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Ministry of Agriculture
கமத்தொழில் அமைச்சு

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விவசாய நவீனமயமாக்கல் திட்டம்
Agriculture Modernization Project

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

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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	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 35 percent poorer and vulnerable people, hence improving income sources and livelihood security in lagging rural areas; and (c) contributing to improved flood and drought management, through project's linkages to the water and irrigation sectors and a climate-smart agriculture approach. The Project Development Objectives are to support increasing agriculture productivity, improving market access, and enhancing value addition of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in the project areas
Project proponent	Project Management unit, Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP), Ministry of Agriculture
Implementing agency	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP)
Project Management Team	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 Palamoddai GN division which is under the Vavuniya DS division. Palamodai is one GN division out of the forty-two in the DS division. The boundaries of this division are Mannar district in the East, Mullaithivu district in the Northwest, Puliyamkulam GN division in the Northeast, Maruthamadu GN division in the East, and Kalmadu GN division in the South. This is a border village near Manthai West DS division in Mannar and Manthai East DS division in Mullaithivu. There are eight villages namely Kilavikulam, Palamoodai, Varuyadayar I K, Panichchankulam, Uralkulam, Navy, Kovilkunchukulam and Madathuvilankulam. The project includes the establishment of a dry chili cluster, and construction of the Collection Center, and the compost yard. However, this environmental screening report is prepared only considering the establishment of dry chili clusters and Collection Center and compost yard. Vavuniya DS division has 42 GN divisions and these selected project locations belong to the Palamoddai GN division. The tentative

	location of the collection center and a random location of these farmlands are shown in Annexure 2. 1) Tentative location of collection center, and compost Yard - 8057'34" N, 80023'24" E 1) 2) Random location of farmland - 8056'45" N, 80023'30" 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. Palalmoddai 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. Palamodai is one GN division out of the forty-two in the DS division. The boundaries of this division are Mannar district in the East, Mullaithivu district in the Northwest, Puliyamkulam GN division in the Northeast, Maruthamadu GN division in the East, and Kalmadu GN division in the South. The total number of families in the GN division is 359 and 1184 members. The GN division is 100% Tamils, and the highest number of families are living in Kovilkunjukulam village, and the lowest number of families are in Variyudayar I K. 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 location is accessible through a gravel road. The nearest house is around 40 m away from the location. Lands are generally flat terrain. The selected part for the collection centre is bare land and either side of the proposed area contains both cultivated and bare lands. 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 Palamoddai GN division which is under the Vavuniya DS division. Palamodai is one GN division out of the forty-two in the DS division. The boundaries of this division are Mannar district in the East, Mullaithivu district in the Northwest, Puliyamkulam GN division in the Northeast, Maruthamadu GN division in the East, and Kalmadu GN division in the South. This is a border village near Manthai West DS division in Mannar and Manthai East DS division in Mullaithivu. There are eight villages namely Kilavikulam, Palamoodai, Varuyadayar I K, Panichchankulam, Uralkulam, Navvy, Kovilkunchukulam and Madathuvilankulam. Forest (49.0%), homesteads (15.4%), paddy (14.3%), field crops (7.6%), waterbodies (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 Palamoddai 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 Palamoddai 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 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. Chili is one of the most important cash crops Palamoddai 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. Palamoddai 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 Palamoddai 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, the below objectives are 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 management in dried chili production d) 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, the below objectives are to be achieved to increase the economy of selected farmers. a) To introduce machinery to improve the quality of dry 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 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	Dried Chili production and value addition under the lift irrigation schemes project in Vavuniya is driven to achieve the 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

carrying out the project)	d. To disseminate 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 Chilli cultivation, nearly 60% of the cost of production is spent on labour. Labour-intensive operations like land preparation, irrigation, weeding, spraying, harvesting, and drying. The use of modern technology like drip irrigation, insect-proof net poly mulch, the electric dryers will reduce the use of labour in labour-intensive operations b) Further fertilizer use can be minimized to 10-20 % due to drip irrigation. Drip irrigation will also help reduce the use of Irrigation water by more than 50% of the traditional cultivation practice requirement. c) As insect-proof net and poly mulch are physically keeping away insect pests from the chili fields, thus there is no necessity for intensive use of chemicals to control pests. d) Increased productivity can be achieved due to the use of hybrid MICHHY1 variety which performs well under drip irrigation and polymulching practice. A dried chili yield of 3,000 kg /ac can be harvested using this technology compared to the 1,000 kg/ ac yield usually obtained under conventional cultivation systems and 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 Chilli 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, the below objectives are 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 Palamoddai is the selected GN division in the Vavuniya DS division. There will be another two projects to construct a post-harvesting collection center including a compost yard. All the selected beneficiaries of the Palamoddai 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. 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. Palamoddai 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 the agriculture sector will not develop in the Palamoddai GN division.

