SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT

Dried Chili Production and Value Addition under Lift Irrigation Schemes in Batticaloa



Sri Lanka Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP)

Prepared for Project Management Unit of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project

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

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Abbreviations

ASMP	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project
ATDPs	Agricultural Technology Demonstration Park
MP	Manmunai Pattu
MS&EP	Manmunai South & Eruvil Pattu
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FPO	Farmers' Production Organisation
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GPS	Global Positioning System
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ISP	International Service Provider
PMU	Project Management Unit
LKR	Sri Lanka rupee

A. Subproject Identification

Subproject title	Dried Chili Production and Value Addition under Lift Irrigation Schemes in Batticaloa
Project Objectives (briefly)	The Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP) aims at supporting the Government of Sri Lanka's effort to modernize the agriculture sector through the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS). The project seeks to contribute to two CPS focus areas, namely: "Supporting structural shifts in the economy" and "Improved living standards and social inclusion" through (a) improving agricultural productivity and competitiveness to strengthen the links between rural and urban areas and facilitate Sri Lanka's structural transformation; (b) providing and strengthening rural livelihood sources, employment opportunities in agriculture and along agriculture value chains, as well as market access for the 35 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. The Project Development Objectives are to support increasing agriculture productivity, improving market access, and enhancing value addition of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in the project areas
Project proponent	Project Management unit, Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP), Ministry of Agriculture
Implementing agency	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP)
Project Management Team	Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) has been established in northern province under the Ministry of Agriculture to implement proposed project activities. **Project Director** Agriculture Sector Modernization Project 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/ **Deputy Project Director** – Eastern Province Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Ministry of Agriculture **Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist** Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Ministry of Agriculture No. 123/2 Pannipitiya Road, Battaramulla Tel: +94 112 877 550, Fax: +94 112 877 546 Email: sanjayadms@hotmail.com Web: https://www.asmp.lk/

	Nature of Consultations and Inputs Received Consultations with Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist/ PMU • Great potential to increase Farmer income with less labor and inputs. • Ability to save water in the reservoir for next seasonal cultivation and minimize water crisis during Yala season. • Effective mechanism to attract young farmers for commercial agriculture. • Almost all the farmers cannot cultivate their entire farmland (3 acres) due to lack of water • All farmers are waiting till completion of the project to extend the land area for the cultivation

B. Subproject Location

Location (*Relative to the nearest town, highway*)	Batticaloa District situated in the central part of the Eastern province in Sri Lanka is bounded at the North by Verugal Aru & Trincomalee District, at the West by Polonnaruwa District at the south by Ampara District, and at the East by the Indian Ocean. Batticaloa is the major city in the Eastern Province. The total land area of the District is approximately 2,482 square kilometers. Pasikudha is a popular tourist destination with a shallow calm sea and a beautiful beach. The district is subdivided into 14 Divisional Secretary Divisions (DSDs). Each DSD is again subdivided into several Grama Niladari Divisions (GNDs). The total number of GNDs is 345. Each GND consists of several villages. There are 965 villages in the district. The local authorities comprise one Municipal Council in Manmunai North, two Urban Councils in Kattankudy and Eravur Town, and eleven Pradeshiaya Sabas. The proposed project has selected farmlands across 8 villages and 6 out of them belong to the Manmunai South & Eruvil Pattu (MS&EP) Kaluwanchikudy DS division while two villages belong to the Manmunai Pattu (MP) - Arayampathy DS division. The project includes the establishment of a chili cluster, and the construction of the Collection center. However, this environmental screening report is prepared only considering the establishment of a dry chili cluster. Construction of Collection Center, will be addressed separately. Manmunai South & Eruvil Pattu (MS&EP) Kaluwanchikudy DS division has 45 GN divisions and these selected project locations are scattered in six villages namely Kaluthavali, Thetativu, Mankadu, Chddipalayam, Mahiloor, and Kurukkalmadam. Manmunai Pattu (MP) - Arayampathy DS division has 27 GN divisions and project locations are distributed across two villages namely Kirankulam and Puthukudyruppu. Random locations of these farmlands are shown in Annexure 2. 1) Random location of farmland - $7^0$34’16”N, $81^0$47’29”E
Definition of Project Area / Project Impact area	Batticaloa is an agricultural economy-based district and rice production is the main agricultural activity undertaken by farmers in lowlands. The agricultural lands are the second-largest land use cover of the District. Major land uses and land cover in the District are forests, agriculture, home gardens, and water bodies. Forest covers 41% of the total land area and it represents 101,459 ha the while agricultural land covers 37% of the total

	land area representing 92,868 ha in the District. The rest of the land covers by the home Garden, water bodies, wetlands, and Non-Agricultural lands. Kaluwanchikudy and Arayampathy DS division farmers cultivate paddy on the lowland in one term (Maha Seasons) per year. During Yala season (May to August), cultivation activities are limited to paddy on lowlands and upland seasonal crop cultivation is dominant. Farmers use water from minor tanks and open well for cultivation purposes. Farmers have cultivated perennial crops such as coconut and mango on upland for their household consumption. Since it is receiving high rainfall during the Maha season (September to March), some farmers are cultivating seasonal crops on their uplands. During the Yala season, seasonal crops such as groundnuts, Chili, and various vegetables are cultivated by using open well/tube well water. However, open well/tube well water is not sufficient to cultivate their entire land and most of the time only around 0.5-1 acre is cultivated. The total Land area of the Arayampathy DS division is around 32 km2 and two villages were selected for the project. The total population of the Arayampathy DS division is around 38,405. Six villages are represented from the Kaluwanchikudy DS division and total land area 52.5 km2. The total population of the Kaluwanchikudy DS division is around 70,000. The highest population of the Arayampathy DS division is belonging to the Palamunai GN division while Kaluwanchikudy south is from the Kaluwanchikudy DS division. Hindu community is common to both DS divisions and it is around 95% in the Manmunai Pattu & Eruvil Pattu DS division while the Manmunai Pattu DS division represents around 67% of the total population. The project will select about 100 potential chili cultivating farmers who are fulfilling the project criteria enabling the project to cluster the farmers into one group for project intervention. The minimum requirement to be a beneficiary is having 0.5 acre land for the chili cultivation and the rest of the beneficiary selection criteria to be met as per the selection comity recommendations. The selected beneficiary list is shown in annexure 3. All these beneficiaries are entitled to the processing centre benefits as well. The project is aiming minimum of 50 acres of chilies cultivation and farmlands are located across the two DS divisions. Technological support including drip irrigation technology will be on the farmlands themselves. Most of the farmers use water from minor tanks and open wells for the existing cultivation and water resources will not be changed with the implementation of the dry chili cluster. Further, additional water extraction sources will not be funded under the project instead of drip irrigation technology. It is estimated that drip irrigation will also help reduce the use of Irrigation water by more than 50% of the traditional cultivation practice requirement.
Adjacent land and features	Batticaloa District situated in the central part of the Eastern province in Sri Lanka is bounded at the North by Verugal Aru & Trincomalee District, at the West by Polonnaruwa District at the south by Ampara District, and at the East by the Indian Ocean. Batticaloa is the major city in the Eastern Province. The total land area of the District is approximately 2,482 square kilometers. The district is subdivided into 14 Divisional Secretary Divisions (DSDs). Each DSD is again subdivided into several Grama Niladari Divisions (GNDs). The total number of GNDs is 345. Each GND consists of several

