police background check.
2. Attend and actively partake in training courses related to ESHS, OHS, and GBV as requested by my employer.
3. Will wear my personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times when at the work site or engaged in project related activities.
4. Take all practical steps to implement the contractor's environmental and social management plan (C-ESMP).
5. Implement the OHS Management Plan.

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.

6. 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.
7. Not use language or behaviour towards women, children or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
8. Not sexually exploit or abuse project beneficiaries and members of the surrounding communities.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. Not use prostitution in any form at any time.
12. 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.
13. Unless there is the full consent³ by all parties involved, I will not have sexual interactions with members of the surrounding communities. This includes relationships involving the withholding

³ **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

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.

14. 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:

15. Bring to the attention of my manager the presence of any children on the construction site or engaged in hazardous activities.
16. Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working in the proximity of children.
17. Not invite unaccompanied children unrelated to my family into my home, unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger.
18. 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).
19. Refrain from physical punishment or discipline of children.
20. 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.
21. Comply with all relevant local legislation, including labour laws in relation to child labour and World Bank’s safeguard policies on child labour and minimum age.

Use of children's images for work related purposes

When photographing or filming a child for work related purposes, I must:

22. Before photographing or filming a child, assess and endeavour to comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. Ensure images are honest representations of the context and the facts.
26. Ensure file labels do not reveal identifying information about a child when sending images electronically.

Sanctions

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

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

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.

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that the environmental, social, health and safety standards are met. That I will adhere to the occupational health and safety 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 වර්ගාධර්ම පද්ධතිය

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

ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය මත පදනම් වූ හිංසනයන් වැළැක්වීම

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

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

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

වාචික හෝ ශාරීරික ක්‍රියාවන් සපුරා තහනම් වේ. උදා- කෙනෙකු දෙස පාදාන්තයේ සිට කේශාන්තය දක්වා බැලීම; සිපගැනීම, උස් හඬින් කථා කිරීම හෝ ශබ්ද කිරීම; නුසුදුසු ලෙස කෙනෙකු ළඟ ගවසීම; සුරුවම් බැම සහ නොමනා ශබ්ද සහ ලිංගික ස්වභාවය හුවා දැක්වෙන අභිනයන්; සමහර විටෙක පෞද්ගලික ත්‍යාග ලබා දීම.

11. ලිංගික අනුග්‍රහයන් හි නොයෙදීම - උදා- විශේෂ සැලකිලි පිළිබඳ පොරොන්දු දීම (උදා- සේවයේ උසස් කිරීම වැනි), අයහපත් ප්‍රතිවිපාක දක්වන තර්ජන (සේවයෙන් පහ කිරීම) හෝ මූල්‍යමය හෝ ද්‍රව්‍යමය ගෙවීම්, වෙනත් ආකාරයේ නින්දිත, පහත් හැසිරීම් හෝ පළිගැනීම් සහගත හැසිරීම්.
12. කිසිම විටෙක කිසිම ආකාරයක ගණිකා වෘත්තීය භාවිතා නොකිරීම.
13. අලුම් පැළඳුමින් හෝ ඩිජිටල් මාධ්‍ය හරහා සම්බන්ධවීම් ඇතුළුව වයස අවුරුදු 18ට අඩු ළමයින් සමඟ ලිංගික සම්බන්ධතා හෝ ලිංගික ක්‍රියාවල නොයෙදීම. ළමයකුගේ වයස පිළිබඳව වැරදි නිශ්චය නිදහසට කාරණාවක් නොවේ. දරුවාගේ කැමැත්ත මත එවැන්නක් කිරීමද සමාචට හෝ නිදහසට කරුණක් නොවේ.
14. අදාළ සියළුම පාර්ශ්වයන්හි පූර්ණ කැමැත්ත⁴ නොමැතිව, අවට ප්‍රජාවන්හි සාමාජිකයින් සමඟ ලිංගික සබඳතා මා හට පැවැත්විය නොහැකිය. ප්‍රතිලාභ නොගෙවා රඳවා ගැනීම් හෝ සත්‍ය වශයෙන්ම ප්‍රජාවේ සාමාජිකයින්ට වන පොරොන්දු (මූල්‍යමය හෝ මූල්‍යමය නොවන) සත්‍ය ප්‍රතිලාභවල සැපයීම් (මූල්‍යමය හෝ මූල්‍යමය නොවන) රඳවා ගැනීම් හෝ ලබා දෙන බවට පොරොන්දුවීම් ආදියද මෙයට ඇතුළත් වේ.
15. GBV හිංසනයන් සත්‍ය වශයෙන්ම සිදුවීමේදී හෝ එවැන්නක් යැයි සැක කෙරෙන අවස්ථාවලදී මෙන්ම මෙම වර්ගයට අදාළව සිදුවිය හැකි ලෙසකින් උල්ලංඝනය වන්නා වූ අවස්ථාවලදී එය සිදු කරන පුද්ගලයා මා අයත් සමාගමේ කෙනෙකු වූවත් නොවූවත් දුක්ගැන්විලි කම්බුවට හෝ මාගේ කළමනාකරුට වාර්තා කිරීමට සැලකිලිමත් වීම.

