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Ministry of Agriculture
கமத்தொழில் அமைச்சு

SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT

Improved Dried Chili Production and Value Addition Cluster in Vavuniya District



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: February 2022

Table of Contents

List of figures

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	Improved Dried Chili Production and Value Addition Cluster in Vavuniya District
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	A PMU was established 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 Tel:+94 773 876 364 **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. • adopt Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) in his cultivation operations • Effective mechanism to attract young farmers for commercial agriculture. • Guide farmers to shift from subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture • 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*)	Vavuniya District is one of the 25 districts in Sri Lanka and it is located between 08°83'Northern coordinates and 80°50' Eastern coordinates. It is situated in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. This District is surrounded by Mullaitivu District from the North, Anuradhapura District from the South, Trincomalee & Anuradhapura Districts from the East, and from the West, by Mullaitivu & Mannar Districts. It covers 1938 Sq.km, approximately 3% of the total land area of the country. The Vavuniya District falls within the Northern Province and administratively this District has been divided into four Divisional Secretary Divisions namely Vavuniya, Vavuniya North Vavuniya South, and Vengalacheddikulam. The District Administration is controlled by a Government Agent / District Secretary and Divisional Secretary Division administration goes under a Divisional Secretary. According to the administrative regulations, the district is also divided into 102 Grama Niladari Divisions and there are 550 villages in the district. This District is divided into five administration bodies including one Urban Council and four Pradeshiya Sabhas namely Vavuniya Urban Council, Vavuniya Tamil Pradeshiya Sabha, Vavuniya North Pradeshiya Sabha, Vavuniya South Sinhala Pradeshiya Sabha, and Vengalacheddikulam Pradeshiya Sabha. The proposed dry chili cluster is belonging to the Eratperiyakulama GN division which is under Vavuniya south DS division. Eratperiyakulama is one GN division out of the twenty in the DS division. The boundaries of the division are not continuous. It is bisected by the Vavuniya DS division. Geographically the Vavuniya South DS division is two separate sections where 8 GN divisions are surrounded by Trincomalee Vavuniya district border, Anuradhapura Vavuniya District, and Vavuniya DS division border. The other 12 divisions are bounded by the Anuradhapura Vavuniya district boundary, Vengalachedikulam DS division boundary, and Vavuniya DS division boundary. In the Eratperiyakulama GN division, there are three villages, namely they are Eratperiyakulama, Navagama and Kurundankulama. The total area of the GN division is 10 Sq.Km. The project includes the establishment of a dry chili cluster and the construction of a Collection Center and compost yard. However, this environmental

	screening report is prepared only considering the establishment of dry chili cluster and Collection center, and compost yard. Vavuniya south DS division has 20 GN divisions and these selected project locations belong to the Eratperiyakulama GN division. A random location of this farmland is shown in Annexure 2. Location for the collection center and compost yard is not selected yet. *Random location of a farmland - $8^0$41'36" N, $80^0$27'52"E
Definition of Project Area / Project Impact area	Vavuniya 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. It covers an area of 37.5% of the total land area of the district and the agricultural land uses include homesteads 29,917.8ha, paddy lands 27,778.2ha, field crops 14,911.5ha, coconut 157.5ha, other perennial crops 56.3ha, and cashew 1.5ha. Almost all farmers have both lowlands and uplands for their livelihood activities. Eratperiyakulama 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 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 1 acre is cultivated. Eratperiyakulama is one GN division out of the twenty in the DS division. The boundaries of the division are not continuous. It is bisected by the Vavuniya DS division. Geographically the Vavuniya South DS division is two separate sections where 8 GN divisions are surrounded by Trincomalee Vavuniya district border, Anuradhapura Vavuniya District, and Vavuniya DS division border. The other 12 divisions are bounded by the Anuradhapura Vavuniya district boundary, Vengalachedikulam DS division boundary, and Vavuniya DS division boundary. The total number of estimated populations, in the year 2019 was 15,812 consisting of 15,144 Sinhalese, 444 Tamils, 3 Muslims, and 221 others. The majority (95.78%) of the population is Sinhalese and the population density of the division is 198 per square kilometre. The project will select about 250 potential chili cultivating farmers who are fulfilling the project criteria enabling the project to cluster the farmers into two groups for project intervention. The minimum requirement to be a beneficiary is having 1 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 collection centre benefits as well. The selected random location is accessible through a gravel road.