	villages. There are 965 villages in the district. The local authorities comprise one Municipal Council in Manmunai North, two Urban Councils in Kattankudy and Eravur Town, and eleven Pradeshiaya Sabas. Major land uses and land cover in the District are forests, agriculture, home gardens, and water bodies. Forest covers 41% of the total land area and agricultural land covers 37% of the total land area in the District. The rest of the land covers by the home Garden 5%, water bodies 5%, wetlands 2%, and Non-Agricultural lands 5%. Other Land types such as Vacant Lands, Unproductive Lands, Sandy areas, Rock out crops, etc. cover around 6% of the total land area. Agricultural activities include paddy cultivation and high lands are used for seasonal crops such as groundnuts, chili, long bean, and several cereal crops. Further, perennial crops such as Palmyra, coconut, Cashew are found within the selected area. In addition, it was observed that many Adathoda and some native species such Kohomba, Murunga, etc. All selected farmlands are presently cultivated by farmers and seasonal crops are commonly found.

Figure 1: Existing lands for Chili cultivation

C. Subproject Justification

Need for the project (What problem is the project	Chili production is very low in the drier months of May, June, July and again in the rainy days of November, December and January. During the dry period production is affected due to extreme heat causing stress to the plant which in turn reduces the fruit set. Further, the presence of a peak insect pest population during the months of May to July also makes the plants less productive. Flower drops are very high during the rainy season and the wet conditions are more

going to solve)	favorable for many fungal diseases leading to loss of production. The technology package of the insect-proof net and poly mulching along with the drip irrigation technology system would overcome the losses caused by biotic and abiotic stresses, especially during drier months. The hybrid chili variety MICHHY1 introduced by the Department of Agriculture is fairly resistant to the leaf curl complex disease which is the major cause for production loss and also other technical constraints encountered in chili production. Further, it provides an enhanced yield of more than two to four times compared to other normal recommended chili varieties. Thus, the project will use this hybrid chili variety for dried chili production to enhance proactivity and reduce losses The new technology package for dried chili production is more remunerative than conventional dried chili production. This will pave way for a chili-based agribusiness to commercialize agriculture in the Batticaloa district. However, this new technology package requires a high initial cost and also a farmer group with an entrepreneurship attitude. The project will assist to build up these physical and human capacities for the selected two DS divisions for intensive chili cultivation and marketing practices. Chili is one of the most important cash crops in Batticaloa farmers. However, farmer's chili cultivation is mainly meant for green chili production, and dried chili production is very much marginal. Thus, self-reliance on dried chili production is important for the country. The immediate objectives of modernization are to increase productivity, decrease the cost of production, improve value addition and provide a steady market through buy-back agreement. The ultimate goal is increased income and employment opportunities in production and value addition. These selected farmers have prior experience in dried chili production and marketing and each farmer has adequate land for commercial cultivation. High-yielding Hybrid chili seeds are locally available, and Batticaloa district farmers have good market access than the other northern districts. Further Year-round water availability for continuous cultivation is a key factor to commence the dry chili cluster at selected villages. With the dry chili cluster project will cultivation overlaps with offseason, a higher price may provide more margins to farmers. Farmers will be able to access the export market for the value-added products and prevailing dried chili import restrictions could provide a ready market for local production. All the above benefits are directed towards the sustainable income of the farmers. In addition, below objectives to be achieved to increase the economy of selected farmers. a) Create a competitive market for the value-added products b) Increase young generation involvement for seasonal crop cultivation c) To introduce and demonstrate efficient and effective water d) management in dried chili production e) To organize farmers for group marketing and value addition The said compost unit will help the societies to produce their own compost on a commercial basis and sell it to the membership for a fee making it a viable business.
Purpose of the project	Dried Chili production and value addition under the lift irrigation schemes project in Batticaloa is driven to achieve the below objects.

(what is going to be achieved by carrying out the project)	a) To expand national dried chili production b) To introduce and demonstrate new technology for enhanced c) productivity and value addition in chili production d) To organize farmers for group marketing and value addition e) To disseminate modern technology in dried chili production and marketing among other surrounding farmers. f) To introduce an environment-friendly sustainable dried chili production system To achieve these objectives, Project will provide each selected farmer ½ ac technology package consisting of the insect-proof net, Drip Irrigation system, GI pipes to erect the insect-proof net surrounding farmer field, polymulch, seedling trays for raising nursery plants, and MICHHY1 variety hybrid chili seeds for the farmers to commence cultivation in November 2021. Electric dryers provided to the society will be used to dry the ripen fruit for uniform drying and appearance. This will reduce the cost of manual sun-drying while increasing the quality. With the above-mentioned technological support, the below benefits will be there in addition to the project objectives. a) In Chili cultivation, nearly 60% of the cost of production is spent on labor. Labor-intensive operations like land preparation, irrigation, weeding, spraying, harvesting, and drying. The use of modern technology like drip irrigation, insect-proof net poly mulch, the electric dryers will reduce the use of labor in labor-intensive operations b) Further fertilizer use can be minimized to 10-20 % due to drip irrigation. Drip irrigation will also help reduce the use of Irrigation water by more than 50% of the traditional cultivation practice requirement. c) As insect-proof net and poly mulch are physically keeping away insect pests from the chili fields, thus there is no necessity for intensive use of chemicals to control pests. d) Increased productivity can be achieved due to the use of hybrid MICHHY1 variety which performs well under drip irrigation and polymulching practice. A dried chili yield of 3,000 kg /ac can be harvested using this technology compared to the 1,000 kg/ ac yield usually obtained under conventional cultivation systems and a variety. Thus, the use of technology reduces the cost of production on one hand and increases the yield on the other thereby increasing margins to the farmer in chili cultivation. Simply, the ultimate purpose of the overall project is to have sustainable income generation by agricultural activities. Finally, products should have required value additions to be competitive in the market, and the proposed processing centre will full fill the requirements in different ways. Currently, open drying of Chilli is taking place, and required humidity levels are not possible to control by the farmers. Chili drying machines will make sure the relevant qualities are met and the same type of value additions to be done for the Groundnut as well. Wastage of these types of crops is higher due to lack of acceptable storage conditions and providing a proper storage facility is also can be considered as a key purpose of the project. Further, different value-added products will be directly exposed to the market without any interference from