වයස අවුරුදු 18 ට අඩු ළමයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන්:

16. ඉදිකිරීම් භූමියේ ළමයින් සිටි නම් හෝ අන්තරාදායක ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල යෙදී සිටි නම් ඒ බව මාගේ කළමනාකරුගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම.
17. ළමයින් ආසන්නයේ වැඩ කරන විටදී වැඩිහිටි පුද්ගලයෙකු ඒ අසල සිටිය යුතු බවට හැකි සෑමවිටකම වග බලා ගැනීම.
18. මාගේ ඥාති නොවන කිසිම දරුවෙකු, හදිසි තත්ත්වයක් මත වහාම ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය විටෙක හෝ ශාරීරික වශයෙන් අනතුරකට ලක්වීමේ අවදානමක සිටින අවස්ථාවක හැර මාගේ නිවසට තනිව කැඳවා ගැනීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
19. ළමයින් ලිංගික සූරාකෑමට හෝ හිරිහැරයකට ලක් කිරීමට හෝ ළමා අසැබි 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).
20. ළමයින්ට ශාරීරික දඬුවම් කිරීමෙන් හෝ හික්මවීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
21. නීතියෙන් ඉහළ වයස් සීමාවක් නියම කර නොමැති විටෙක අවම වයස් සීමාව අවුරුදු 14 ට අඩු ළමයින් ගෘහභාග්‍රිත හෝ වෙනත් ශ්‍රම අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා කුලියට යොදා නොගැනීම;

⁴ පුද්ගලයෙකුගේ නිදහස් සහ ස්වේච්ඡාමය අභිප්‍රාය, පිළිගැනීම, යමක්කිරීමට එකඟවීම මත පදනම් වූ දැනුවත් තේරීම **කැමැත්ත** ලෙසට අර්ථ ගැන්වී ඇත. එවැනි පිළිගැනීමක් හෝ එකඟතාවයක්, තර්ජනය කිරීමෙන්, බලෙන් හෝ අන් ආකාර වල සංයෝජනයන්ගෙන්, බලෙන් පැහැරගෙන යාමෙන්, වංචාවෙන්, රැවටීමෙන් හෝ වැරදි ලෙස නිරූපණය කිරීමෙන් ලබා ගන්නා අවස්ථාවන්හිදී කැමැත්ත නොමැති බව සොයාගත හැක. වර්ගයට අදාළව 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.

- කෙසේ වෙතත් අනතුරක් වීමේ සැලකිය යුතු අවදානම් තත්ත්වයකට පත් වීමට ඉඩ ඇති අවස්ථාවන්හිදී වයස අවුරුදු 14 ට වැඩි වුවද ළමයින් සේවයේ යොදා ගත නොහැක.
22. ළමා ශ්‍රමයට අදාළ කම්කරු නීති ඇතළු සියළුම දේශීය නීති සහ සහ ළමා ශ්‍රමය සහ අවම වයස පිළිබඳ ලෝක බැංකුවේ ආරක්ෂණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අනුකූලවීම.

සේවා අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ළමා ඡායාරූප භාවිතා කිරීම

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

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

දණ්ඩනයන්

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

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

පාරිසරික, සමාජමය, සෞඛ්‍යමය සහ ආරක්ෂාවට අදාළ ප්‍රමිතීන් සපුරාලීම සහතික කිරීමත්, වෘත්තීයට අදාළ සෞඛ්‍ය සහ ආරක්ෂක කළමනාකරණ සැලසුම පිළිපැදීමත්, එමෙන්ම ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය මත පදනම් වූ හිංසනයන් සේ හැඟවෙන ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වලින් සහ වර්ගාවන්ගෙන් වැළකී සිටීමත් මගේ වගකීම බව මම තේරුම් ගනිමි. එවැනි ඕනෑම ක්‍රියාවක්

මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය උල්ලංඝනය කිරීමක් බවට මම අවබෝධ කර ගෙන සිටිමි. ඉහතින් දක්වා ඇති පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය මා විසින් කියවා බැලූ බවත් එහි ඇති ප්‍රමිතීන්වලට අනුකූලවීමටත් මම එකඟවන බවත්, ESHS, OHS, GBV ගැටළු ඇති වීම වැළැක්වීමට සහ ඒවාට ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වීමට අදාළ මාගේ කාර්යභාරයන් සහ වගකීම් මා විසින් පිළිගන්නා බවත් මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටිමි. මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය හා නොගැළපෙන ක්‍රියාවක් සිදුකිරීම හෝ මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ වර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතියෙන් බලගන්වා ඇති පරිදි ක්‍රියා කිරීමට අපොහොසත් වීම, විනයානුකූල පියවර ගැනීමට හේතු වන බවත් ඉන් දැනට මා නියුක්තව සිටින රැකියාවට කිසියම් අහිතකර බලපෑමක් සිදු විය හැකි බවත් මම අවබෝධ කරගෙන සිටිමි.

අත්සන:

මුද්‍රිත නාමය:

තත්ත්වය/තරාතිරම:

දිනය: