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Ministry of Agriculture
கமத்தொழில் அமைச்சு

SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT

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



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)

Updated: October 2021

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Abbreviations

ASMP	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project
ATDPs	Agricultural Technology Demonstration Park
BBTV	Banana Bunchy Top Virus
DCO	Distributary Canal Organisations
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 Mullaitivu
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 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. 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** – Northern 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 labour 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*)	Mullaitivu District was declared in 1979 and is located in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. The District is bounded by Jaffna and Killinochchi District from the North, Sea from the East, Trincomalee and Vavuniya Districts from the South, Mannar District from the West, and a small part of the South. The absolute location of the District is longitude 090 14/ N & latitude 800 32/ E. The total land area of the District is approximately 2616.9 sq. km This District accounts for 3.87% of the country's total land area. The District has six Divisional Secretary Divisions namely Maritimepattu, Puthukkudiyiruppu, Oddusuddan, Thunukkai, Manthai East, Welioya. There are 127 Grama Niladari Divisions & 624 Villages. Administratively the District belongs to part of the Vanni electoral District and having five Pradesiya Saba's sub Office. Altogether there are five selected project locations and 4 out of them belong to the Oddusudan DS division while one belongs to the Manthai East DS division. This environmental screening report is prepared only considering two selected locations namely Thaddayamalai (pump 4&5) & Thoddiyadi (Pump 6&7), which are belonging to the Oddusudan DS division. Oddusudan DS division represents around 24% of the total land area of the Mullaitivu district. Oddusudan DSD has 27 GND and these two selected project locations belong to the Thaddayamalai GN division. Selected farmland plots will be fed by the Pump house 4&5 and pump house 6&7. Selected farmland's along with the pipe laying is attached in annexure 2. Location maps of these farmlands are shown in Annexure 3. 1) Random location of farmland under Pump 4&5- $9^0$11'28"N, $80^0$38'27"E 2) Selected location of farmland under Pump 6&7- $9^0$10'57"N, $80^0$38'23"E Muthiyankattu Major Irrigation scheme is one of the dedicated tanks for Food Crop Production in Sri Lanka. Of the 6,000 acres command area, 4,100 acres are fed by gravity irrigation system while the remaining 1,900 acres are fed by the lift irrigation system. Originally, the lift irrigation scheme was established in the late 1960s for dried chili and red onion production. However, farmers of the area have abandoned the cultivation due to conflict, displacement, and liberalization of food commodity imports in the past years. As a result, the lift irrigation systems were not in operation and were left in dilapidated conditions for a long period. Especially, the Right Bank (RB) canal of the tank has been designed for the lift irrigation for the command area.

Definition of Project Area / Project Impact area	Before establishing the dry chili project, ASMP is engaged in rehabilitating two dilapidated lift irrigation pump houses and water distribution infrastructure in the Thaddayamalai GN division. Under the project, 4 lift irrigation pumps and pipe laying for irrigation water distribution to farmer fields will be rehabilitated. With the irrigation water available from this rehabilitation, the project will be able to cultivate about 500 acres of dried chili (8 months) and another 500 acres of groundnut (4 months) in a year as detailed below. All the selected farmlands will be fed by the rehabilitated pumps (pump 4&5, pump 6&7) and all the beneficiaries identified in Annexure 4. Pipe laying and increasing gravity flow using overhead tanks will enable easy access for the water with high pressure. Lands are generally flat terrain. Either side of the proposed area contains both cultivated and bare lands. Mullaitivu is an agricultural economy-based district and rice production is the main agricultural activity undertaken by farmers in lowlands. Almost all farmers have both lowlands and uplands for their livelihood activities. However, Thaddayamalai RB canal farmers don't have a well-established and managed irrigation system, 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 cultivating 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 1acer is cultivated. The existing pump house is not in operational condition and water extraction is limited during the dry season. Hence, proposed pump house rehabilitation initiatives will benefit the farmers in Thaddayamalai by providing enough water to increase their acreage of chili and the yield. It will ensure sustainability in the agriculture sector. A total of 60 farmers of 48 families in Thoddiyadi village (under pumps 6&7) will be benefitted from the project and it will cover 102 acres of uplands. A total of 60 farmers of 37 families in Thaddayamalai will be benefitted from the project and it will cover 80 acres of uplands. Altogether 120 farmers from 85 families in the Thaddayamalai GN division will be benefitted from the dry chili cluster project and it covers 182 acres of the cultivable extent.
Adjacent land and features	Oddusuddan DS Division is one of the divisions among the six DS divisions in Mullaitivu District. There are 27 GN Divisions in the Oddusuddan DS Division. On the northern border of this DS division there are Puthukkudiyiruppu DS division of Mullaitivu district and Karaichchi DS division of Kilinochchi district, and on the eastern border is the Maritimepattu DS division. Similarly in the southern border Vavuniya North DS division of the Vavuniya district and in the western border is Thunukkai and Mathai east DS divisions. The total extent of the division is 618sq.km, and this DS division is the largest one consisting of 28% of the land area of the district. The Land Cover of the District mainly includes Agricultural Lands, Home Gardens, Forest Lands, and Water Bodies. The total land area of the District

	is 261,690ha. Approximately 13% of the total land area consists of agriculture; Forest Lands cover nearly 69%; Home Garden accounts for 6%. Both these selected farmlands are in the Thaddayamalai GN division which belongs to the Oddusudan DS division. RB canal of Muttaiyankaddu Tank is feeding water to paddy lands during the paddy season. Selected farmlands are scattered along with the area fed by the rehabilitated pump houses (pump 4&5, pump 6&7). All these selected farmlands belong to the farmers and selected farmlands are attached in Annexure 2. However, adjoining lands are owned by farmers, and most of the farmers are having 3-acre upland plots for crop cultivation. Most of these adjacent lands are used to cultivate groundnuts, chili, and vegetables. Perennial crops such as coconut and Mango are also found. Permits/deeds available for all farmers and No main structures found other than houses and Hindu temples near the project area.

Figure 1: Existing lands for Chili cultivation

C. Subproject Justification

Need for the project (What problem is the project going to solve)	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 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 Mullaitivu 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 farmer groups for intensive chili cultivation and marketing practices. Before starting the project at Thoddiyadi and Thaddayamalai, existing pump houses at Thoddiyadi (pump 6&7) and Thaddayamalai (pump 4&5) will be rehabilitated to ensure water availability and accessibility during the cultivation period. Currently, selected beneficiaries of these two villages cultivate two seasons per year using water from open wells and tube wells by confirming that they will go for three times cultivation per year if they are provided enough water from the proposed project. Further, almost all farmers are having 3-acre land plots and most farmers cultivate only half of their total land area due to insufficient water. Rehabilitation of pump house with new motors and laying of PVC pipes to distribute water among the beneficiaries will provide sufficient water to cultivate entire land plots of selected farmers with high frequency and high yield. Overhead tanks are designed to develop the pressure required for the operation of an on-farm drip irrigation system in the scheme. Water will be pumped to the overhead tanks directly and gravitational force will create the required pressure required to the on-farm drip irrigation system. In addition, below objectives to be achieved to increase the economy of selected farmers. a. To rehabilitate lift irrigation system to expand dried chili production b. To introduce and demonstrate efficient and effective water management in dried chili production c. To organize farmers for group marketing and value addition
Purpose of the project (what is going to be achieved by carrying out the project)	Dried Chili production and value addition under the lift irrigation schemes project in Mullaitivu is driven to achieve the below objects. a. To expand dried chili production b. To introduce and demonstrate new technology for enhanced productivity and value addition in dried chili production c. To organize farmers for group marketing and value addition To achieve these objectives, the ASMP project is engaged in rehabilitating a set of dilapidated lift irrigation pumps and water distribution infrastructure in Muthiyankattu to improve water accessibility. Therefore, local farmers' difficulties in finding water will be reduced, cultivation frequency will be increased from twice a year to thrice a year, an increase of yield of their cultivations, encourage farmers to cultivate more lands and farmers who have

	left cultivation will be encouraged to start farming activities again. At last, increase regional and national agriculture productivity. A total of 120 farmers of 85 families will be benefitted from the project and it will cover 182 acres of uplands. The main cultivation is December/January. However, in the first stage project will commence its cultivation in July 2021 in selected 50 farmers (25 acres) using a modern technology package of drip irrigation, insect-proof net, polythene mulch for half an acre unit under above lift irrigation systems. In the second stage in January 2022, another 70 farmers (37.5 acres) will do cultivation using the same technology package. The balance acreage of 39.5 acres will come under normal ridge and furrow system cultivation in January 2022 using the new hybrid chili MICHHY1. ASMP rehabilitated irrigation system will supply the lift irrigated water for the entire 182 ac cultivation.
Beneficiaries	Based on a need assessment conducted by ASMP, PDOA, and Dept. of Irrigation, we identified about 120 farmers living on 182 acres of land are urgently requiring water for irrigation to cultivate dried chili and groundnut in Thaddayamalai and Thoddiyadi. They are willing to cultivate about 182 acres of chili (8months) and 182 acres of groundnut in the same plot after the chili crop is harvested leaving the balance extent for perennials and homestead. Prior to the dry chili cluster project, pump houses (pump 4&5, Pump 6&7) will be rehabilitated and new motors will be installed. PVC pipelining and overhead tanks will be taken place covering all above beneficiaries in Thaddayamalai and Thoddiyadi, about 182 acres of land will get pressurized irrigation water supply throughout the year for one crop of dried chili and another crop of groundnut in a year. The cycle can be continued year after year. Solar-powered energy will be transferred to the grid and return will be dealt with the electricity bill of the motors. There are about 120 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 in July 2021 in selected 50 farmers (25 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. In the second stage in January 2022, another 70 farmers (37.5 acres) will do cultivation using the same technology package. The balance acreage of 39.5 acres will come under normal ridge and furrow system cultivation in January 2022 using new hybrid chili MICHHY1. ASMP rehabilitated irrigation system will supply the lift irrigated water for the entire 182 ac cultivation. 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 30% 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 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. Thaddayamalai GN division has 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 water abundance. Most of the farmers have large-scale, low flat farmer-based lands with a lack of water. These farmers are capable of cultivating their entire uplands 3 times per year if sufficient water is available. 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. Rehabilitating existing pump houses will ensure the extraction of water. Overhead tanks and PVC laying will be taking place to distribute water among the selected farmers with the pressure required for the operation of an on-farm drip irrigation system in the scheme, and it will increase the accessibility of water. Further, 40KWh solar panels will be installed to generate renewable energy and it will be directly benefitted to reduce the electricity cost of motors. 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. The "no-action" alternative would mean that no Dry chili cluster project undertake 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 the Thaddayamalai GN division.

D. Subproject Description

Proposed start date (duration)	October 2021
Proposed completion date	April 2022
Estimated total cost	LKR 35 million (Total cost of 1st Stage for July ,2021 cultivation, Muttaiyankaddu)
Land ownership	Private Farmlands, Lands with deeds and permits
Planned interventions	Planned interventions of the project includes • Installation of drip irrigation system • Laying GI pipes • 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	Oddusudan DS division has 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 advances 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 looked at the farmers' available lands and priority was given for the farmers who can utilize a minimum of 0.5 acres for the Chili production. Since the project is very keen on women's participation, high priority was given to select women-headed families based on land availability. 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, Thoddiyadi and Thaddayamalai villages consist of 120 farmers for the dry Chili cluster project, and rehabilitation of pump houses and PVC laying will be beneficial for the all above selected farmers. In the first stage, the project will commence its cultivation in July 2021 in selected 50 farmers (25 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) Thaddayamalai is one GN division in the Oddusuddan DS division which has been selected for the implementation of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP). There are four villages namely Thaddaiyamalai, Periyasalampan, Poonthoddam, and Murukanoor. The land area of the GN division is nearly 471.0 HA. The GN division has 267 families consisting of 799 members. The number of males is 385 and the females account for 414. The population density in the division is 1.69 per hectare which is very low. The entire population was displaced and resettled gradually after the cessation of the civil war in 2009. The ethnic composition of the GN division is Sri Lankan Tamils. All 267 families are Tamils. All the families in the GN division are Hindus. Though there are about 267 families, about 200 families having about 600 acres of high land living in the lift irrigation are presently cultivating groundnut only 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 about 85 farm families living in 255 acres of land are urgently requiring water for irrigation to cultivate dried chili and groundnut in Thaddayamalai and Thoddiyadi. A total of 60 farmers in Thoddiyadi village (under pumps 6&7) will be benefitted from the project and it will cover 102 acres of uplands. A total of 60 farmers of 37 families in Thaddayamalai will be benefitted from the project and it will cover 80 acres of uplands. Altogether 120 farmers from 85 families in the Thaddayamalai GN division will be benefitted from the dry chili cluster project and it covers 182 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	Oddusuddan DS Division is one of the divisions among the six DS divisions in Mullaitivu District. There are 27 GN Divisions in the Oddusuddan DS Division. On the northern border of this DS division there are Puthukkudiyiruppu DS division of Mullaitivu district and Karaichchi DS division of Kilinochchi district, and on the eastern border is the Maritimepattu DS division. Similarly in the southern border Vavuniya North DS division of the Vavuniya district and in the western border is Thunukkai and Mathai east DS divisions. The current land use pattern in the division could be identified under seven major categories such as home gardens, agricultural lands, non-agricultural lands, forest lands, wetlands, other lands, and water bodies. Home gardens are houses with a considerable extent of land for cultivation. Topographically the landscape varies from rolling to undulating of the total extent of 5.2 km overly wavy shape. It has 8% land Cultivated area and non-agriculture area 2%. Out of the balance area, natural forest land covers is 65%, scrubland is 10% and plantation forest land covers 1.1%. The DS division has potential resources for the development activities. There are forest resources available in the areas. People's main economic activities are crop cultivation and animal husbandry (Livestock). Paddy and other vegetable crops are cultivated under both gravities and lift irrigation systems. Livestock farming has been developed due to the availability of pastureland in adjoining forest areas. However, it has not developed as a modern and high-tech dairy farm with high breed cows but more of traditional species yielding low income and minimum cost. Out of the 27, Grama Niladhari's (GN) Thaddayamalai is one GN division in the Oddusuddan DS division which has been selected for the implementation of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP). There are four villages namely Thaddaiyamalai, Periyasalampan, Poonthoddam, and Murukanoor. The land area of the GN division is nearly 471.0 HA. The GN division has 267 families consisting of 799 members. The number of males is 385 and the females account for 414. The male-female ratio is 0.93 as

per the statistical handbook of 2019. This GN division is reflecting the national pattern of the male-female ratio. The population density in the division is 1.69 per hectare which is very low. The entire population was displaced and resettled gradually after the cessation of the civil war in 2009. The ethnic composition of the GN division is Sri Lankan Tamils. All 267 families are Tamils. All the families in the GN division are Hindus.