	intermediate buyers. In addition, below objectives to be achieved to increase the economy of selected farmers.
Beneficiaries	Based on a need assessment conducted by ASMP, PDOA, and Dept. of Irrigation, it has identified about 100 potential farmers for the project from 8 villages. They are willing to cultivate about 0.5 acres of chili and various seasonal crops in the same plot after the chili crop is harvested leaving the balance extent for perennials and homestead. There are about 100 leading farmers who will be selected with existing plantations in the most suitable locations with maximum exposure to a large number of farmers. In the first stage, the project will commence its cultivation with selected 100 farmers (50 acres) using a modern technology package of drip irrigation, insect-proof net, polythene mulch for half an acre unit under the above lift irrigation systems. Beneficiaries were selected from 8 villages namely Kaluthavali, Thetativu, Mankadu, Cheddipalayam, Mahiloor, Kurukkalamadam, Kirankulam, and Puthukudyruppu. Kirankulam and Puthukdyruppu villages belong to the Manmunai Pattu DS division while others belong to the Manmunai south & Eruvil Pattu DS division. Altogether there will be 45 farmers from the Manmunai Pattu DS division and 55 farmers from Manmunai south & Eruvil Pattu DS division. Since the project is very keen on women's participation, high priority was given to select women-headed families to get on board at least 35% of female representation for the project. The selection of such farmers will be carried out with the participation of farmer organizations of the area, agriculture instructors, agriculture research and production assistant, agriculture scientist of PPMU, etc. The initial beneficiary farmers list shows more than 35% women participation and in future expansion of the project, mainly focuses on the giving priority for the women and vulnerable groups participation by implementing additional support from ASMP. The selection criteria of the beneficiary farmers will be reconsidered for the women and vulnerable groups while maintaining the availability of perennial water source as a compulsory requirement. The surrounding community will be benefitted from different income generation opportunities with the increase of agricultural activities. Consistent water availability and accessibility will be ensured by the project and it will maintain the continuity of agricultural activities. Hence, daily paid employment opportunities will increase significantly, and also employment opportunities at processing centers, intermediate trading, organic fertilizer production, and transportation opportunities will be there with the increase of agricultural activities.
Alternatives considered (different ways to meet the project need and achieve the project purpose)	The “site alternative” would mean the feasibility of meeting the project needs at the selected cluster. Chili is an important cash crop to the farmers in the Batticaloa district. There is potential to expand this further, as land and water resources are available in the district. Selected villages have well-established farmer organizations already and production of seasonal crops is available immediately. There are experienced ground nuts, chili, and vegetable farmers and all these upland cultivations rely on technological support. Most of the farmers have large-scale, low flat farmer-based lands with traditional cultivation practices. These farmers are capable of cultivating chili of their entire uplands if they are getting technological guidance during the cultivation and also support on value-added services during the post-harvesting processes. Further, an attitude and market-led vision of field staff are highly acceptable.

	Hence, the selected area is highly supportive to meet the project needs within a short period of time with the expected quality. The "technology alternative" would mean different technology applications to meet the project needs at the selected cluster. On-farm technological applications will be introduced by ASMP with the dry chili cluster development plan. Hence, these technological improvements will result in consistent dry chili production to meet the project objectives. Farmer assets such as Hybrid chili seeds, Seedling trays, Drip tape Irrigation system, Insect proof net, GI pipes, and Polymulch film will be provided and society assets will be provided to complete the project. Further, a project is in pipeline to provide value additional services during the post-harvesting processes. Hence, technological benefits will be there for the existing farmers. The "no-action" alternative would mean that no Dry chili cluster project was undertaken by the ASMP and hence no irrigational support for the existing cultivators in the selected area. That will lead the same agricultural activities and economy of farmers won't increase. Therefore, conventional farm practices, low productivity, low quality, and low income will continue to dominate the economy of the farmers, and the agriculture sector will not develop in selected villages.

D. Subproject Description

Proposed start date (duration)	November 2021
Proposed completion date	June 2022
Estimated total cost	LKR 35 million
Land ownership	Private Farmlands, Lands with deeds and permits
Planned interventions	Planned interventions of the project includes • Installation of drip irrigation system • Installing GI Pipes and Insect-Proof Net • Farmer exposure visits • Nursery management • Introduction of quality and Productive enhancing technologies ✓ Insect proof net ✓ Polymulch ✓ Electric dryer • Training, capacity building and extension • Cluster post-harvest facilities, organic fertiliser facilities and others
Beneficiary selection criteria and process	Manmunai south & Eruvil Pattu DS division and Manmunai Pattu DS division have well-established farmer organizations already and production of dry Chili is available immediately. There are experienced Chili farmers who rely on Chili along with the other crops for livelihood. Most of the farmers have large-

	scale, low flat farmer-based lands with low water accessibility. ASMP provides both ground-level infrastructure developments and advanced technological support by utilizing resources for farmer mobilization and capacity building through a strategic partnership. Further, an attitude and market-led vision of field staff are highly acceptable. Hence, the selected area is highly supportive to meet the project needs within a short period of time with the expected quality. The selection criteria for farmer-beneficiaries includes 14 requirements. The main selection criteria looked at the farmers' available lands and priority was given for the farmers who can utilize a minimum of 0.5 acres for Chili production and full-time farmers. Below criteria were derived to select the farmers who have a minimum of 0.5 acre cultivable lands. • Farmers below 35 years old • At present and also willing to expand the cultivation of the crop as a commercial venture • Land ownership should be confirmed by the beneficiaries • The farmer should confirm the land and soil suitability for the selected crop • Should have a perennial water source for cultivation • Land should be properly fenced and protected • Willing to adopt soil conservation practices • Willing to contribute beneficiary contribution decided by the project team • An innovative farmer who is capable to adopt improved technologies on his/her own with project support • Willing to join in the farmer producer organization/farmer company and abide by the rules and regulations of the organization/company • Willing to become a shareholder of the farmer company • Willing to supply products to the farmer producer organization/company • Willing to integrate value addition of his/her produce in their operation. Since the project is very keen on women's and vulnerable groups participation, high priority was given to select women-headed families based on availability of land and a perennial water source. The project will target to ensure that about 40% of the selected beneficiaries would be women. Further, vulnerable and marginalized disabled farmers having a minimum of 0.5 acres were selected as long as they have the ability to carry out the cultivation activities. Further, the willingness of participation of existing farmers and the young farmers were considered as a key selection criterion to become a member of the project. Hence, vulnerable groups and youth will also be given importance in the selection criteria. As per the above criteria, villages consisting of 100 farmers for the dry Chili cluster project, will be benefitted. In the first stage, the project will commence its cultivation with selected 100 farmers (50 acres) using a modern technology package of drip irrigation, insect-proof net, polythene mulch for half an acre unit under the above lift irrigation systems.
Vulnerable groups and Gender	Out of the 27 Grama Niladhari's (GN) divisions, 7 GN divisions in the Manmunai Pattu DS division have been selected for the implementation of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP) and it covers 22.5 acres of

	farmlands across the GN divisions representing 45 farmers. The land area of the selected GN divisions is nearly 15.2 Km2. The selected GN divisions have 3,876 families consisting of 10,716 members. The number of males is 5,279 and the females account for 5,437. The ethnic composition of the GN division is Sri Lankan Tamils. All 3,876 families are Tamils. Only 194 were found who not Hindu religion are. 19 GN divisions out of 45 GN divisions in the Manmunai South & Eruvil Pattu DS division have been used to provide the project benefits and the total representation is 55 farmers covering 27.5 acres of farmlands. Though there are about 8,897 families, the population is around 29,494. It represents 14,337 males and 15,117 females in the selected GN divisions. Families having high land-use lift irrigation and presently cultivating groundnut and few seasonal crops in Maha season, and those who have dug wells were able to continue the same cultivation in Yala season too. Based on a need assessment conducted by ASMP, PDOA, and Dept. of Irrigation, it has identified drip irrigation technology will reduce more than 50% of water compared to flood irrigation. A total of 45 farmers in the Manmunai Pattu DS division will be benefitted from the project and it will cover 22.5 acres of uplands. A total of 55 farmers of 8,897 families in Manmunai south & Eruvil Pattu DS division will be benefitted from the project and it will cover 27.5 acres of uplands. Altogether 100 farmers from both DS divisions will be benefitted from the dry chili cluster project and it covers 50 acres of cultivable extent. Women headed families and low-income families will be exposed to the project to get the economic benefits. The surrounding community will be benefitted from different income generation opportunities with the increase of agricultural activities. Consistent water availability and accessibility will be ensured by the project and it will maintain the continuity of agricultural activities. Hence, daily paid employment opportunities will increase significantly, and also employment opportunities at processing centers, intermediate trading, organic fertilizer production, and transportation opportunities will be there with the increase of agricultural activities.