	The project is aiming minimum of 250 acres of chili cultivation and farmlands are located across the GN division. 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	The Vavuniya District falls within the Northern Province and administratively this District has been divided into four Divisional Secretary Divisions namely Vavuniya, Vavuniya North Vavuniya South, and Vengalacheddikulam. The proposed dry chili cluster is belonging to the Eratperiyakulama GN division which is under the Vavuniya South DS division. Eratperiyakulama is one GN division out of the twenty in the DS division. The boundaries of the division are not continuous. It is bisected by the Vavuniya DS division. Geographically the Vavuniya South DS division is two separate sections where 8 GN divisions are surrounded by Trincomalee Vavuniya district border, Anuradhapura Vavuniya District, and Vavuniya DS division border. The other 12 divisions are bounded by the Anuradhapura Vavuniya district boundary, Vengalachedikulam DS division boundary, and Vavuniya DS division boundary. Forest (49.0%), homesteads (15.4%), paddy (14.3%), field crops (7.6%), water bodies (6.2%) and scrublands (6.0%) are the major Land Use types in Vavuniya District. Built-up lands include industrial, recreational, and service areas. Coconut and cashew are the major plantation crops. The agricultural lands are the second-largest land use cover of the district. It covers an area of 37.5% of the total land area of the district and the agricultural land uses include homesteads 29,917.8ha, paddy lands 27,778.2ha, field crops 14,911.5ha, coconut 157.5ha, other perennial crops 56.3ha, and cashew 1.5ha. The paddy is cultivated in 27,778.2ha in the district. Paddy is cultivated under irrigation systems in both minor and major medium tanks. This district can be considered as the main food growing district as most of the paddy and other cereal crops, fruits, and vegetables are cultivated. In the Eratperiyakulama GN division paddy and other crops like Chili, Red onion, big onion, green gram, Cowpea, Groundnut, Black gram, Maize, Ginger, and Kurukkan. Vegetables are also grown in the Eratperiyakulama GN division. Further, perennial crops such as coconut, mango are found within the selected area. The habitat downstream of tanks is dominated by low grasses and common aquatic herbs and retains water most of the time. In addition, it was observed that many Adathoda and some native species such Kohomba, Wood apple, etc.

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 Vavuniya 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. Chili is one of the most important cash crops of Eratperiyakulama farmers. However, farmers' 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. Eratperiyakulama 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 Vavuniya 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 Eratperiyakulama GN division. With the dry chili cluster project will cultivation overlaps with offseason, higher prices 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 With the expansion of cultivation, high-quality products will have higher prices and the main purpose of the construction of the collection center is to ensure competitive market price for Chili by adding economic values beyond the existing value. In addition, below objectives to be achieved to increase economy of selected farmers. a) To introduce machineries to improve the quality of dry Chili b) To provide storage facilities prior releasing to the market c) To introduce various value-added products to the market d) To increase direct marketing opportunities Further, Compost unit facilities with necessary machinery and equipment will be provided to the societies for them to produce their own compost. Since organic manure application envisages a large portion of the cost of cultivation. 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 (what is going to be achieved by carrying out the project)	Dried Chili production and value addition under the lift irrigation schemes project in Vavuniya is driven to achieve below objects. a. To expand national dried chili production b. To introduce and demonstrate new technology for enhanced productivity and value addition in chili production c. To organize farmers for group marketing and value addition d. To disseminate of modern technology in dried chili production and Marketing among other surrounding farmers. e. 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 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 is 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 varieties. 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. Further, there is a project in the pipeline to provide value addition and quality improvements during the post-harvesting processes. Dried Chili collection centre is driven to achieve below objects. a) To introduce machinery to improve the quality of Chili b) To provide storage facilities prior to releasing to the market c) To introduce various value-added products to the market d) To increase direct marketing opportunities 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 collection center will full fill the requirements in different ways. Currently, open drying of Chili 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 the 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 was identified that Annually about 1,000 acres of chili are being cultivated in the Vavuniya district mainly for green chili. There is potential to expand this further, as land and water resources are available in the district. The project will select about 250 potential chili cultivating farmers who are fulfilling the selection criteria enabling the project to cluster the farmers into two groups for project intervention. These beneficiaries will be representing two GN divisions and Eratperiyakulama is the selected GN division in the Vavuniya south DS division. There will be another project to construct a post-harvesting collection center including a compost yard. All the selected beneficiaries of the Eratperiyakulama GN division will be getting direct benefits out of it while the surrounding community will get indirect benefits. The 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. 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. All these selected beneficiaries will be eligible for all the benefits derived from the collection center and compost yard as well. The surrounding community will be benefitted from different income generation opportunities with the increase of agricultural activities. Continuity of technical support 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 collection 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 Vavuniya district. Annually about 1,000 acres of chili is being cultivated in the district mainly for green chili. There is potential to expand this further, as land and water resources are available in the district. Eratperiyakulam 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 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 (40 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 agriculture sector will not develop in the Eratperiyakulam GN division.