D. Subproject Description

Proposed start date (duration)	November 2021
Proposed completion date	June 2022
Estimated total cost	LKR 85.275million
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	Vavuniya DS division has well-established farmer organizations already and production of dry Chili is available immediately. There are experienced Chili

criteria and process	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 participation, high priority was given to select women-headed families based on land availability. The project will

	target to ensure that about 35% 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 42, Grama Niladhari's (GN) Palamoddai is one GN division in the Vavuniya DS division which has been selected for the implementation of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP). The boundaries of this division are Mannar district in the East, Mullaithivu district in the Northwest, Puliyamkulam GN division in the Northeast, Maruthamadu GN division in the East, and Kalmadu GN division in the South. This is a border village near Manthai West DS division in Mannar and Manthai East DS division in Mullaithivu. There are eight villages namely Kilavikulam, Palamoodai, Varuyadayar I K, Panichchankulam, Uralkulam, Navy, Kovilkunchukulam and Madathuvilankulam. The total number of families in the GN division is 359 and 1,184 members. The GN division is 100% Tamils, and the population density is 62 people per square kilometer. In the total population, 594 members are males and 590 members are female. The male-female ratio is 1.00. Though there are about 359 families, about 200 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 200 farm families are urgently requiring technological support and post-harvest quality enhancing services to cultivate dried chili and groundnut in Palamoddai. 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	Vavuniya district is strategically located in the southern part of Northern Province. It is the gateway to the Northern province. The geographical boundaries of the district are the Mullaithivu district in the North, the Mannar district in the East, Anuradhapura district in the South, and the Trincomalee district in the East. Mullaithivu district was carved out of Vavuniya district and formed a new administrative district in 1978. Mannar, Vavuniya, and Mullaithivu districts together formed as Wanni Electorate for the purpose of election under the proportional voting system introduced in 1978 known `as proportional representation in terms of 22 electoral districts. The land area of

the Vavuniya District is 1966.90 square Kilometers and is sparsely populated. The district is administered by Government Agent or District Secretary. There are four Divisional Secretaries in the next level of administration. Divisional Secretaries are responsible for the divisional administration, The four divisional secretary divisions are Vavuniya, Vavuniya North, Vavuniya South, and Vengalacheddikullam. The forest consisting of natural forest and forest plantation is 22,995 hectares. Crop farming, livestock raring and freshwater fishing are the major economic activities in the district.

There are 42 GN divisions and 214 villages in the Vavuniya DS division. The total number of families in the year 2019 was 35,875 consisting of 126,993 members. The population density in the division is 198 per square kilometer. Out of the total number of families, 749 or 2.13% of the families are Sinhalese, 2140 or 6.79% of the families are Muslims and the remaining 91.08% of the Families are Tamils. The male-female population ratio in the division is 0.946, Female population is higher than the male in the division. Out of the total population, 46.6% are males and 53.4% are female. There are 62 numbers of widows and 21 of them are war widows. Farming, livestock rearing, and fresh-water fishing are the major economic activities in the district.

Palamodai is one GN division out of the forty-two in the DS division. The boundaries of this division are Mannar district in the East, Mullaithivu district in the Northwest, Puliyamkulam GN division in the Northeast, Maruthamadu GN division in the East, and Kalmadu GN division in the South. This is a border village near Manthai West DS division in Mannar and Manthai East DS division in Mullaithivu. There are eight villages namely Kilavikulam, Palamoodai, Varuyadayar I K, Panichchankulam, Uralkulam, Navy, Kovilkunchukulam and Madathuvilankulam. The total number of families in the GN division is 359 and 1184 members. The GN division is 100% Tamils, and the population density is 62 people per square kilometer. In the total population, 594 members are males and 590 members are female. The male-female ratio is 1.00. Hence, sex-wise it is a well-balanced village. The highest number of families are living in Kovilkunjukulam village, and the lowest number of families are in Variyudayar I K.

Age Range (Years)	**0-19 Years**		**20-39 Years**		**40-59 Years**		**>60 years**		**Total**	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Palamoddai	229	202	178	186	123	144	64	58	594	590
Percentage (%)	38.5	34.2	30.0	31.5	20.7	24.4	10.7	9.8	100	100

Source; Statistical Handbook 2019- Vavuniya Divisional Secretary

The male population in the age group of 0-14 and over 65 years is 198 and the female population in this age group is 189. The total population is 387. The total population in the age group 15-64 years is 797. Hence, the dependency rate is 48.55. The number of families relocated and resettled in the division is 341. Permanent families and the subfamilies are 18.

In the district 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 district. There are three Agrarian Service Centers servicing the district farmers. One such ASC is in Omanthai and there are 34 Farmer Organizations registered under this ASC/ADC. Palamoddai GN farmers are served by this ASC and the Farmer Organization has 57 members

	and functioning well. In Palamoddai there is a fertilizer store with a 300 Mt capacity. There are 30 minor tanks in the GN division. Nearly 515 farming families are cultivating under these minor tanks in the GN division. Under the Omanthai ASC fingerlings are stocked in 12 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 Palamodai GN division is also contributing to the district production. Value addition is very minimal in the livestock sector. Electricity is available and 591 houses, 59 industries, 102 commercial, and 9 religious places are connected to the main grid. Under the Provincial RDD, 22 C class roads and one D class road of 156.0- and 3.5-kilometer length are being maintained in the district. Furthermore, 702 Pradeshiya Saba roads of the total length of 704.22 kilometers connecting the villages to the main roads and towns are also available. Vavuniya Urban Council is also responsible for a few roads within its administrative area. The motorcycle is the main vehicle for transport. Public transport service from Palamodai to Moondrumurripu is available and more than 250 people per day are using this service in this route. Banking services are available and 36 financial institutions with branches are functioning and mainly in Vavuniya Town. Three garments, industries are operating in the district and providing employment to 3,759 people especially women. Technical education and training centers are available in the district providing various courses for the students interested in technical studies. The cooperative sector is well nourished in the district. There are 133 Thrift and Credit Societies, 6 agricultural cooperatives, three freshwater fisheries cooperative Societies, one MPCS, one Palm Product cooperative four secondary and eight other types of Cooperatives are functioning in the district. There are 279 permanent and 80 Improvised housing units in the GN division and the main source of lighting is electricity. Kerosene and solar lighting are in a few units. Firewood and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) are the cooking fuel mainly firewood. Drinking water is mainly from protected common and individual wells. Water seal toilets are available in houses constructed by Government Housing Programs. There is a General Hospital in Vavuniya Town and two District Hospitals in PoovarasamKulam and Sithamparapuram and one Primary Medical Care Unit in Omanthai in Vavuniya District. One Gramodaya Health Center out of 17 in the district is functioning in the GN division. Omanthai PMCU is being attended by the people in the surrounding villages. In 2019, approximately 17,060 outdoor patients, 9,526 clinics attendance were treated in the center. The average daily attendance of patient's amounts to 59 and the number of treatment days during the year is 301. There are two educational zones in the district, and one is in the North and the other one is in the South, In the GN division there are four Tamil schools All the schools (48) in the Vavuniya North zone are Provincial schools and 32 schools are Type II and Type III schools. Except for one type III school, others are not functioning in the GN division. The school in Kovilkunchukulam village is functioning the teacher-student ratio is 1:6. Samurdhi beneficiaries in the GN 263 and 39.5% of the beneficiaries are receiving Rs 1,500 per month, 16.3% of the families are receiving Rs 2,500 per month and the remaining 44.2% of the beneficiaries are receiving Rs.3,500 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 21 persons receive Rs 300/= and one person receives Rs 400/= per month in the division. Further, 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 38 differently able people, 16 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.
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 water bodies** Anticipated impacts due to the construction will be generic and most of the impacts will be mitigated by following good construction practices. Noise and vibration will be reduced by maintaining the construction machinery and limiting the construction activities in the daytime only. The excavated soil will be used to rehabilitate the surroundings on the wells and landscaping of the area. Further, ASMP addressed the migratory measure detailed to be implemented during the construction **3. Livelihood impacts during the construction/Rehabilitation activitie**s The dry chili cluster project does not have construction activities. Only the drip irrigation system installation will be taken place at the farmlands themselves. 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** 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 the 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 on COVID 19 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	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

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
➢ Introduction of basic flood prevention and drainage field techniques ▪ Quick water evacuation ditches ▪ Surface drainage techniques (removal of wet spots)	land owned by beneficiary						Yes
➢ Use of fertilisers and chemicals ▪ Application of fertilizers ▪ Application of weedicides ▪ Application of pesticides ▪ Other Spray	land owned by beneficiary					Yes	Yes
➢ Manual weed control	land owned by beneficiary					Yes	Yes
➢ New and improved quality enhancing technologies ▪ Introduction of water conserving and drip irrigation systems ▪ Insect proof net ▪ Polythene mulch	land owned by beneficiary					Yes	Yes
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)

SN	Issues/ Impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility		Mitigation cost
			Implementation	Supervision/ monitoring	
1	Vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection	• 35% of project beneficiaries will be female farmers in the area who has a minimum of 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	Social/Environment safeguard officer / PPMU	Social/Environment safeguard specialist	N/A
4	Construction related disturbances from noise, Vibration, Dumping of	• All measures in the EMP will be implemented in regard to the management of construction-related impacts including impacts to the environment including pollution, deforestation, soil erosion, and management of solid waste • A copy of the SMP and EMP should be available at all times at the project supervision office on site • An Officer will be appointed to implement & monitor	Contractor	Social/Environment safeguard specialist	Included in construction cost.

SN	Issues/ Impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility		Mitigation cost
			Implementation	Supervision/ monitoring	
	excavated soil & dust	social/environmental safeguards mitigations measures during construction			
5	Labour Influx related issues (e.g. GBV)	• Local labour will be hired where possible and the 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
6	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 provide onsite training • Necessary COVID19 safety measures and protocols will be implemented as per Government, WHO, and WB interim guidelines on COVID-19 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 supporting to translate the information while providing additional information.

V.Velayutham is a 65 years old farmer living with his wife and currently cultivating seasonal crops in uplands. His main crop is groundnut and upland cultivation is used open well water. Further, he is benefited from this project representing the Navy farmer organization.

T. Ajeevkaran is 27 years old young farmer having 6 family members. He is the secretary of the Navy farmer organization and waiting to engage with the project as soon as started.

A.Yogashwaran is a 41 years old farmer having 3 family members including himself. He has 6 acres of uplands and cultivates using open well water. He cultivates mainly groundnut and onion in uplands while having cattle farming with around 100 cattle. Further, he has 1.5 Acer paddy land and it is fed by Pallapooverasankulam tank. He was benefitted from the project representing the Kunchukkulam farmer organization.

S.Sivanandan is also representing the Kunchukkulam farmer organization having 13 acres of paddy lands and 3 acres uplands. 49 years old Sivanandan has 5 family members including himself and all of them are supporting his cultivation activities. He is getting water from the Thulavilkulam tank for paddy lands and open well water for the upland cultivations.

S.Sinnaraja is 48 years old well-established farmer having 6 family members. He is the chairman of the Kunchukkulam farmer organization and he has 50 acres of paddy lands under a few small tanks. 6 acres of his uplands are used to cultivate groundnut and vegetables. He is leading the farmer organization to get the maximum benefits from the project and keenly looking to start the project immediately.

T.Sivaeswaran is 43 years old farmer having 5 family members and he is also representing the Kunchukkulam farmer organization. He is having 15 acres of paddy lands under the Thulavilkulam tank. 1 acre of his upland is used to cultivate vegetables and currently, he has cultivated 0.5 acres of Chili.

K.Mahendran is 61 years old well-experienced farmer having 4 family members. He is also representing from Kunchukkulam farmer organization and he has 10 acres of uplands for seasonal crop cultivation. Groundnut and vegetables are cultivated in these uplands and he has 0.5 acres of chili already. Further, he has 12 acres of paddy lands which used to cultivate during the Maha season.

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: Public consultations during screening process

H. Grievance Readdressed Mechanism (GRM)

A GRM will be in place to promptly address any grievances including any unforeseen impacts that may arise during the implementation phase of the project, at no cost to the people. Field level grievances will record by Farmer Organisations by keeping the registry on their premises. The ASMP, irrigation, and DS official will facilitate resolving the grievance. The middle/tier 2 level grievances committee will operate at the provincial PMU/ regional project office to address the issues which are unsolved or when an affected person is not satisfied with the decision at the field level. The third tier of GRM will operate at PMU headed by the Project Director of ASMP with technical support from the Social Development Specialist to address the issues which are not solved at the initial stages.

I. Implementation and Monitoring

1. Social Auditing/Monitoring Committee

A social auditing committee will be established with the participation of the community and the stakeholders of the area. An awareness session will be conducted to select social auditing committees about the project interventions and they are responsible for the project implementation. In addition, the Safeguards Specialist of ASMP will periodically monitor the effectiveness of 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 or DS representative
03. Department of Irrigation or Representative
04. GN Palamoddai
05. Palamoddai farmer organization 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. The collection centre to be constructed
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		√		

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Details
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 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. Dust, Noise, vibration, dumping of excavated soil dumping etc.,
Is there any possibility to move out, close of business/ commercial/ livelihood activities of persons during constructions?		√		

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Details
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	Increase the income generation due to the increment of productivity and the quality with land	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
• Planting materials • Fertiliser in the planting pit • Planting Tools	preparation techniques	
➢ 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** **February 2022**  **Signature**
Screening report recommended by **Dr. Rohan Wijekoon** **Project Director** Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Name/Designation/Contact information	**Date** **February 2022**  **Signature**

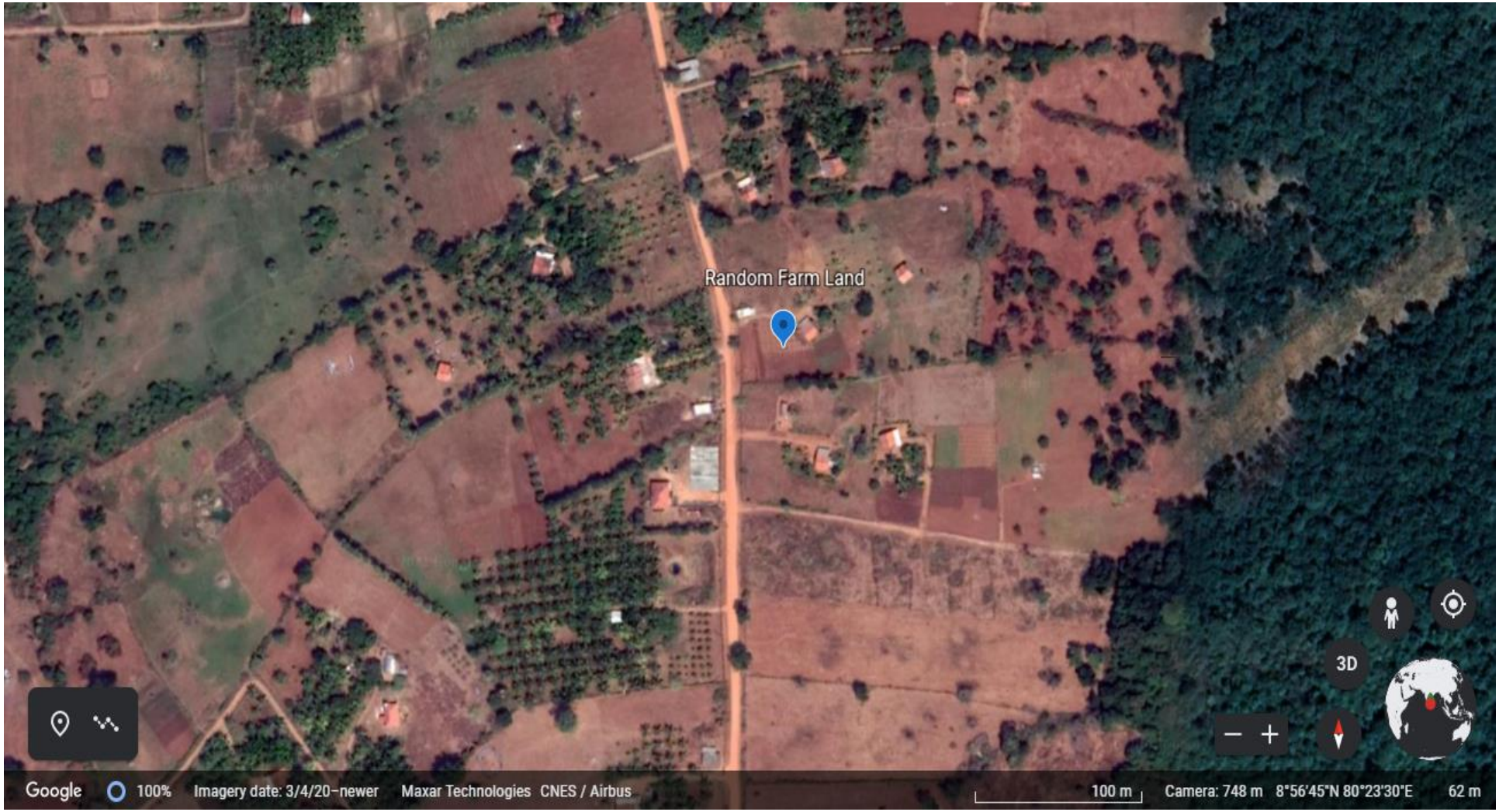
Annex 1: Reference list

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) Tentative location of collection center and compost Yard

2) Tentative location of collection center and compost Yard



Annex 3: Beneficiary Lists

Area/GN Division: Kovilkunchukkulam/Palamoddai

SN	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC No	Residential Address	Contact No	Land Extent (ac)
1	Sureswaran Jasika	M	876363658V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
2	Thambirajah Venthan	M		Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
3	A Kamalraj	M	922074356V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
4	S Vickneswaran	M		Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	768570710	0.5
5	P Linganathan	M	195726000866	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
6	S Rasapooranam	F	565851292V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	774676011	0.5
7	T Kathirgamanathan	M	812784625V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	760690741	0.5
8	A Thusiyanthini	F	916524250V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
9	A Pragash	M		Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
10	S Muththurasa	M	521863722V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	774153053	0.5
11	S Karalasingam	M	721784207V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	770299347	0.5
12	M Manoranjan	M	731094837V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	772770203	0.5
13	Selliah Vilvarasa	M	660111948V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	776066461	0.5
14	Nachchuthan Thayanithi	M	821837626V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	776792631	0.5
15	T Thanabalasingam	M	610412920V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	761314714	0.5
16	K Sivaneswaran	M	782776410V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	763193906	0.5
17	K Ganeshamoorthy	M	730904606V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	766643833	0.5
18	I Rasendran	M	753244026V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	766612504	0.5
19	R Arumainayagam	M	582414548V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	768369758	0.5
20	A Yogeswaran	M	810274972V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773396719	0.5
21	S Kunanayagam	M	580581226V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	761123590	0.5
22	T Rajikumar	M	780084235V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	767670480	0.5
23	S Sritharan	M	197800505138	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773306201	0.5
24	S Srikanthan	M	197530403411	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	772898751	0.5