E. Description of the socioeconomic environment

Community Profile	Out of the 14 DS divisions of the Batticaloa district, only two DS divisions are selected have been selected for the implementation of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP). Manmunai South & Eruvil Pattu (MS&EP) _Kaluwanchikudy DS division has 45 GN divisions and these selected project locations are scattered in six villages namely Kaluthavali, Thetativu, Mankadu, Chddipalayam, Mahiloor, and Kurukkalmadam. Manmunai Pattu (MP) - Arayampathy DS division has 27 GN divisions and project locations are distributed across two villages namely Kirankulam and Puthukudyruppu. Six villages of Manmunai South & Eruvil Pattu (MS&EP) _Kaluwanchikudy DS division represent farmlands from different GN Divisions. The total population of these selected GN divisions is 29,494. It represents 14,377 males and it is 49% of the total population. The female population of these selected GN divisions is 15,117 and it represents 51% of the total population. All are Sri Lankan Tamil and only 7 Buddhists were found in the selected GN

	divisions. 96% of the selected GN division is Hindu and 2% represent Roman catholic. Only around 57% of the population is between 20-60 age categories in the selected GN divisions of Manmunai South & Eruvil Pattu DS division. Nearly 12.0% of the population of the selected GN divisions is above 60 years of age and 31% of the population is below 20 years of age. The average family size in the GN division is 3.0. As per the age structure, nearly 67% of the population have registered voters eligible for voting in the public elections. Accordingly, there are 3468 receiving Samurdhi in these GN divisions. Two villages from the Manmunai Patty DS division were selected for the project and these farmlands are scattered across a few GN divisions. The total population of these selected GN divisions is 10,706. It represents 5,279 males and it is 49% of the total population. The female population of these selected GN divisions is 5,437 and it represents 51% of the total population. 100% Sri Lankan Tamil ethnicity was found in the GN divisions. 72 Roman catholic, 122 other Christians are found while all others are Hindu. Only around 58% of the population is between 20-60 age categories in the selected GN divisions of the Manmunai Pattu DS division. Nearly 10% of the population of the selected GN divisions is above 60 years of age and 33% of the population is below 20 years of age. The average family size in the GN division is 3.0. However, only 278 farmers are found in these selected GN divisions. Accordingly, there are 1,944receiving Samurdhi in these GN divisions.
Project Benefits	• New productivity-enhancing technologies will be introduced to increase yield ✓ Productive Land preparation methods ✓ Water conservation/Management and water accessibility will be improved ✓ New disease control techniques will be introduced ✓ Effective use of weedicides, pesticides • Introduction of new quality Enhancing Technologies • Project expansion will create new employment opportunities • Benefits of development of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs). Training, awareness, and capacity building programs output such as; ✓ Good quality products ✓ Innovativeness ✓ Business professionalism ✓ legal compliance • Sustainable farm income will be increased • Identify international market opportunities • Drip-Irrigation System will be introduced • Training and awareness will Strengthen skills, talents, and knowledge to undertake and manage all activities of commercial Organisation
Social Impact	Subsequently, the magnitude of the proposed project interventions and the number of projects units scattered in the selected villages. No land acquisition is required, and no resettlement impacts are anticipated. Farmers are expected to directly benefit through improved production capacity and input supply/management, better and more efficient technologies for production and post-harvest, improved market linkages as well as opportunities for value addition. Furthermore, farmers would benefit from the capacity building

	through farmer business and marketing training. Hence, Chili farmers will get direct economic advantages, and the surrounding community benefited from direct and indirect employment opportunities from the daily paid employment opportunities and dry Chili processing Centre related activities. During the discussions had with farmers, it was highlighted that the young generation at present in these areas are subjected to local migration and looking for different types of employment opportunities with soft skills rather than engaging in agriculture. Further, they claimed that the existing agricultural activities do not ensure the consistent monthly income and stable income in the agriculture sector would be a key point to get the attraction of the youth. Hence, the development of Chilli cultivation will a good prospect for the youth to have a stable income and it prevents local employment migrations. The anticipated negative social impacts of the proposed project will be minor or insignificant. Summarised social impacts and mitigation measures are shown in table 2. However, the following impacts are listed to get emphasis in the project selection and implementation. 01. Exclusion of vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection 02. Livelihood impacts during the construction/rehabilitation period 03. Labour influx for post-harvest processing centres 04. Public/ occupational health and safety hazards, and on impacts on the environment during the construction period 05. All environmental related issues identified in the EMP will also have a serious impact on the society
Mitigation Measures *(Social Impact Mitigation Plan is annexed as Annex 04)*	Proposed mitigation measures for the negative social impacts listed above. **01. Exclusion of vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection** Proposed beneficiaries are selected based on the availability of a minimum of 1/2 acre land for the Chili cultivation and the willingness of the participation. The rest of the farmers will be covered through future expansions. Marginalized disabled farmers who have a minimum of 0.5 acres of cultivated lands were considered by analysing the ability to carry out the cultivation activities. However, the selection norm of the project is underscored to select 35% female beneficiaries and give more attention to the vulnerable groups. Thus, 35% of project beneficiaries are expected to be female farmers in the area; each one having a minimum of 0.5 acres of farmland. **02. Livelihood impacts during the construction/Rehabilitation activities** Construction the dry chilli post-harvesting processing centre will be constructed at a different location and it does not have any significant negative impact on the chilli cultivation process. However, installation of drip irrigation system will have minor impacts and the safeguarding officer responsible for community liaison and handling public complaints on environmental/ social related matters or social Audit Committees will be mobilised closely and monitor the project's construction progress and report to the project management if any. However, proposed civil works have been scheduled to complete within the two cultivation cycles and there is no livelihood or any other activities of community or farmers get interrupted. **03. Labour influx for post harvesting processing centres**

	There are no major construction works that are required high labour force. Hence, the labour influx is less and minimal. If Labour will be hired where possible from the local community and the contractor will give priority to women when hiring. Worker Code of Conduct will be included as part of the employment contract - that establishes the workers' commitment in attitudes and behaviour preventing, combating and responding Gender-Based Violence (GBV). During implementation, robust measures will be implemented to prevent sexual harassment/GBV including training of workforce and sanctions for non-compliance (e.g. termination). **04. Public/ occupational health and safety Hazards, and on impacts on environment** 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 the government, WHO and World Bank guidelines. Training and awareness will reduce the direct exposure to minimise the risk.