D. Subproject Description

Proposed start date (duration)	November 2021
Proposed completion date	June 2022
Estimated total cost	LKR 85.*275*million

Land ownership	Collection centre land: - Not finalized yet Farm lands: - 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	Vavuniya south 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 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. Annually about 1,000 acres of chili is being cultivated in the district mainly for green chili. There is potential to expand this further, as land and water resources are available in the district. The project will select about 250 potential chili cultivating farmers who are fulfilling the following project criteria enabling the project to cluster the farmers into two groups for project intervention a) Farmer should own a minimum of 1 acre for cultivation b) Land should be fenced and protected c) Land should be free from perennial trees d) Perennial water source for irrigation should be available e) The Main occupation should be crop farming f) An innovative farmer who is capable to adopt improved technologies on his/her own with project support g) Farmer should join the society/company formed in this cluster and operate as a group h) Farmer should be capable to share part of the investment cost of the technology package i) Farmer should be willing to make a beneficiary contribution to the society /company as decided by the project team j) Farmer should be willing to supply the product for society/company to undertake a buy-back agreement with agribusiness entities. k) Farmer should be willing to practice crop intensification and crop diversification

	l) Farmer should participate in the training programs regularly m) Farmer should be willing to expand the cultivation of the same crop to make it a commercial venture n) Farmer should show genuine interest to shift from subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture. o) Farmer should be willing to adopt Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) in his cultivation operations The 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. 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 1 acre 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.
Vulnerable groups and Gender	Out of the 20, Grama Niladhari's (GN) Eratperiyakulama is one GN division in the Vavuniya south DS division which has been selected for the implementation of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP). The boundaries of the division are not continuous. It is bisected by the Vavuniya DS division. Geographically the Vavuniya South DS division is two separate sections where 8 GN divisions are surrounded by Trincomalee Vavuniya district border, Anuradhapura Vavuniya District, and Vavuniya DS division border. The other 12 divisions are bounded by the Anuradhapura Vavuniya district boundary, Vengalachedikulam DS division boundary, and Vavuniya DS division boundary. The total population in the GN division accounts for 5.1% of the DS division's total population. Madukanda GN division registers the highest percentage (8.6%) and Poomaduwa and Track 07 GN divisions record the lowest (1.2 %) percentage in the DS division. Out of the total population, 404 or 49.3% of the population is male and 414 persons or 50.7% is female. The population in the age group of 0-14 and over 60 years is 282 and the population in the age group of 15-60 Years is 538. The total population in the GN division is 820. Hence, the dependency rate is 52.4%. The number of families relocated and resettled in the division are 341 Permanent families and 18 subfamilies. There are 105 women-headed households and 83 widows in the GN division. Though there are about 341 families, about 250 farmers were selected for the dry chili cluster project based on the selection criteria. Farmers having uplands are presently cultivating groundnut and various seasonal crops only in Maha season, and those who have open wells/tube 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 250 farm families are urgently requiring technological support and post-harvest quality enhancing services to cultivate dried chili and groundnut in Eratperiyakulama. 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 collection 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

In the GN division, there are three villages, namely, are Eratperiyakulama, Navagama, and Kurundankulama. The total area of the GN division is 10 Sq.Km. The number of families in the GN division is 295 consisting of 820 members. The population density of the division is 82.0 per Sq Km or 0.33 persons per Acre. The number of persons per acre is less than one. The total population in the GN division accounts for 5.1% of the DS division's total population. Madukanda GN division registers the highest percentage (8.6%) and Poomaduwa and Track 07 GN divisions record the lowest (1.2 %) percentage in the DS division. Out of the total population, 404 or 49.3% of the population is male and 414 persons or 50.7% is female.

Age and sex wise population in the GN division

Age Range	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-60	>60	All Ages
Eratperiyakulama	16	62	74	45	58	288	147	130	820
Percentage (%)	2.0	7.6	9.0	5.5	7.0	35.1	17.9	15.9	100.0

Source: - Statistical Handbook 2019- Vavuniya Divisional Secretary

The population in the age group of 0-14 and over 60 years is 282 and the population in the age group of 15-60 Years is 538. The total population in the GN division is 820. Hence, the dependency rate is 52.4%. The number of families relocated and resettled in the division are 341 Permanent families and 18 subfamilies. There are 105 women-headed households and 83 widows in the GN division. There are two female and one male differently able people in the division. Out of the unemployed population of 65 persons, 40 of them are male and 25 persons are female. In the total number of persons (286) earning income from employment 97 people are self-employed, 130 of them are Government employees and 14 people are non-governmental employees and the remaining 45 are categorized as others. Out of the 1727 senior citizens in the Vavuniya South DS division, 130 or 7.5% of them are in the Eratperiyakulama GN division. In the dissenting order of the senior citizen population, this GN division is in third place next to Maradamaduwa and Ausathapitiya.

In the GN division, farmers cultivate paddy for two seasons. When the water is available in the tanks, they cultivate in the Yala. Maha season cultivation mainly

	depends on rain, and they cultivate more land area than the Yala. In addition to paddy farmers cultivate vegetables, yams, leafy vegetables, other field crops, and fruits in the GN division like in the district. In the year 2019, there were approximately 500 neat cattle. 93 goats 2,450 poultry in the GN division. From the cattle population, 143,000 liters of milk were collected and marketed in the division. Issue of on day-old chicks, breeding materials, artificial insemination, and vaccination programs are done promptly in the division by the Divisional Veterinary office in Eratperiyakuama. The existence of water bodies in the DS division has influenced the development of freshwater fishing in the area. There is a Fisheries (FCS) Cooperative Society in the GN division, and 108 fishing populations were registered under this FCS. However, only 15 fishermen were active in 2019. They are using small canoes and hand nets for fishing. The total catch for the year was 22.5 tones. Eratperiyakulam is a major tank maintained by the central Irrigation department with a command area of 204 Ha. There are two Agrarian Service Centers servicing the DS division farmers. One center is at Mamaduwa and the other is in Ulkulama. Mamaduwa center is servicing the farmers in the GN division. There are 58 minor tanks under this ASC. Fingerlings are stocked in perineal and seasonal tanks with funding from NAQDA. The Government Veterinary Surgeon office is functioning in the district providing services such as distributing day-old chicks, artificial inseminations, and vaccination for the animals. Milk, eggs, and meat are produced in the district and the Eratperiyakulama GN division is also contributing to the district production. Value addition is very minimal in the livestock sector. Electricity is available in the division but only 2 houses and 2 industries, are connected to the main grid. Other energy sources such as firewood, kerosene, petrol, diesel, and LPG are available, and a filling station is located to serve the diesel, petrol, kerosene, and LPG for the area. Under the Provincial RDD, 09 C class roads and 02 D class roads of 89.3 and 7.6-kilometer length is being under the jurisdiction of the DS division. One such C-class road connecting Eratperiyakulama and Puthoor of length 5.9 Km is within the GN division. Similarly, a section of the A9 road is also passing through this GN division. Motorcycles are the main vehicles for transport. Approximately there are 3,136 motorcycles, 578 three-wheelers, 231 Land vehicles, 226 dual purpose vehicles, and 155 cars have been registered up to December 2019 in the GN division. Transportation from the main roads to interior areas is expensive. Very few public transport facilities are available in the division. Banking services are available and 36 financial institutions with branches are functioning and mainly in Vavuniya Town. Mamaduwa Samurdhi Bank and Eratperiyakulama Cooperative Bank are the nearest banks for the people in the division. There are carpentry workshops, food product businesses and saloons are functioning, and 12 males and 4 females are working in these small-scale or cottage industries. Cooperative Societies with different categories are being functioned in the DS division, However, the GN division information is not available. There are 248 permanent housing units in the GN division. Source of drinking water is available from pipe bone water supply, protected wells inside the premises, protected wells from outside the premises, unprotected wells, and rivers or tanks. 387 families, access to electricity, and 58 families use kerosene