25	N Rajanikanthan	M	830441875V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	770303350	0.5
26	P Shanmugarasa	M	197435503403	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	772705169	0.5
27	M Thevathasan	M	803135568V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773153053	0.5
28	A Gnaneswaran	M	783454238V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773968865	0.5
29	A Ravichandran	M	721624021V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	766196965	0.5
30	S Suthakaran	M	800865417V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	777113518	0.5
31	S Shanthirasegaram	M	196618301583	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	774731032	0.5
32	Sabaratnam Panchavarnam	M	6316738408V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	762363026	0.5
33	P Ananthabawan	M	197632604254	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	778593002	0.5
34	K Thilakeswaran	M	199136504943	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	766484143	0.5
35	R Sivakumaran	M	198014805014	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	772163177	0.5
36	S Sinnarasa	M	721702995V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	774534326	0.5
37	S Ajanthan	M	790143540V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	771007249	0.5
38	Nadarajah Selvarasa	M	590752290V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
39	Kanagalingam Sribaskaran	M		Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
40	Arunasalam Shanthirasekaram	M	195705600154	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	779742219	0.5
41	Kunalingam Perinpam	M	197118204030	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	777350179	0.5
42	S Srinivasan	M	672962862V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	772472012	0.5
43	Markanndu Sivakumar	M	662621854V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
44	M Ganesh	M	696334366V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	772403851	0.5
45	K Thushiyanthan	M	920084184V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	772403851	0.5
46	K Yuvendran	M	920084184V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	772403851	0.5
47	Rasasegaram Suloshan	M	983071465V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	767969134	0.5
48	S Thanalogini	F	818604912V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	768094984	0.5
49	S Sivasanthakumar	M	882262308V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	779478758	0.5
50	R Santhiradevi	F	628455767V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	771468519	0.5
51	Visuvalingam Eswaran	M	197528504092	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	779147859	0.5
52	Sriganeshathasan Vijiyaluxmi	F	745344291V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	770529987	0.5
53	Subramaniam Chitradevanayaki	F	736134199V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	778584329	0.5

54	Subramaniam Suntharamoorthi	M	530643230V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	775455989	0.5
55	T Sivaneshwari	F	803505551V	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	772819354	0.5
56	Theiventhiran Vithushan	M	200035202810	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	764063973	0.5
57	Nagalingam Rajeswari	F	196264110157	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	760690741	0.5
58	Markanndu Vijeyanathan	M	197157803991	Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	774534326	0.5
59	K Ithayaranjini	F		Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
60	K Manoharan	M		Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
61	Krisnarubi	F		Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
62	Panchavarnam Satheeswaran	M		Kovilkunchukkulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	764818763	0.5

Area/GN Division: Madaththuvilankulam/Palamoddai

SN	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC No	Residential Address	Contact No	Land Extent (ac)
1	K Sujeevan	M	891961340V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	767890605	0.5
2	A Mahendran	M	592660776V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773230300	0.5
3	T Yasotharan	M	851994469V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	762739532	0.5
4	S Kirushanthan	M	981423275V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	762568533	0.5
5	S Eswaran	M	712591771V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	775127485	0.5
6	S Banugopan	M		Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	763155703	0.5
7	V Kumaravel	M	19692804320	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773445767	0.5
8	S Rasakumaran	M		Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
9	E Mithushan	M	991160633V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	766463921	0.5
10	K Kokila	F	19825490335	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773023196	0.5
11	P Thanushan	M	960181751V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	762727586	0.5
12	K Vekavanam	M	680902860V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	778648531	0.5
13	P Vasanthakumari	M	19705060130	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	764540425	0.5
14	V Vijitharan	M	963250223V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	771783373	0.5
15	K Ananthan	M	772924336V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	768416023	0.5

16	V Sujinthan	M	983400477V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	779151675	0.5
17	S Vipulakumar	M	903282231V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	775959250	0.5
18	K Vijeyakumar	M	782813462V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	775781426	0.5
19	K Sinnaiya	M	721433585V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	771147654	0.5
20	K Kulanathan	M	553473187V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	767890605	0.5
21	A Dilakshan (Leelawathi)	M	991150803V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	778062852	0.5
22	Rasathurai Nishanthan	M	862453585V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	765252519	0.5
23	Sriskantharajah Kiruban	M	951412945V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	779426986	0.5
24	Thambirajah Navarathinam	M	601093871V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	761525286	0.5
25	Markandar Sriskantharajah	M	196725403843	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	765209199	0.5
26	T Srikaran	M	690463822V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	776368731	0.5
27	T Sukumar	M		Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
28	T Vijayathas	M		Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
29	K Pakeetharan	M		Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
30	A Senthoornayagam	M		Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
31	S Thabotharan	M		Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
32	S Selvalingam	M		Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
33	S Sivaseelan	M		Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	761060295	0.5
34	A Kunabalasingam	M		Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
35	K Thujeepa	F	811943363V	Madathuvilankulam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	775014932	0.5
36	Veluppillai Sivakanthan	M				0.5
37	P Maharajah	M				0.5