Social Risks & Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Activities	Land requirements	Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups	Construction impacts	Risks due to labour influx	Risk of livelihood impacts	Public/ occupational health and safety Hazards	COVID19 risks
Beneficiary selection	land owned by beneficiary	Yes					
Cultivation Activities							
➢ Land preparation. ▪ Fencing (if applicable) ▪ Land preparation ▪ Micro levelling ▪ Drainage Labour ▪ Raised Beds ▪ Preparation of pits & planting ▪ Planting materials ▪ Fertiliser in the planting pit ▪ Planting Tools	land owned by beneficiary					Yes	Yes
➢ Introduction of basic flood prevention and drainage field techniques ▪ Quick water evacuation ditches ▪ Surface drainage techniques (removal of wet spots)	land owned by beneficiary						Yes
➢ Use of fertilisers and chemicals ▪ Application of fertilizers ▪ Application of weedicides ▪ Application of pesticides ▪ Other Spray	land owned by beneficiary					Yes	Yes
➢ Manual weed control	land owned by beneficiary					Yes	Yes
➢ New and improved quality enhancing technologies ▪ Introduction of water conserving and drip irrigation systems ▪ Insect proof net ▪ Polythene mulch	land owned by beneficiary					Yes	Yes

F. Social Impacts Management Plan (SIMP)

SN	Issues/ Impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility		Mitigation cost
			Implementation	Supervision/ monitoring	
1	Vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection	• 35% of project beneficiaries will be female farmers in the area who has a minimum of 0.5 acres of farmlands • Marginalise disabled farmers who have a minimum of 0.5 acres of farmlands will be considered by analysing the ability to carry out the cultivation activities. • Excluded farmer of the project will be covered through future expansions	Provincial Office, GN, Irrigation DS	PMU – Social and Environment Specialist	Included in EMP.
2	Public complaints and lack of community awareness and support for the project implementation	• Residents in the area will be briefed on the project, its purpose, design and outcomes with comprehensive discussion. Consultations will be repeated once the contractor is mobilised. • The GRM will be established to receive and resolve complaints/ grievances related to disturbances caused by construction including GBV related issues. • Awareness will be created of the GRM among the community and contact details will be publicly displayed to report grievances	Social/Environment safeguard officer / PPMU	PMU	Included in EMP
3	Possible livelihood impacts	• Beneficiary, farmer organisation and project officials and/or Social Audit Committees etc. will be mobilised to closely monitor the project's construction progress and report to the project management if any • Safeguard Officer will be there and responsible for community liaison and handling public complaints regarding environmental/ social related matters • All proposed civil works have been scheduled to complete within two cultivation cycles to avoid the disturbances for the farmers' activities.	Social/Environment safeguard officer / PPMU	Social/Environment safeguard specialist	N/A

SN	Issues/ Impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility		Mitigation cost
			Implementation	Supervision/ monitoring	
4	Labour Influx related issues (e.g. GBV)	• Labour influx is less and minimal since there is no high labour demanding construction works affiliated with the subproject. • Local labour will be hired where possible and a contract will give priority to women when hiring • Worker Code of Conduct will be included as part of the employment contract - that defines workers' commitment in attitudes and behaviour preventing, combating and responding to GBV • Contractor will implement robust measures to prevent sexual harassment/GBV including training of workforce and sanctions for non-compliance (e.g. termination)	Social/Environment safeguard officer / PPMU	Social/Environment safeguard specialist	Included in EMP
5	Public/ occupational health and safety Hazards, and on impacts on environment	• All measures in the EMP will be implemented in regard to management. • Introduction of drone technology to conduct disease surveys and to apply pesticides by minimising human contact • Provide training and awareness on the safe use of fertilisers and chemicals. Monitoring of handling practices/equipment handling by safeguard specialist and providing onsite training • Necessary COVID19 safety measures and protocols will be implemented as per Government, WHO and WB guidelines	Social/Environment safeguard officer / PPMU	Social/Environment safeguard specialist	Included in EMP

G. Stakeholders Engagement and Public consultation

01. Stakeholders' engagements

The provincial PMU of the ASMP and the safeguard specialist have conducted a field investigation with the farmers and relevant stakeholders and identified the proposed subprojects for the development. The deputy project director- eastern province and all the line agencies (project engineer, agricultural scientist), and all the chairs of Farmer Organisations have extended cooperation for chili cultivation using lift irrigation at the selected area.

02. Public consultation

The consultation was held with the support of the project director, project engineer, and agricultural Scientist of the Eastern Province and the project coordinator of the selected DS division. Overall project implementation and future plan were discussed with them and deep level information was collected. They were trying hard to rehabilitate and distribute water as soon as possible to the beneficiaries.

Farmer gatherings were not conducted due to the pandemic situation. However, on-field discussions were conducted with benefitted farmers while ensuring COVID 19 safety precautions. The conclusion of the consultation was clear, and it was to rehabilitate the pump house and provide water immediately starting from next season onwards. Further, the following comments were taken during the discussions held with farmers in the selected area.

Farmers cultivate paddy on a lowland in one term (Maha Seasons) per year. During Yala season (May to August), cultivation activities are limited to paddy on lowlands with water scarcity. Farmers have cultivated perennial crops such as coconut and mango on upland for their household consumption. Since it is receiving high rainfall during the Maha season (September to March), some farmers are cultivating seasonal crops on their uplands. During the Yala season, seasonal crops such as groundnuts, Chili, and various vegetables are cultivated by using open well/tube well water. Further, livestock farming is common in the area. Discussions were had with nearby farmers and gathered information is summarized below.

Name	Details	Matter Discussed/Suggestions
Vaiyamuththu Shashikumar	He is a 47 years old farmer having six family members including himself? He is a leader of one of the farmer organizations and he has 1 acer deed land.	Only a part of the land is cultivated twice a year using tube well water. The current water level of the open well is around 20 feet below the ground level. However, he is managing cultivation activities using tube well water and mainly seasonal crops are cultivated such as Pathola, Long bean, and Chili. He sells crops into the Arayampathy market and the current price of green chili is around 150 LKR. He is waiting to get the technological support to extend chili cultivation up to the entire land and he hopes to manage water with