	for lighting. 375 families have pit toilets while 20 families have flush toilets. Mainly people use firewood for cooking in the division. LPG is used by 20 families and Kerosene is used by 29 families for cooking purposes. There is a General Hospital in Vavuniya Town and two Divisional hospitals at Ulukulama and Mamaduwa for the DS division. One M.O.H office in Eratperiyakulam is also available. These two hospitals have 22 beds. Medical and non-medical cadres have been almost filled and in the case of lower non-medical positions, the excess is seen. One PMCU is functioning in Bogeswewa. Dengue fever is a major illness treated in medical institutions. There is an Ayurvedic Dispensary in the division and 12,527 people have got treatment in 2019. There are two educational zones in the district, and one is in the North and the other one is in the South. There are 20 schools, and all are Sinhala medium schools of which two are National and 18 are provincial schools. Both the national schools are 1AB type and in the provincial school one school is 1AB type, 2 schools are 1C type, four schools are Type II and 11 schools are Type III. A high rate of student dropout has been registered in the DS division after year 9. GCE O/L and GCE A/L. V/Parakum MV in the GN division is a 1AB school having 35 teachers including the principal and a large student population Samurdhi beneficiaries in the GN 65 and 12.3% of the beneficiaries are receiving Rs 3,500 per month, 18.6% of the families are receiving Rs 2,500 per month and the remaining 69.2%% of the beneficiaries are receiving Rs.1,500 per month. 53 people are receiving government financial assistance such as PAMA, kidney disease, and spinal cord problems in the GN division. Financial assistance for PAMA recipients ranges from Rs 250/= to Rs 500/= per month and 34 persons are receiving this assistance. In the division. Further, four cancer patients in the GN division also receive monthly assistance from the DS office. There are 38 differently able people, 62 widows, 17 women-headed families, 387 dependent, and 101 poor families in the GN division. Out of the 05 differently able people, 02 of them are affected by war. Three hundred and twenty-four families with 1065 members were resettled in all the villages from 2009 to 2011 in the GN division. Communication facilities of service providers are available in the GN. The details of community organizations are not available from the division. However, youth clubs and Cooperatives are actively involved in community work. WRDS and RDS societies must be working in the GN division but the information is not published in the Statistical Handbook or resource profile. Children club or youth club is not functioning in the division. Women involvement in development activities seems to be very limited farming works and family caring.
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 collection 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. Construction impacts such as noise, vibrations, dumping of excavated soil, and siltation of water bodies 03. Livelihood impacts during the construction/rehabilitation period 04. Labour influx for post-harvest collection centres 05. Public/ occupational health and safety hazards, and on impacts on the environment during the construction period 06. 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-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 1 acre 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 1 acre of farmland. **2. Construction impacts such as noise, vibrations, dumping of excavated soil and siltation of waterbodies** The civil works of the subproject includes installation of drip irrigation systems and fixing insect proof net using GI poles. Hence, there is less or minimal the construction related impacts such as noise, vibration, dust dumping excavated materials and siltation of the water bodies. Anyway, if there are anticipated impacts due to the construction, such generic and most of the impacts will be mitigated by following good construction practices. Noise and vibration will be reduced by maintaining the construction machinery and limiting the construction activities in the daytime only. Further, ASMP addressed the mitigation measures detailed to be implemented during the construction **3. Livelihood impacts during the construction/Rehabilitation activities** The dry chili cluster project does not have construction activities. Only the drip irrigation system installation will be taken place at the farmlands themselves. The installation of drip irrigation will be completed within two cropping cycles, hence there is no impact on livelihood activities of the farmers or any other community groups. 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 mobilized closely and monitor project's construction progress and report to the project management if any. Further, the dry chili post-harvesting collection centre will be constructed at a different location and it does not have any significant negative impact on the chili cultivation process. As considered the magnitude of the constructions and the land availability of the area, the impact due to construction on livelihood will be insignificant. However, the safeguarding officer responsible for community liaison and handling public complaints on environmental/ social related matters or social Audit Committees will be mobilized closely and monitor the project's construction progress and report to the project management if any. **4. Labour influx for post harvesting collection 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). **5. 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 by all construction workers. Training and awareness will reduce the direct exposure to minimize the risk.