Age structure and gender distribution of the GN division's population is given below in the following table:

Table 1: Age Structure and Gender Distribution of GN Population

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
0-05	10	09	19	19-30	177	175	**352**
6-10	20	22	42	31-60	96	114	**210**
11-18	22	26	48	≥ 60	60	68	**128**
Total	**52**	**57**	**109**	**Total**	**333**	**357**	**690**

Source;- Oddusuddan DS Divisional Statistical Handbook 2020

Only 79.3% of the population is economically active in the GN division. Nearly 16.0% of the population is above 60 years of age and 13.6% of the population is below 18 years of age. The average family size in the GN division is 3.0. As per the age structure, 86.3% of the population should have registered as voters eligible for voting in the public elections. However, only 52.0% of the population has registered themselves with the Department of Elections and has the right to vote. This is equivalent to 3.8% of the total registered voters in the DS division.

Major income sources of a majority of families are crop cultivation and sale of milk and cow dunk from their cattle herd. The paddy lands in the vicinity of major tanks are cultivable in the Yala and Maha seasons. There are two Agrarian Service Centers in the DS division servicing for the farmers by providing inputs such as chemical fertilizers at subsidized prices and paddy and other seeds. There are 10 small scale enterprises such as mills, shops, and tailoring in the GN division

Mullaitivu District is one of the poorest districts in Sri Lanka. Poverty levels measured using the poverty indicators or poverty definitions are not available for the GN division. However, the indirect measure of poverty can be measured by the number of Samurdhi beneficiaries in the division. Samurdhi is a poverty alleviation program introduced in Sri Lanka providing monthly cash grants for selected families using several criteria such as family size, monthly income, and the age structure of the children. Accordingly, there are 122 families out of 267 are receiving Samurdhi in the GN division. Almost 44.0% of the families are living in poverty and receiving Samurdhi monthly cash grant. Twenty-five families or 9.0% of the families are receiving rupees 1,500 per month and 11.9 % of the families are getting rupees 2,500 per month and 23.1% of the families considered as most vulnerable are receiving rupees 3,500 per month (Divisional Statistical Handbook 2019). Further, there are 92 members in the division are receiving P.A.M.A grant provided by the Government for helpless people. Moreover, there are 39 widows, 22 orphans who lost their both parents, and 15 disabled people in the division.

Available social and economic infrastructure is mostly accounted for by the DS division rather than the GN division. The Zonal Education Department covering the DS division is functioning in Mankulam junction along Jaffna -Kandy road next to Mankulam Maha Vidyalaya. There are 27 functioning schools in the

	Oddusuddan DS division servicing 4,046 students with a teacher's strength of 333. The overall student-teacher ratio is 12.1 in the year 2019. Out of the 27 schools, there are 3 1AB schools two 1C schools and 7 types two schools, and eleven type III schools, In the total number of pupils 51.4% are male and 48.6% are female reflecting the population pattern. Among the student population, approximately 92.0% of the students are studying in the primary and secondary level while 8.0% of them are in the post-secondary or G.C.E (A/L) classes. There is no school in the GN division. There is a divisional hospital in the Oddusuddan DS division with 22 beds for indoor patients, three medical officers, and four nursing staff. In the year 2019, the divisional hospital has treated 29,597 outdoor and 1,957 indoor patients. This divisional hospital has treated more indoor and outdoor patients compared to Mankulam Base Hospital which is having more facilities than the divisional hospital. Further, Oddusuddan is a separate MOH division having an office in the town. In the Thaddayamalai GN division, there is no Gramodaya Health Centre. The Road network in the DS Division is well developed with RDA, RDD, and Pradeshiya Saba roads. There are 54.76 kilometers long A class roads and 12.30 kilometers of B class roads, and 62.98 kilometers of C&D class roads, maintained by RDD. Further, there are 186 tar, gravel, and soil roads maintained by Pradeshiya Saba. The Pradeshiya Saba roads are mainly soil roads connecting interior villages and town centers. As this division comes under the dry zone, it receives rain from November to January during the northeast monsoon and occasionally thundershowers in April May, and June. Now the pattern has changed due to climatic change and the rainfall is unpredictable. This DS Division has a number of tanks, but many villages have a shortage of drinking water especially during the dry season. There are Kanakarayan Aru, Kuruvichchai Aru, and Peraru important rivers passing through this division. Muthiyankaddukulam, the major tank in the DS division is maintained by the Provincial Irrigation Department and 142 minor irrigation tanks are maintained by Agrarian Development. The major tank benefits 2000 families and irrigates 6,112 acres of Paddy land and other crops such as pes nut, vegetables, chili, and fruit crops are irrigated lift irrigation from the main canals. There are two sports clubs in the GN division. They are Barathy and Kalaimagal sports clubs. The major commercial activities are conducted by the Muthaiyankaddu MPCS located in Vithiyaouram having 16 branches in the DS division. One such branch located in the Muthaiyankaddukulam GN division is not functioning currently. Rural Development Society (RDS) and Women Rural Development Society (WRDS) are social-based organizations. The main objective of this Society is to develop villages through the participation of the rural communities. 24 RDS and 25 WRDS are functioning in Oddusuddan D.S Division. In the Thaddayamalai GN division, both RDS and WRDS are functioning. Moreover, there is a youth club and a sports club in the GN division. There is three registered Hindu temple in the GN division. Community participation in the above community organizations are satisfactory.
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, Chilli 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 Chilli 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 engage in agriculture. Further, they claimed that the existing agricultural activities do not ensure the consistent monthly income and stable income in the agriculture sector would be a key point to get the attraction of the youth. Hence, 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. Public/ occupational health and safety hazards, and on impacts on the environment during the construction period 03. All environmental related issues identified in the EMP will also have a serious impact on the society
Mitigation Measures	Proposed migratory 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. Marginalise

	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 40% female beneficiaries and give more attention to the vulnerable groups. Thus, 40% of project beneficiaries are expected to be female farmers in the area; each one having a minimum of 0.5 acres of farmland. **02. 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 interim guidelines by all workers. Training and awareness will reduce the direct exposure to minimise the risk.

Table 2: 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

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
➢ 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)

#	Issues/ Impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility		Mitigation cost
			Implementation	Supervision/ monitoring	
1	Vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection	• 40% of project beneficiaries will be female farmers in the area who has minimum of 0.5 acer of farmlands • Marginalise disable farmers who has minimum 0.5 acer of farm lands will be considered by analysing the ability of carrying out the cultivation activities. • Excluded farmer of the project will be covered through future expansions	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 of the project, its purpose, design and outcomes with comprehensive discussion. Consultations will be repeated once the contractor is mobilised. • The GRM will be established to receive and resolve complaints/ grievances related to disturbances caused by construction including GBV related issues. • Awareness will be created of the GRM among community and contact details will be publicly displayed to report grievances	Social/Environment safeguard officer / PPMU	PMU	Included in EMP
3	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 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 WB guidelines by all construction workers	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- northern province and all the line agencies (project engineer, agricultural scientist), and all the chairs of Farmer Organisations have extended cooperation for chilli 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 Northern 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 cultivating 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.

M. Suthagar is a divorced farmer who has one son and one daughter. He is having 3 acres of farmland and only a part of the land is cultivated twice a year using open well water. The current water level of the open well is around 20 feet below the ground level. However, he is getting piped water for drinking and eagerly looking to have a dry chili cluster project to expand the cultivation. Groundnuts, Green peace, and green chili are the main crops he is entitled to, and the closest market is Oddusudan. Livestock farming is also continuing with the cultivation activities.

40 years old S. Vishwanathan has six family members including himself and he is the chairman of the Thaddayamalai farmer organization. He is also having 3-acre farmland and only 0.5 acres of the land slot is used to cultivate per season. Only two seasons are cultivated, and he is pumping water from the RB canal using his own pump. Chili, Kurakkan, Long bean and green peace are his main crops and waiting to extend the cultivation up full land (3 acres) per season.

S. Kopalasingham is a 54 years old farmer having 6 family members including himself. He is willing to donate 10*10 m2 of land to construct the overhead tank of pump 6 under the project of rehabilitation of pumps 6&7. This will be done prior to the Chill cultivation project.

R. Ananatharupan is the secretary of the Ganesapuram groundnut producer farmer society. He has four children and having 3 acres own farmland and 6 acres of rent land. Only a part of the land

is cultivated twice a year using open well water and the water from pump 4 of the RB canal of Muthiyankaddu. The current water level of the open well is around 20 feet below the ground level. However, he is getting piped water for drinking and eagerly looking to have the pump house in place to expand the Chili cultivation. Groundnuts, Green peace, and green chili are the main crops he is entitled to, and the closest market is Oddusudan. Livestock farming is also continuing with the cultivation activities.

K. Karunananthan has 4 family members including himself and he is having 6 acres of farmland including 3 acres of paddy land. Only a part of the highland slot is used to cultivate per season. He is also getting water from pump 4 and open the well. Only two seasons are cultivated. Chili, Kurakkan, Long bean and green peace are his main crops and waiting to extend the cultivation up full land (3 acres) per season.

S.Nickelace is a farmer who has 3 family members including himself and a 3-acre highland is used to cultivate using open well water. Pubalasingam also has 3 acres of highlands, but he is using water from pump 4.

All these farmers can expand their cultivation lands up to 3 acres. Further cultivation frequency will be thrice per year if the project is on board sooner. Annex 4 provides the list of participants and photographs of the consultation conducted during screening.

Figure 2: 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 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. In addition, the Safeguards Specialist of ASMP will periodically monitor the effectiveness implementation 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 Oddusudan or DS representative;
03. Department of Irrigation or Representative;
04. GN Thaddayamalai;
05. Thoddiyadi 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?	√			GI pipe laying and drip irrigation system installation will be taken place
Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?		√		Existing pump house will be rehabilitated only before commencing the project
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
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

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Details
				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 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 • Quick water evacuation ditches • Surface drainage techniques (removal of wet spots)	Enhance the productivity and the product quality with water conservation technics	SP
➢ 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

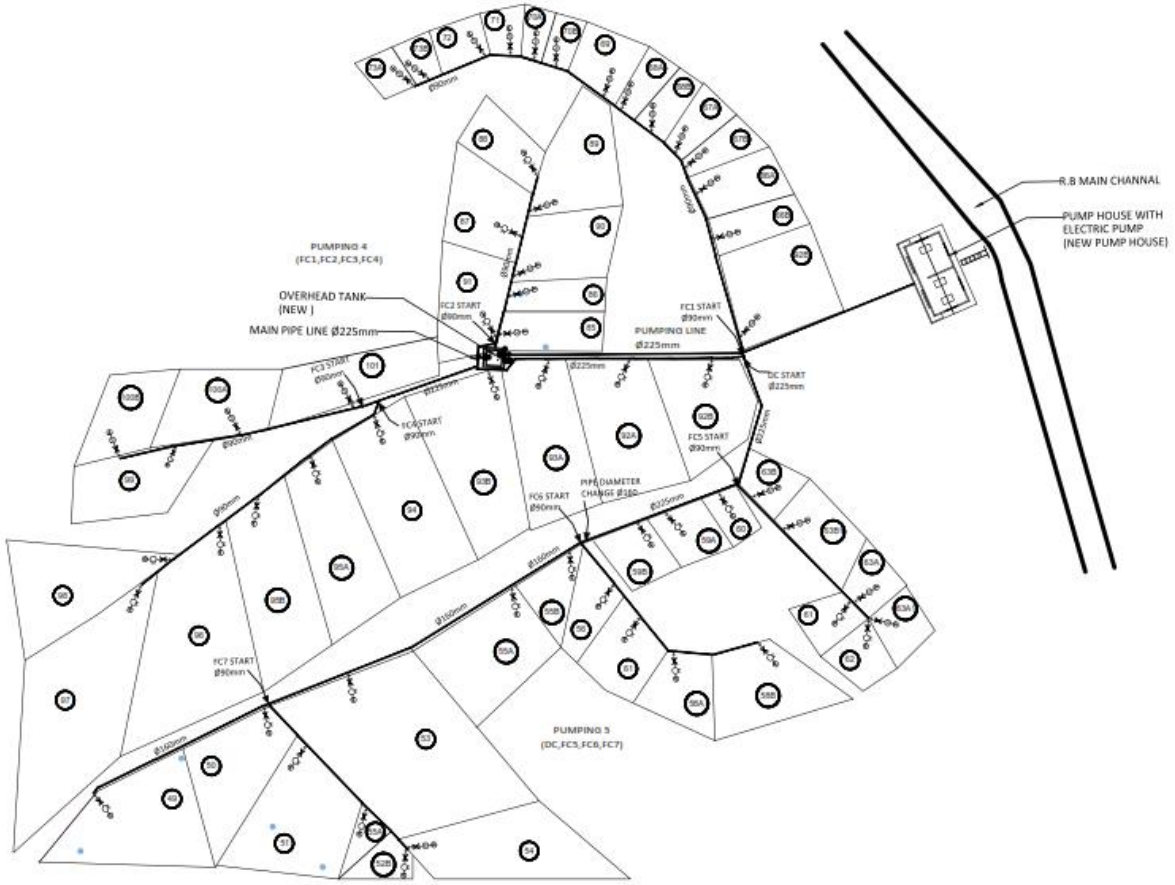
Screening conducted and reviewed by **D.M. Sanjaya Bandara** **Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist** Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Name/Designation/Contact information	**Date** **October 2021** **Signature**
Screening report recommended by **Dr. Rohan Wijekoon** **Project Director** Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Name/Designation/Contact information	**Date** **October 2021** **Signature**