Name	Details	Matter Discussed/Suggestions
		the introduction of a drip irrigation system.
Shivaneshthura Shivarasha	He is a 46 years old farmer with five family members. He also has 1 acer deed highland and it is the land proposed for the chilli cultivation.	Chili and Brinjal is the main crop he is cultivating using a tube well. However, he sends the crops to the Kalmunai market which is bigger than the Arayampathy market. Currently, seasonal crops are cultivated based on the water availability of the tube well. As per his experience, it is enough to cultivate two seasons marginally.
A. Kularathanam	Kularathanam is a 50 years old farmer having four family members. He was representing Puthukudyruppu South and he has 2 acers of Cashew cultivation.	Two acres of highlands are used for Cashew and 1-acre land is currently used for seasonal crop cultivation. Tube well water is used for the cultivation and he already has one acre of Chili cultivation. His ambition is to get the technical support from the project for 0.5-acre cultivation package and to extend up to his entire land.
K.Satheesilam	He is 54 years old farmer having 1 acer rent land. He has four family members including himself.	Chili and Brinjol is the main crop he is cultivating using a tube well. He sends his crop to the Arayampathy market and he is not satisfied with the current market price of dry chili.
T. Nadeshalingam	He is a 50 years old farmer in a 3 member family. He has 1.5 acer deed high land for seasonal cultivation.	Entire 1.5 acres of high land is used for seasonal crops and he claims that he is extracting enough water from the tube well for his entire cultivation. He is already having 1-acre chili cultivation. He is very keen on the benefits which are derived from the Chili collection and processing center.
N. Kannasundaram	He is a 51 years old farmer from Mankadu. He has four family members and 1 acer permit land is used for the cultivation	The main crop is green chili and lady's fingers are cultivated to full fill the remaining part of the land. He also uses water from the tube well. His closest market is Kalmunai and he does not satisfy the price of Hybrid chili. He expects to have a stable high price for the chili through the collective approach from the proposed processing center.

Name	Details	Matter Discussed/Suggestions
K.Nagalingam	She is 48 years old farmer having 3 family members.	She has 1 acer deed high land and water is used from tube well for the cultivation. Mainly chili and ladyfinger are cultivated using flood irrigation. She is interested on drip irrigation technology and issues related to pesticides were discussed.
M. Nawanaththana Raja (38 Years old female farmer)	All these farmers are having 1 acer deed high land and all of them are using tube well water for their cultivation	Lady's fingers are more common among these farmers and few other seasonal crops are available. Existing wild animal threats were highlighted. It was identified that the crop damages are mainly due to Rabbits and Monkeys.
S. Kopalasingham (48 Years old farmer)		
S. Suntharalingam (40 Years old farmer)		
P. Pakeelatharan (44 years old farmer)		
M. Rajendram (39 years old farmer)		

Figure 2: Photographs of community consultation

Figure 3: Photographs of existing crops and water sources

H. Grievance Readdressed Mechanism (GRM)

A GRM will be in place to promptly 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 the registry on their premises. The ASMP, irrigation, and DS official will facilitate resolving the grievance. The middle/tier 2 level grievances committee will operate at the provincial PMU/ regional project office to address the issues which are unsolved or when an affected person is not satisfied with the decision at the field level. The third tier of GRM will operate at PMU headed by the Project Director of ASMP with technical support from the Social Development Specialist to address the issues which are not solved at the initial stages.

I. Implementation and Monitoring

1. Social Auditing/Monitoring Committee

A social auditing committee will be established with the participation of the community and the stakeholders of the area. An awareness session will be conducted to select social auditing committees about the project interventions and they are responsible for the project implementation. In addition, the Safeguards Specialist of ASMP will periodically monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of ASMP.

2. Monitoring

Considering the magnitude of the proposed project interventions and the infrastructure development projects at the selected area, the anticipated social impacts of the proposed activities will be minor or insignificant. There won't be any significant negative social impacts envisaged from the proposed project during the rehabilitation stages with the implementation of the given SIMP. Further, there will not be significant negative social impacts during the infrastructure development activities assuming all the proposed mitigation actions are taken appropriately. Therefore, it is not necessary to have a complex monitoring system. However, it is necessary to ensure there are no violations of the regulations and conformity to the national and World Bank standards and guidelines pertaining to environmental and social safeguards.

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

Chairperson: - Provincial Deputy Director of ASMP

Members (representatives from the following institutions):

01. Environmental and Social Safeguards specialist of the ASMP or his representative
02. Divisional Secretariat Manmunai south & Eruvil Pattu/Manmunai Pattu, or relevant DS representatives.
03. Department of Irrigation or Representative.
04. GN of selected villages.
05. Farmer organisation members.
06. Village representatives from the village

J. Social Impact Screening Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Details
Will the intervention include new physical construction work?	√			Drip irrigation system installation will be taken place
Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?		√		
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?		√		All selected farmlands are owned by farmers by deeds or permits
Is this subproject intervention requiring private land acquisitions?		√		No land acquisition taken place
If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement?				N/A
If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the present plot size and ownership status known?				N/A
Are these land owners willing to voluntarily donate the required land for this sub-project?				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?		√		
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?	√			Farm land preparation and drip irrigation installation process will have minor impacts
Is there any possibility to move out, close of business/ commercial/ livelihood activities of persons during constructions?		√		
Is there any physical is placement of persons due to constructions?		√		
Does this project involve resettlement of		√		

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Details
any persons? If yes, give details.				
Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?		√		
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?		√		
Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services or natural resources?		√		
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?		√		

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 Social Effects	Significance of Social effect with mitigation in place 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
During Agricultural activities		
➢ Land preparation. • Fencing (if applicable) • Land preparation • Micro levelling • Drainage Labour • Raised Beds • Preparation of pits & planting • Planting materials • Fertiliser in the planting pit • Planting Tools	Increase the income generation due to the increment of productivity and the quality with land preparation techniques	SP
➢ Introduction of basic flood prevention and drainage field techniques	Enhance the productivity and the product quality with	SP

Key project activities	Potential Social Effects	Significance of Social effect with mitigation in place 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
• Quick water evacuation ditches • Surface drainage techniques (removal of wet spots)	water conservation technics	
➢ Use of fertilisers and chemicals • Application of fertilizers • Application of weedicides • Application of pesticides Other Spray	Exposure to health hazardous chemicals	NS
➢ Manual weed control	Less exposure to weedicides	SP
➢ New and improved quality enhancing technologies • Introduction of water conserving and drip irrigation systems • Insect proof net • Polythene mulch	Increase the income generation due to the increment of productivity and the quality with water conservation and insect proofing technics	SP

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 subproject is:

[ ] Categorised as a 'B' project, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is required

[√] Categorised as a 'C' project, no Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit is required, only the Social Screening/ Due Diligence Report is required