Social Risks & Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Activities	Land requirements	Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups	onstruction impacts	Risks due to labour influx	Risk of livelihood impacts	Public/ occupational ealth and safety Hazards	OVID19 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	land owned by beneficiary						Yes

Activities	Land requirements	Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups	onstruction impacts	Risks due to labour influx	Risk of livelihood impacts	Public/ occupational ealth and safety Hazards	OVID19 risks
▪ Surface drainage techniques (removal of wet spots)							
➢ 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
Construction & Collection activities							
Material transportation and storage	Land owned by Ministry of Agriculture					Yes	Yes
Vegetation clearing	Land owned by Ministry of Agriculture					Yes	Yes
Construction of building	Land owned by Ministry of Agriculture		Yes			Yes	Yes
Collection Activities	Land owned by Ministry of Agriculture	Yes				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	• 35% of project beneficiaries will be female farmers in the area who has a minimum of 1 acre of farmlands • Marginalise disabled farmers who have a minimum of 1 acre of farm lands 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 mobilized. • 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 organization and project officials and/or Social Audit Committees, etc. will be mobilized 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	Social/Environment safeguard officer / PPMU	Social/Environment safeguard specialist	N/A

#	Issues/ Impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility		Mitigation cost
			Implementation	Supervision/ monitoring	
		within two cultivation cycles to avoid the disturbances for the farmers' activities			
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 minimizing human contact • Provide training and awareness on the safe use of fertilizers 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 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 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 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.

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 start the project and provide technical support 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. S. Vishnuthasan is the Assistant Commissioner of agrarian of the selected area and he was supported to translate the information while providing additional information.

Duminda Sampath is a young farmer living with his wife and altogether there are five family members. He has 6 acres of high lands and currently cultivating seasonal crops in these lands. His main crop is chili and water is used from the agro well. Manual weed control is adopted for his cultivation practices and monkeys are the main wild animal threat for his crops. He is very interested to get the benefits from the project since it includes technological guidance to maintain high yield and quality.

Thushara Tharanga is the agricultural instructor of the selected project area. Presently, he is working on selecting beneficiaries and the location to establish the Collection Center and compost yard.

All these farmers can expand their cultivation lands based on technical support and they are waiting until start the project. Almost all these farmers will be getting water from existing open wells/tube wells no additional extraction resources will be funded under the project. A drip irrigation system will be introduced from the project and it expects to reduce 50% of water usage

compared to the traditional flood irrigation system. Annex 4 provides the list of participants and photographs of the consultation conducted during screening.

Figure 2: Photos of public consultation

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 their response to the project implementation. In addition, the Safeguards Specialist of ASMP will periodically monitor the effectiveness of 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 Vavuniya south or DS representative
03. Department of Irrigation or Representative
04. GN Eratperiyakulama
05. Eratperiyakulama 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?		√		The accesses to proposed sites are free from other encumbrances.
Are there any non-titled people who are		√		

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Details
living/doing business on the proposed site/project locations that use for civil work?				
Is any temporary impact likely?	√			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 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	Increase the income generation due to the increment of	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
• Insect proof net • Polythene mulch	productivity and the quality with water conservation and insect proofing technics	
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