Area/GN Division: Navy & Uralkulam/Palamoddai

SN	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC No	Residential Address	Contact No	Land Extent (ac)
1	M Manokaran	M		Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	775723139	0.5
2	K Sivashanthakumar	M		Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	779478758	0.5
3	T Ajeenkaran	M	941270468V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	770386366	0.5
4	A Kirubakaran	M	623483380V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
5	N Ragini	F	727845097V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
6	R Kalaichelvi	F	777973378V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	777171827	0.5
7	K Sathiyabama	F	688644577V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	762272435	0.5
8	V Pratheepan	M		Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	740097641	0.5
9	A Kubendran	M	771973833	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773047220	0.5
10	R Mohanadas	M	971643080V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773717616	0.5
11	L Ganthidevan	M	962232760V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	768882123	0.5
12	R Niranjini	F		Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	775119371	0.5
13	S Rasathurai	M	722223837V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773717616	0.5
14	S Muthukumar	M	753414258V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	771323135	0.5
15	J Giriharan	M	940832632V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	775630235	0.5
16	R Panchalingam	M	640552662V		776960115	0.5
17	V Mahadevan	M	601153580V		772434963	0.5
18	K Pushparani			Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
19	M Thamendran	M		Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	769271785	0.5
20	M Premanath	M		Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	760423927	0.5
21	M Nadaraja	M	783534711V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	774775647	0.5
22	l Kasthoori	F	200272400904	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	779455748	0.5
23	S Malini	F	746613474V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	779654011	0.5
24	S Vijenthini	F	198284201247	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	770346951	0.5
25	M Sasikaran	M		Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai		0.5
26	Vickneswari Rajeswaran	F	767154668V	Navvi, Palamoddai, Omanthai	772579912	0.5

27	S Krishnajothi	F	885906729V	Uralkualam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	769011653	0.5
28	V Navatheesan	M	197820804291	Uralkualam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	776992600	0.5
29	S Selvasothi	F	770814499V	Uralkualam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	774155707	0.5
30	E Thavakulasingam	M	812024906V	Uralkualam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	775414704	0.5
31	V Velayutham	M	195726310075	Uralkualam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	771123061	0.5
32	E Umaramanan	M	860832356V	Uralkualam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	761810758	0.5
33	N Sujendra	M	798345028V	Uralkualam, Palamoddai, Omanthai	773047220	0.5

Area/GN Division: Kathilavelar Poovarasankulam/Maruthamadu

SN	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC No	Residential Address	Contact No	Land Extent (ac)
1	S Vasuki	F	697413740V	Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	774586576	0.5
2	S Tharmarani	F	736771802V	Moondrumurippu Rd, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	770676264	0.5
3	T Krishnaruban	M	720444127V	Moondrumurippu Rd, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	773825869	0.5
4	T Sivaneshalingam	M		Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	773862920	0.5
5	M Jeevarani	F		Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
6	P Balajeyanthan	M	803424144V	Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	769701277	0.5
7	R Satkunam	M	640473649V	Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	774512621	0.5
8	S Puvanendrarajah	M	633112223V	Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	776143612	0.5
9	K Sritharan	M	610402968V	Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	764353711	0.5
10	S Koneshwaranathan	M	660904069V	Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	776967572	0.5
11	S Theivendrampillai	M	551052109V	Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	7704865931	0.5
12	V Sivasubramamiam	M	420552785V	Moondrumurippu Rd, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	776143682	0.5
13	S Sivarajan	M	705771319V	Moondrumurippu Rd, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	776014948	0.5
14	T Thiviya	F	200061104895	Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	741996932	0.5
15	M Nirushan (M Parameshwari & Vuvaneshwari)	M&F	200011200269	Moondrumurippu Rd, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	778022877/ 766611988	0.5
16	K Shanthiraverni	F	198569904503	Moondrumurippu Rd, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	776660819	0.5