Annex 1: Reference list

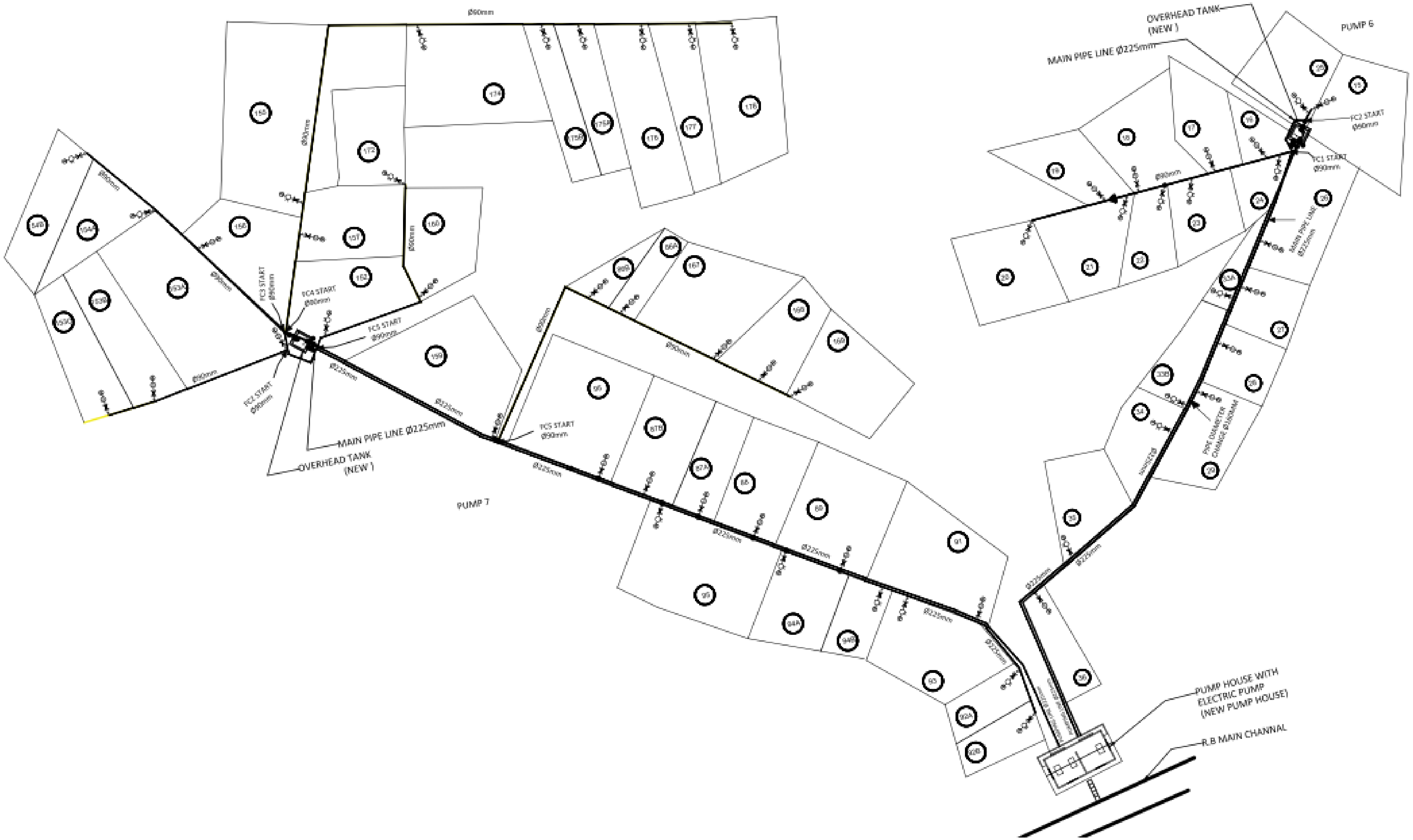
1) https://luppd.gov.lk/images/content_image/downloads/pdf/llrc_mullaitivu.pdf
2) Natural Resources Management Centre, Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya

Annex 2: Project Location Maps

4&5 Area



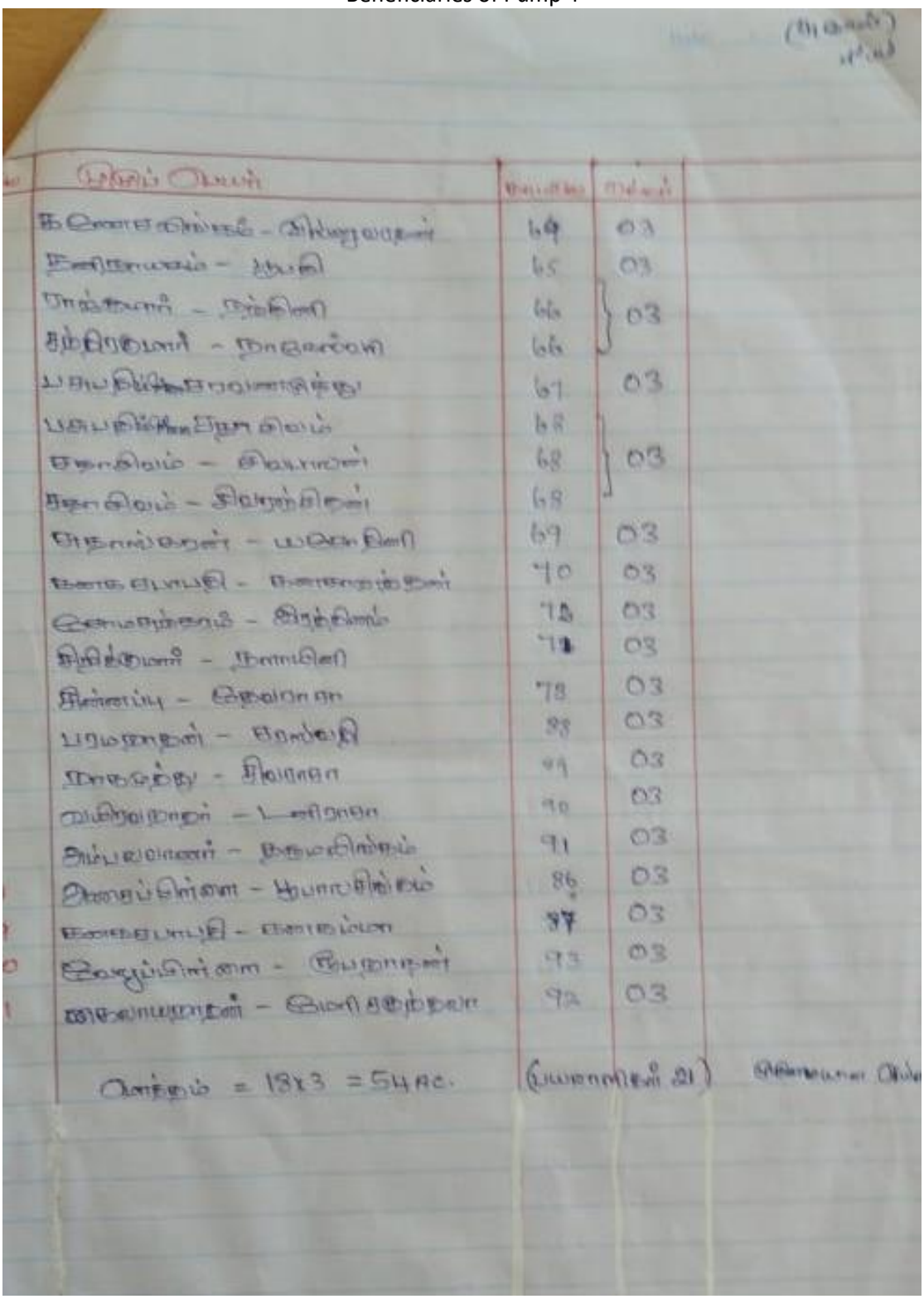
6&7 Area



OVERHEAD TANK (NEW)
MAIN PIPE LINE Ø225mm
PUMP 6
FC2 START Ø90mm
FC1 START Ø90mm
PIPE DIAMETER CHANGE
PUMP HOUSE WITH ELECTRIC PUMP (NEW PUMP HOUSE)
R.B MAIN CHANNAL
FC3 START Ø90mm
FC4 START Ø90mm
FC5 START Ø90mm
FC2 START Ø90mm
MAIN PIPE LINE Ø225mm
OVERHEAD TANK (NEW)
PUMP 7
FC5 START Ø90mm

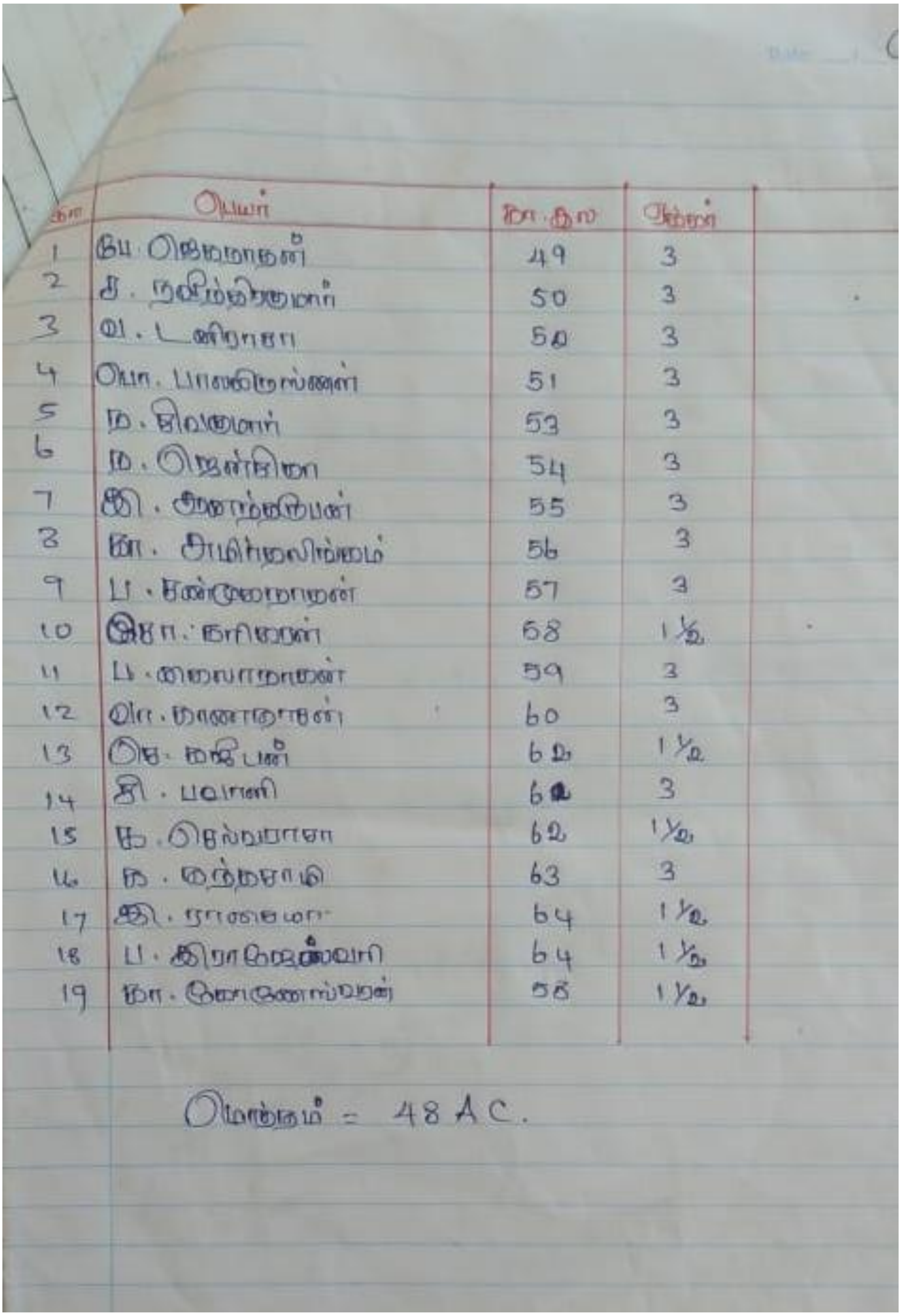
Annex 3: Beneficiary Lists

Beneficiaries of Pump 4



64	03	
65	03	
66	03	
66		
67	03	
68	03	
68		
68		
69	03	
70	03	
73	03	
73	03	
78	03	
88	03	
89	03	
90	03	
91	03	
86	03	
87	03	
93	03	
92	03	