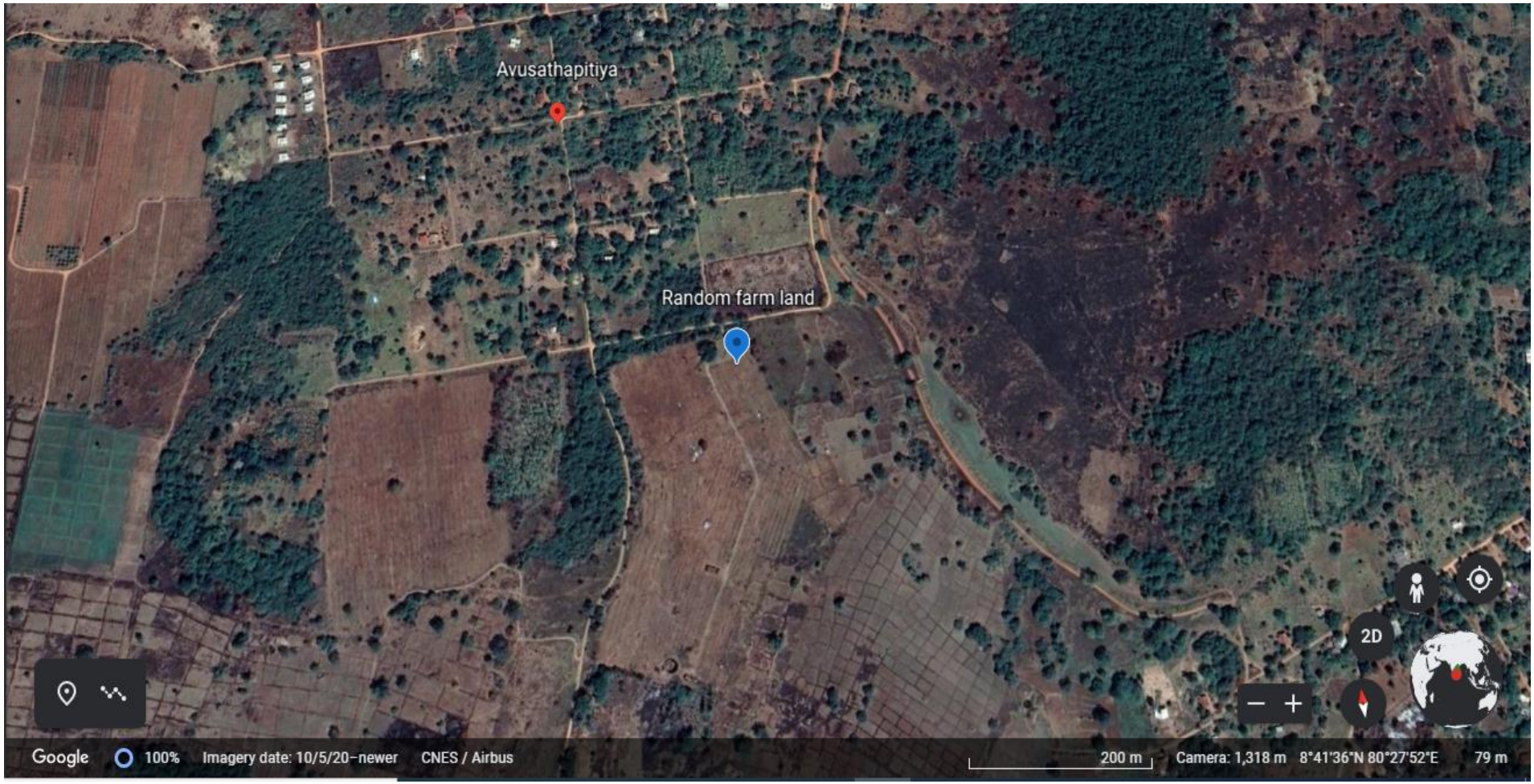
Screening conducted and reviewed by **D.M. Sanjaya Bandara** **Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist** Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Name/Designation/Contact information	**Date** **February 2022**  **Signature**
Screening report recommended by **Dr. Rohan Wijekoon** **Project Director** 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_vavunia.pdf
2) https://unhabitat.lk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/DRRVavuniya.pdf
3) https://biwta.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/biwta.portal.gov.bd/page/f3ca1ff6_95b0_4606_849f_2c0844e455bc/2020-10-01-11-04-ad9ef55c947057f54b4f4f76f5be54ff.pdf