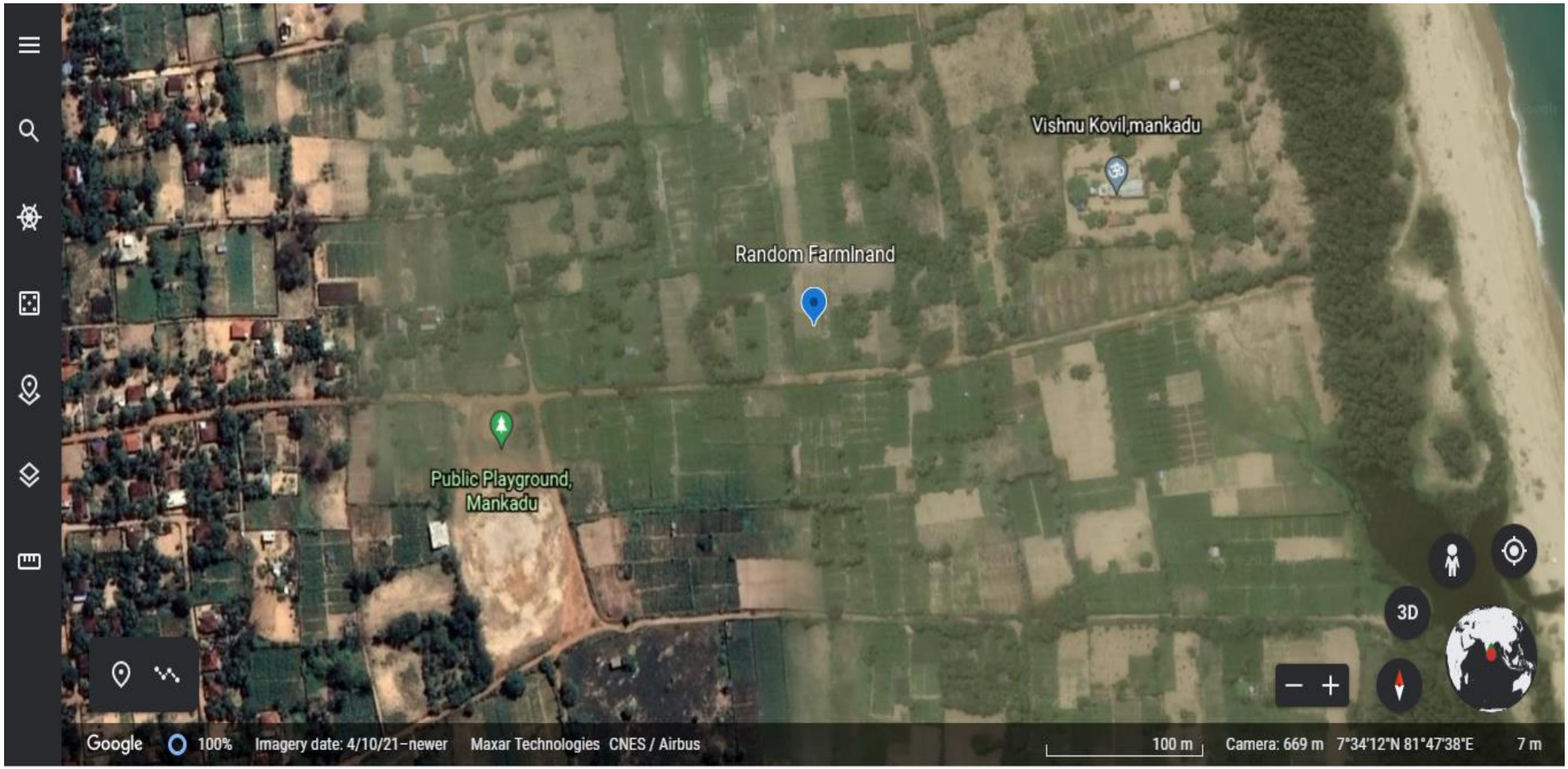
L. Details of Approval and Submission

Screening conducted and reviewed by **D.M. Sanjaya Bandara** **Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist** Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Name/Designation/Contact information	**Date** **February 2022**  **Signature**
Screening report recommended by **Dr. Rohan Wijekoon** **Project Director** Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Name/Designation/Contact information	**Date** **February 2022**  **Signature**

Annex 1: Reference list

1) https://luppd.gov.lk/images/content_image/downloads/pdf/llrc_batticaloa.pdf

Annex 2: Project Location Maps




Proposed Land Areas for Dry Chilli Cluster in Batticaloa
Write a description for your map.
Legend
Access Road to Dry Cluster Lands
Farmer Visited
Public Playground, Mankadu
Samurdhi Bank Mankadu
Vishnu Kovil,mankadu
Luxmy Food City
Mankadu
Vishnu Kovil,mankadu
1st Farmer Visited
2nd Farmer Visited
Victoria Studio & Newspaper Agent
Public Playground, Mankadu
Himy Life
Meeting with Farmers, Dry Chilli Cluster, Mankadu
Samurdhi Bank Mankadu
Sk Motors
Google Earth
Image © 2021 Maxar Technologies
N
600 ft

Annex 3: Beneficiary Lists

S.N	Beneficiaries Name	Address	NIC No	Contact No	G.N Division
01	Nagalinkam yogarasa	Kirankulam – 06- North	71269.3584V	0774164558	
02	Vairamuthu Sasikumar	Beach Rd, Kirankulam-North	751582862V	0775918202	
03	Ponnampalam Thevarajah	Aalaiyadi Rd, Kiranulam - Central	196704603591	0758550065	
04	Amarasinkam Varnakulasingam	Visnukovil Rd, Kirankulam - Central	711610286V	0779060683	
05	Ravindran Sasikaran	Visnukovil Rd, Kirankulam - North	832604593V	0758251033	
06	Poopalapillai Sivanantharasa	Main Rd, Kirankulam - South	62694180V	0754258767	
07	Selvarethinam Thavaroopan	Music college Rd,Navatudah(kirankulam North)	791412269V	0769498545	
08	Sivalinkam Nirmalathevi	Beach Rd,Kirankulam - Central	608463496V	0767029111	
09	Kanakasabapathi Thanapalasingam	Kanthaiyah Rd, Kirankulam	850151377V	0752006580	
10	Samithampy Mahathevi	Palaiya thapalaka Rd,Kirankulam – central	635122838V	0778685668	
11	Selvanayagam Nadesalinkam	Panaiyadipalla Rd, Kirankulam -06	701880501V	0771019293	
12	Allimuthu Vijayan	Sellathampy Rd,Kirankulam – North	750050069V	0757952209	
13	Sivanesathurai Sivarasa	Main Rd,Kirankulam-06	740281283V	0757598100	
14	Kirusalini Gowravan	Nesavunilaiya Rd,Kirankulam	907391108V	0752824808	
15	Samithampy Thavarasa	Nesavunilaiya Rd,Kirankulam	590144096V	0756000770	
16	Thampirasa Kanthalingam	Tharmapuram,Kirankulam	520084940V	0773941011	

17	Ponnampalam Santhirasekaram	Kirankulam – North	710233373V	0758780557	Kirankulam-North
18	Konamalai Nanthakopal	Sellathampy Rd, Kirankulam	700072029V	0754082306	Puthukudiyirppu-South
19	Samithampy Paramalinkam	Cheddipalayam - South	543173592V	0777308680	Puthukudiyirppu-North
20	Manikkam Thayakaran	9th kaddai Rd,Kirankulam -North	692460812V	0755630275	Puthukudiyirppu-South
21	Thavarajah Rakasuthan	Beach Rd ,Kaluthavalai - 04	921253303V	0752922590	Puthukudiyirppu-South
22	Kanthappodi Sathiyananthan		681132694V	0763136604	Puthukudiyiruppu-North
23	Sithamparapillai Vijayenthiny	Kanthakuddy Rd, Kirankulam-South	706320156V	0752879873	Puthukudiyirppu-South
24	Mahendran Seethevipillai	9th kaddai ,Kirankulam – North	677852666V	0750752212	Puthukudiyirppu-South
25	Selvarasa Ramesh	Mariyamman Rd,Kirankulam	197921303657	0755133243	Puthukudiyirppu-South
26	Somasuntharam Jeyasuntharam	Kumaran kalamanra Rd, Kaluwanchikudy	751250754V	0757007106	Puthukudiyirppu-South
27	Kanthappan Susanthan	Main Rd, Kaluthavalai-01	872851771V	0757021292	Puthukudiyirppu-South
28	Kaneshan Thevathasan	Sellathampy Rd, Kirankulam North	821121809V	0752456592	Puthukudiyirppu-South
29	Arunasalam Kunarednam		710015155V	0773132763	Puthukudiyirppu-South
30	Parasuraman Thanuraj	Visnukovil Rd,Kirankulam-06	911583321V	0756207842	Puthukudiyirppu-South
31	Senathipathi Arudsevam	Amalapuram	760753947V	0779684018	Puthukudiyirppu-South