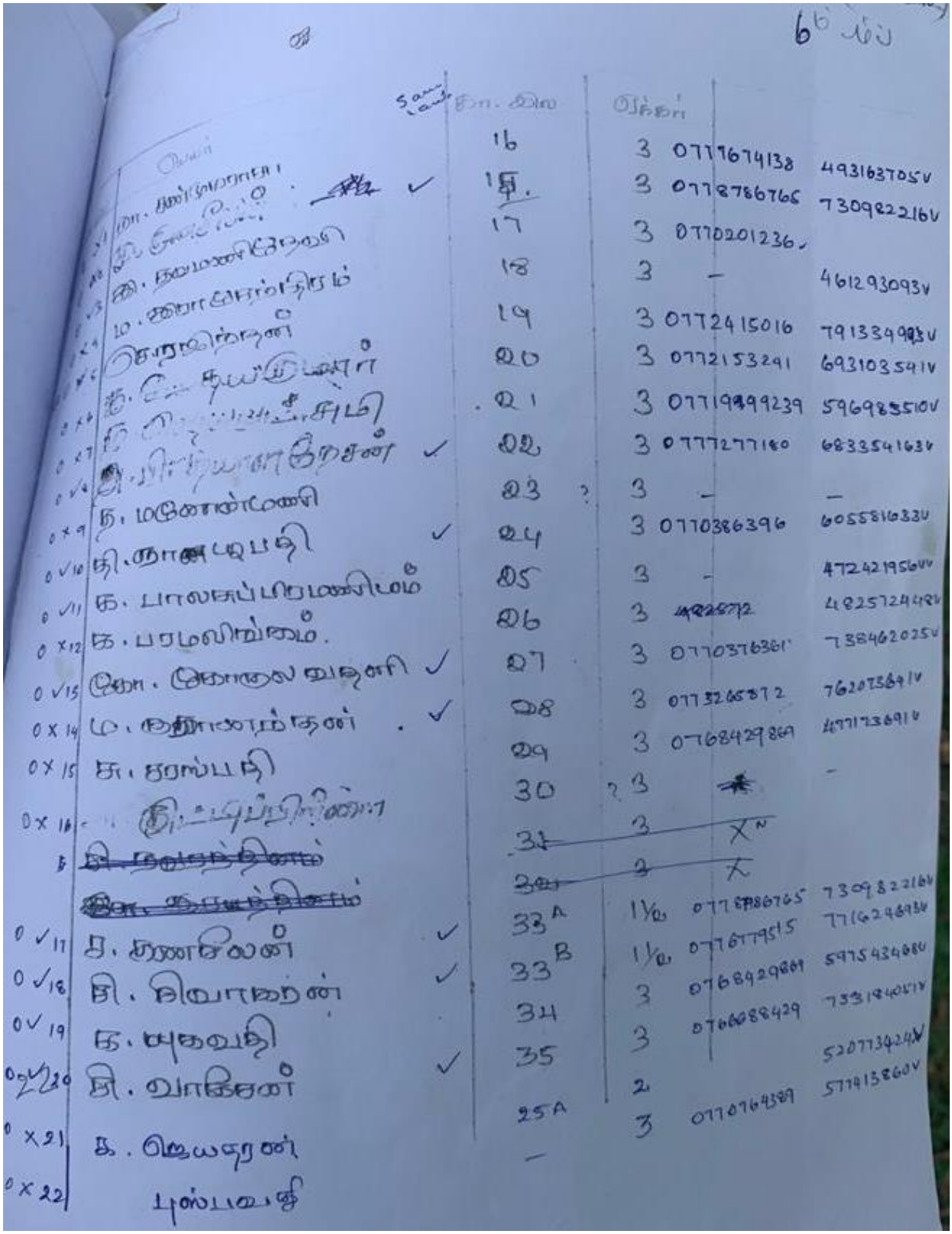
Beneficiaries of pump 5



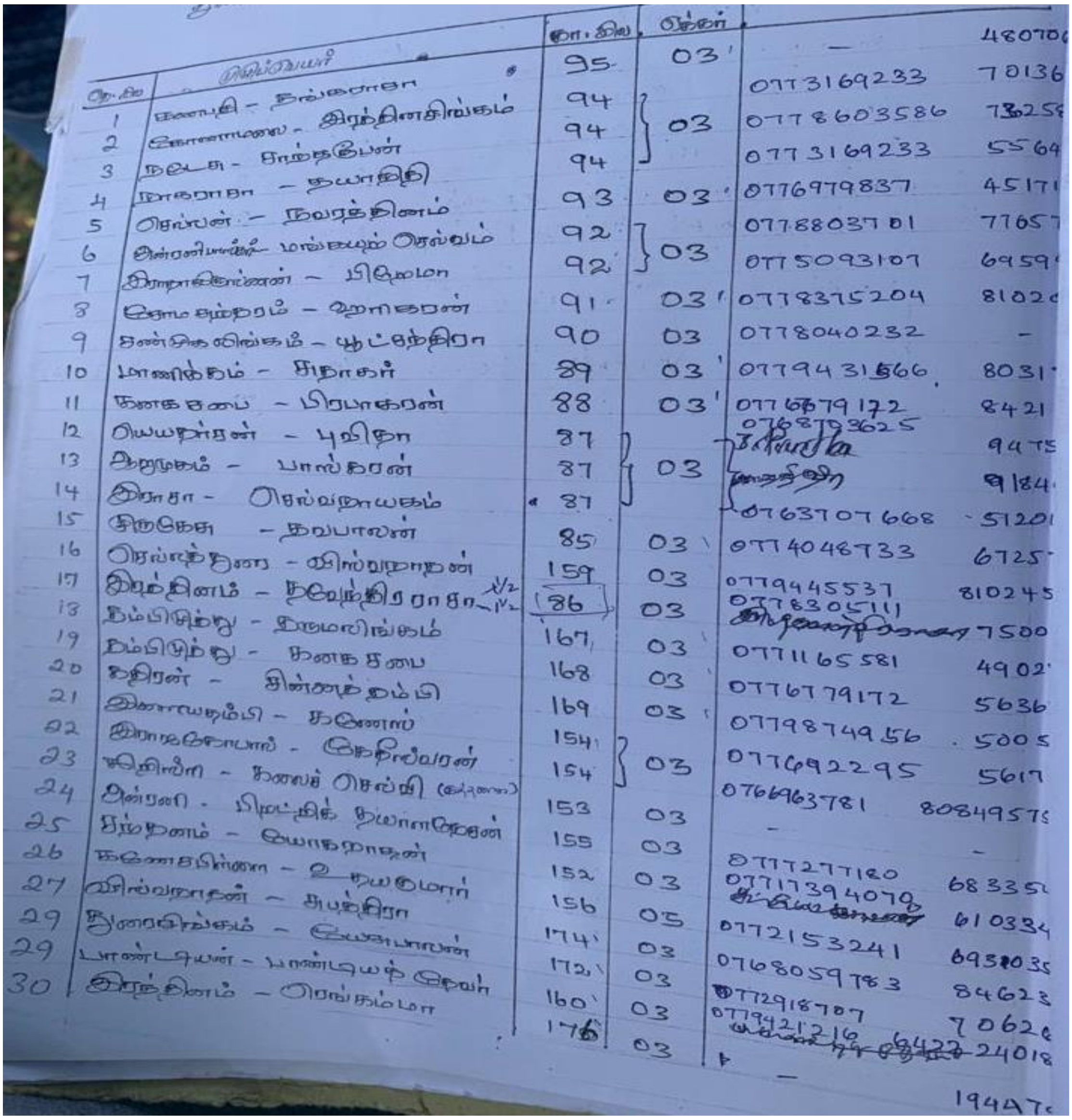
வ.எண்	பெயர்	[illegible]	ஏக்கர்
1	கு. ஜெகநாதன்	49	3
2	சி. நவீன்குமார்	50	3
3	[illegible]	50	3
4	பொ. பாலகிருஷ்ணன்	51	3
5	ந. சிவகுமார்	53	3
6	ந. [illegible]	54	3
7	[illegible]	55	3
8	கா. அமிர்தலிங்கம்	56	3
9	ப. சண்முகநாதன்	57	3
10	[illegible]	58	1½
11	ப. தையல்நாயகன்	59	3
12	வெ. ராஜநாதன்	60	3
13	செ. கருப்பன்	62	1½
14	சி. பழனி	62	3
15	மு. செல்வராசா	62	1½
16	க. கந்தசாமி	63	3
17	கி. ராஜேசுவா	64	1½
18	ப. கிருஷ்ணவேணி	64	1½
19	கா. லோகேஸ்வரன்	58	1½

மொத்தம் = 48 AC.