Annex 2: Project locations

1) A random farm lands

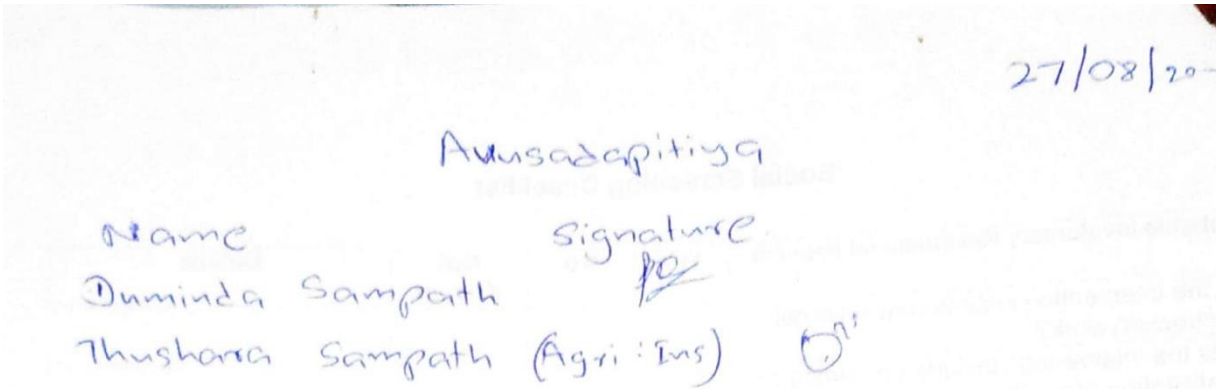


Annex 3: Beneficiary Lists

SN	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC No	Residential Address	Field Address	Contact No	Land Extent (ac)
1	Neel Manoj	M	812152183V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	770347678	0.5
2	P K Suwarnapriya	F	837428564V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	704207070	0.5
3	K L Sarath Anura Bandara	M	752932719V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	781821043	0.5
4	T A Wimaladasa	M	195531910013	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
5	S P Somasri	M	700792722V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	772819550	0.5
6	Sarath Wimalasri	M	702262208V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	714886083	0.5
7	Sarath Dharmadasa	M	197315802602	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	719866429	0.5
8	V S S Senanayake	M	670924947V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
9	J Jeyathunga	M	550532190V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	712701057	0.5
10	Rasika Kumara Dharmadasa	F		Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	768379032	0.5
11	S Pathmalatha	F		Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	717056868	0.5
12	Sarath Bandara	M		Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	715311570	0.5
13	W Rathnayake	M	531043502V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
14	P B Gnanasena	M	642863576V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	772819550	0.5
15	S Sithawathi	F	685033844V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	712024513	0.5
16	J Gnanasena	M	621363883V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	781124601	0.5
17	Renuka Jeyathilake	F		Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
18	Nihal Wickramasiri	M	721523217V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	761389246	0.5
19	T B Piyasili	F	625233380V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	768858524	0.5
20	A Surapala	M	700332748V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	712815382	0.5
21	R Nawarathne	M	641723924V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
22	Anusha Priyadarshani	F	865583320V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	714120150	0.5
23	A Suwinitha Lalani	F	657333476V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	713313300	0.5
24	S R Piyasiri	M		Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	777715317	0.5
25	R D Rajapaksha	M		Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
26	Thusika Kumari	F	797041718V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	713294652	0.5
27	Anoja Subhashini	F	198376902431	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	764319923	0.5

SN	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC No	Residential Address	Field Address	Contact No	Land Extent (ac)
28	Anoma Dayarathne	F	817655416V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	719866451	0.5
29	S Intrawathi	F	607103267V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	768355843	0.5
30	T B Somawathi	F	496330102V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	761389246	0.5
31	Chathuranga Kumara	M	199432201081	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	716974766	0.5
32	Sampath Silva	M	841141580V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
33	Iresha Kumari	F	906743400V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	710696075	0.5
34	B A Sudammika	M	198079405793	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	773621905	0.5
35	Nawarathne Weerakoon	M		Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
36	P B Suriyapala	M	592813360V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
37	T B Kumarihami	F	575104860V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	719855546	0.5
38	P Niranjala Kumari	F	937754779V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	788499219	0.5
39	U B Chandrasena	M	682082354V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	712702070	0.5
40	H Nanthawathi	F		Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
41	Lasantha Hewage	M	783180308V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	770044549	0.5
42	H A Karunarathne	M	543612952V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	242225697	0.5
43	Kalyani Dasanayake	M	758580245V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	712704543	0.5
44	U Sriyawathi	F	196965310044	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	719607956	0.5
45	Anura Senevirathne	M	601612070V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	772808636	0.5
46	Renuka Sudarshani	F	765802083V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
47	Nirasha Priyadarshani	M	798643550V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	789898523	0.5
48	Sakura Dilhani	F	928412806V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam		0.5
49	Chandana Priyantha	M	761032119V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	761499702	0.5
50	Ranjani Sugathapala	F	767242697V	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	Ausadapitiya, Iratperiyakulam	766783173	0.5
	Total						**25.0**

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



27/08/20

Avusadapitiya

Name	Signature
Duminda Sampath	
Thushara Sampath (Agri: Ins)