Details of Dry Chilli Production Program-Beneficiaries

S.N	Beneficiaries Name	Address	NIC No	Contact No	G.N Division
01	Kirupairethinam Mayuran	Cemete Rd, Mankadu	793180535V	0754745580	
02	Mahalinkam Srikanth	Visnukovil Rd,Mankadu	831812559V	0770409991	
03	Selvanayagam Kopalasingam	Beach Rd, Mankadu	197320102281	0706489848	
04	Manikkam Rasenthiram	Beach Rd, Mankadu	19823442190	0757175286	
05	Mayilvahanam Navarethinarasa	Visnukovil Rd,Mankadu	820033868V	0785757654	
06	Kanthappodi Komathi	Beach Rd, Mankadu	775714859V	0779571578	
07	Velmurugu Nesamalar	Beach Rd, Mankadu	19756580833	0766363734	
08	Mahesan Pirapaharan	Beach Rd, Mankadu	852694998V	0764211677	
09	Kunasekaram Thayaparan	Ellai Rd,Mankadu	198332900649	0754713999V	
10	Kumarasamy Nagalinkam	Visnukovil Rd,Mankadu	740954172V	0784689026	
11	Kanthaperumal Kalavathi	Perumal Rd,Mankadu	685911124V	0771360934	
12	Mayilvahanam Pathmarasa	Visnukovil Rd,Mankadu	721704025V	0770439778	
13	Rasenthiram Puvi	Beach Rd,Mankadu	882091830V	0757283230	

S.N	Beneficiaries Name	Address	NIC No	Contact No	G.N Division
01	Selvarasa ledsumi	Murugan kovil west Rd, cheddipalayam - South	525892255V	0755156676	
02	Kuhenthirarajah Pirunthan	Murugan kovil west Rd ,cheddipalayam - South	922231770V	0752387433	
03	Thampipillai Thayagaran	Midwife Rd, Cheddipalayam-South	713003492V	0752900459	
04	Pillaiyan Suntharalinkam	Midwife Rd, Cheddipalayam-South	731573956V	0770836641	
05	Kanapathipillai Selvarasa	Murugan kovil East Rd, cheddipalayam -South	593423344V	0752656795	
06	Pillaiyan Visvalinkam	Murugan kovil Rd, cheddipalayam - South	590362573V	0756847313	
07	Sivaganam	Midwife Rd, Cheddipalayam-South	601465167V	0757234313	
08	Yoganathan Sumitha	Cheddipalayam - North	850164932V	0754294919	
09	Thavarasa Kamalesh	Cheddipalayam - South	785512278V	0776733547	
10	Karunagaran Kokilaranjan	Cheddipalayam - North	880211153V	0759826841	
11	Thampirasa Elango	Cheddipalayam - North	810161213V	0771037927	
12	Thiyagarasa Thevasuthan	Cheddipalayam - South	801691293V	0756746910	
13	Palasuntharam Kugan	Cheddipalayam-South	683041386V	0758250781	
14	Kumarasamy Kopalasingam	Murukan Kovil Rd,cheddipalayam -North	721024466V	0752487993	
15	Venuthas Kiruthika	Public ground Rd	937702418V	0756678941	
16	Sivalinkam Ravindran	Midwife Rd, Cheddipalayam-South	690913682V	0759530942	
17	Nadarajan Vivekanantharajah	Kaddupillaiyar Kovil Rd,Cheddipalayam -South	830592938V	0753024592	
18	Rakupathi Kandeepan	Main Rd, Cheddipalayam - South	781891703V	0758761252	
19	Sivalinkam Pathmavathy	Murugan Kovil Rd,Cheddipalayam-South	735910710V	0752081712	

S.N	Beneficiaries Name	Address	NIC No	Contact no	
01	Kanapathipillai Thillaiyampalam	Somasuntharam Rd,Kaluthavalai-04	602222861V	077535952	
02	Elayathampi Rathinasingam	Vanniyar Rd west,Kaluthavalai -Central	582482497V	0754265512	
03	Alakuthurai Pirunthapan	Pirathesasabai Rd,Kaluthavalai-05	972000078V	0752829838	
04	Thevarasa Kalaiselvi	Vanniyar Rd west,Kaluthavalai -Central	790062990V	0752607088	
05	Ponnuthurai Suntharalinkam	Vipulanantha Rd,Kaluthavalai-Central	593213749V	0758251853	
06	Kumrasamy Sothinathapillai	Beach Rd,Kaluthavalai-04	672543673V	0770832236	
07	Kanthaiyah Perinpanayagam	Church Rd,Kaluthavai -03	603373185V	0757006818	
08	Velupillai Murugesu	Somar Rd,Kaluthavalai-03	641722731V	0758106366	
09	Velmurugu Yoganathan	Beach Rd.,Kaluthavalai-03	743201930V	0754644677	
10	Samithampy Nesarasa	Main Rd,Kaluthavalai-02	573274202V	0778436546	
11	Sothilinkam Kunasunthari	Main Rd,Kaluthavalai-04	587242710V	0779766393	
12	Sinnathampi Amirthalinkam	Kaanady Rd,Kaluthavalai-01	692434030V	0771308504	
13	Rasaiyah Veerasingam	Vasakasalai Rd,Kaluthavalai -04	620733768V	0768805564	

S.N	Beneficiaries Name	Address	NIC No	Contact No	G.N Division
01	Yoganantharasa Megala	Sri murugan kovil Rd,Kurukkal madam, North	637051792V	0755623621	Kurukkal madam, North
02	Sabarethenam Thangamma	Kurukkal madam, North	675523584V	0758552120	Kurukkal madam, North
03	Theyagarasa Vanaja	Kurukkal madam, North	736973367V	0755319822	Kurukkal madam, North
04	Thavarasa Deluxan	Kurukkal madam, North	931003054V	0776919576	Kurukkal madam, North

Annex 4: List of participants and photographs of the consultations during screening






2021/10/29
Kalkadi - Processing Center.

Name	Signature
[illegible]	[illegible]
Dr. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. N. Pratheepan (AI)	[illegible]
Mr. T. Sritharan (T.O)(B)	[illegible]
T. Nadesalingam	[illegible]

2021/10/29
Maramkadu GN division

Name	Signature
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Nivanjan	[illegible]
P. Pakeerathy	P. Pakeerathy
M. Gunasuntharam	[illegible]
[illegible]	M. Ruth