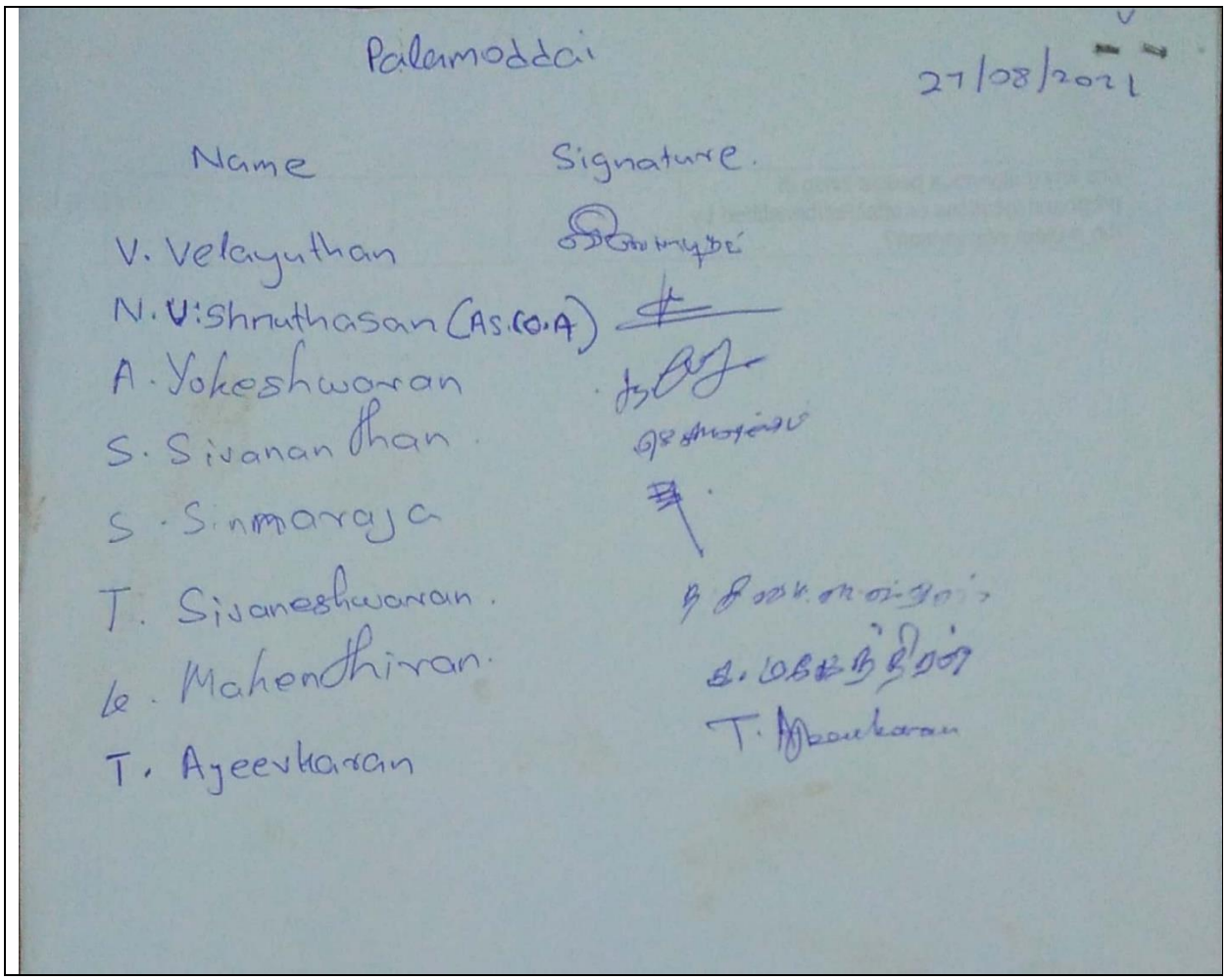
17	G Gnanaseelan	M	197326303952	Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	779969125	0.5
18	Nimalaraj Subashini	F	837994764V	Moondrumurippu Rd, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	762157882	0.5
19	N Thiyagarajah	M		Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
20	Sriranganathan	M	610402968V	Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	776143682	0.5
21	K Thiviya	F		Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
22	Road Verakkal Proposed Road	M		Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
23	Gnanakulasingam	M		Poovarasankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5

Area/GN Division: Matharpanikkar Mahilankulam/Maruthamadu

SN	Name of the Farmer	Gender	NIC No	Residential Address	Contact No	Land Extent (ac)
1	M Balasingam	M	692844556V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	776612818	0.5
2	P Thiyakaran	M	991610820V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	776612818	0.5
3	P Suseelan	M	951733075V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	771890551	0.5
4	R Paviththiran	M	200132301538	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	769847239	0.5
5	A Sivikaran	M	952953354V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	764141661	0.5
6	S Sivashankar (RDS Chairman)	M	900754639V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	774259388	0.5
7	K Kugan	M		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
8	N Sivasithamparam	M		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
9	S Mayooran	M		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
10	Navaratnam Jeyendran	M		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
11	T Shanrthiravathan	M	891382839V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	779680558	0.5
12	K Shanthiravathanan	M	980190056V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	779492305	0.5
13	T Prasanth	M	199618410034	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
14	T Selvarani	F		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
15	K Rasendram	M	761836412V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	773982206	0.5
16	N Viloshan	M		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
17	K Sivalingam & Jeyanthi	M&F	562283678V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	779237741	0.5

18	K Paviththiran	M		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
19	K Marmajogi	M	197673203107	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	763622896	0.5
20	K Manikkalingam	M	692932463V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
21	Balasingam Thiyakaran	M		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
22	Suseelan Sivaloganathan	M	722543599V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	776033499	0.5
23	R Pathmanathan	M		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5
24	Poomakal	F	197173402143	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	774161763	0.5
25	P Tharani	F	978600166V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	766612585	0.5
26	Sivagnanam Sivanathan	M		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	770291475	0.5
27	Thanabalasingam Jeyanthi	F	656141140V	Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai	768062466	0.5
28	Gnanasekaram Gnanachandran	M		Matharpanikkar Makilankulam, Maruthamadu, Omanthai		0.5

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



Palamoddai

27/08/2021

Name	Signature.
V. Velayuthan	
N. Vishruthasan (AS.C.O.A)	
A. Yokeshwaran	
S. Sivanandhan	
S. Sinmaraja	
T. Sivaneshwaran.	
K. Mahendhiran.	
T. Ajeevkaran	




TOYOTA