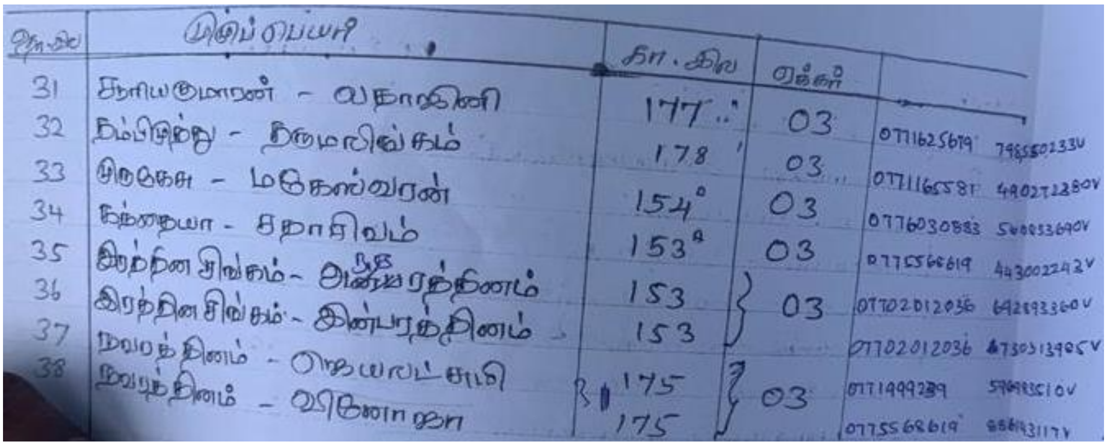
Beneficiaries of Pump 6



Beneficiaries of pump 7

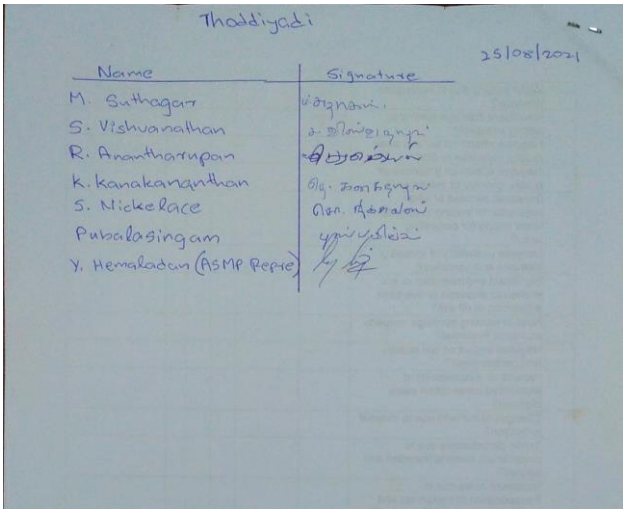


இல. இல	குடும்பப் பெயர்	கா. இல	ஏக்கர்		
1	கணபதி - தங்கராசா	95	03	—	480706
2	கோணாமலை - இரத்தினசிங்கம்	94	03	0773169233	70136
3	நடேசு - சந்திரதேவன்	94		0778603586	78258
4	நாகராசா - தயாநிதி	94		0773169233	5564
5	செல்வன் - நவரத்தினம்	93	03	0776979837	45171
6	அன்னம்மா - மங்கையற்செல்வம்	92	03	0778803701	77657
7	இராசரெத்தினம் - பிரேமா	92		0775093107	69591
8	சோமசுந்தரம் - ஜானகரன்	91	03	0778375204	81020
9	சண்முகலிங்கம் - பூட்சந்திரா	90	03	0778040232	-
10	மாணிக்கம் - சுதாகர்	89	03	0779431566	8031
11	கனகசபை - பிரபாகரன்	88	03	0776679172	8421
12	ஜெயசந்திரன் - புவிதா	87	03	0768793625 [illegible]	9475
13	ஆறுமுகம் - பாஸ்கரன்	87		[illegible]	9184
14	இராசா - செல்வநாயகம்	87		0763707668	51201
15	சிறுகேசு - தவபாலன்	85	03	0774048733	6725
16	செல்லத்துரை - வில்வராஜன்	159	03	0779445537	810245
17	இரத்தினம் - நரேந்திரராசா ½ ½	186	03	0778305111 [illegible]	7500
18	நம்பிமுத்து - இராமலிங்கம்	167	03	0771165581	4902
19	நம்பிமுத்து - கனகசபை	168	03	0776779172	5636
20	கதிரன் - சின்னத்தம்பி	169	03	0779874956	5005
21	இளையதம்பி - கணேசு	154	03	0776922295	5617
22	இராசகோபால் - கேதீஸ்வரன்	154		0766963781	80849575
23	சுசீலா - கலைச்செல்வி ([illegible])	153	03	—	—
24	அன்ரனி - பிரட்றிக் தயாளமோகன்	155	03	0777277180	683352
25	சிற்றம்பலம் - யோகநாதன்	152	03	0771739407 [illegible]	610334
26	கதிர்காமபிள்ளை - உதயகுமார்	156	05	0772153241	693035
27	வில்வராசன் - சுபத்திரா	174	03	0768059783	84623
29	துரைசிங்கம் - யோகபாலன்	172	03	0772918707	70620
29	பாண்டியன் - பாண்டியக் கோவிர்	160	03	0779421216	24018
30	இரத்தினம் - செங்கம்மா	176	03	—	19447



இல. இல	குடும்பப் பெயர்	கா. இல	ஏக்கர்		
31	சூரியகுமாரன் - வசந்தினி	177	03	0771625619	798580233V
32	நம்பிமுத்து - இராமலிங்கம்	178	03	0771165581	490272380V
33	சிறுகேசு - மகேஸ்வரன்	154	03	0776030883	560033690V
34	கந்தையா - சதாசிவம்	153	03	0775566619	443002243V
35	இரத்தினசிங்கம் - அன்னரத்தினம்	153	03	0770201203 6	692893360V
36	இரத்தினசிங்கம் - இன்பரத்தினம்	153		0770201203 6	473031395V
37	நவரத்தினம் - ஜெயலட்சுமி	175	03	0771999239	579983510V
38	நவரத்தினம் - விஜேந்திரா	175		0775568619	886931171V

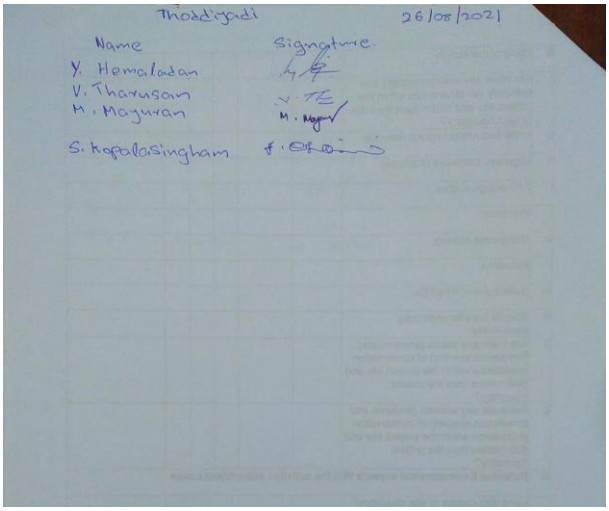
Annex 4: List of participants and photographs of the consultations during screening



Thaddiyadi

25/08/2021

Name	Signature
M. Suthagar	
S. Vishvanathan	
R. Anantharupan	
K. kanakaranthan	
S. Mickerace	
Pubalasingam	
Y. Hemaladan (ASMP People)	



Thaddiyadi 26/08/2021

Name	Signature
Y. Hemaladan	
V. Tharusan	
M. Mayuran	
S. Kopalasingham