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விலாசய நவீகரணத்திட்டம்
Agriculture Modernization Project



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Ministry of Agriculture
கமத்தொழில் அமைச்சு

Social Screening Report

Passion Fruit Collection, Preliminary Processing, and Storage Unit for Passion Fruit Producer Groups in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu



Sri Lanka Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP)

Prepared for Project Management Unit of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project

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

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Abbreviations

ASMP	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project
DSD	Divisional Secretary Division
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GND	Grama Niladari Division
LKR	Sri Lanka Rupees
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
PMU	Project Management Unit
WQI	Water quality index
RDS	Rural Development Society
WRDS	Women Rural Development Society

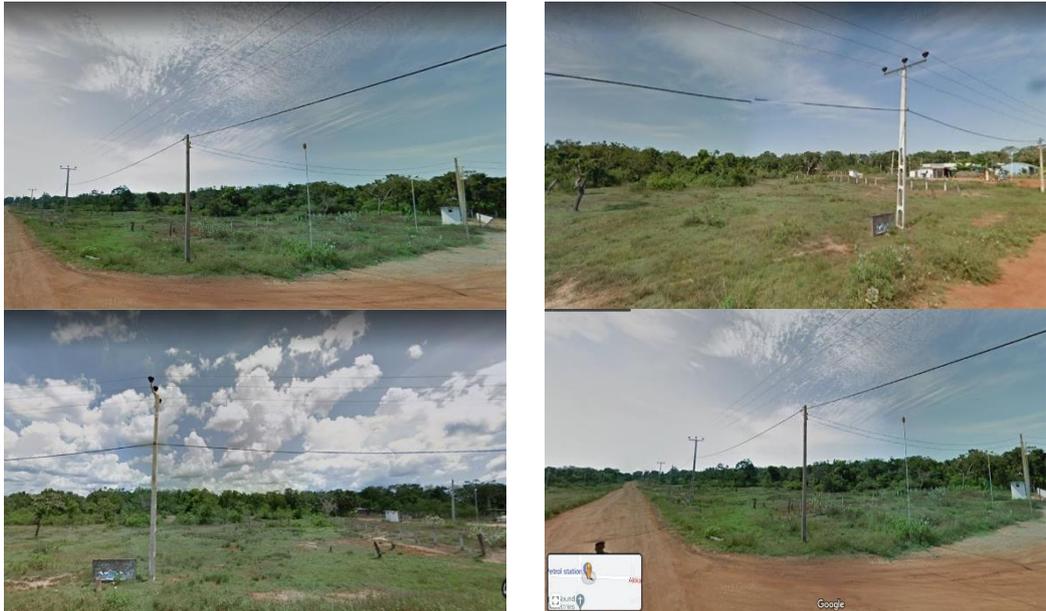
A. SUBPROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Subproject title	Passion Fruit Collection, Preliminary Processing and Storage Unit for Passion Fruit Producer Groups in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu.
Parent Project Objectives (briefly)	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
Project proponent	Project Management unit, Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP), Ministry of Agriculture
Implementing agency	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP) implementing through Department of Irrigation, Northern Province
Project Management Team	<p>A PMU was established under the Ministry of Agriculture to implement proposed project activities.</p> <p>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/</p> <p>Deputy Project Director – Northern Province Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Ministry of Agriculture Tel:+94 773 876 364</p> <p>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/</p> <p>Nature of Consultations and Inputs Received Consultations with Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist/ PMU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great potential to increase Farmer income with less labour and inputs. • Opportunities for young generations to engage with Passion fruit cultivation with sustainable income

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective mechanism to attract young farmers for commercial agriculture. • Almost all the farmers can compete with value added products in the market • All farmers are waiting till completion of the project to extend the land area for the cultivation
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B. SUBPROJECT LOCATION

Location	<p>Kilinochchi District is located in the Northern part of Sri Lanka where geographically most of the area of the District lies on the mainland. The District has a total extent of 1,681.41 km² of which 1237.11 km² is covered with land area and inland water covers an area of 444.30 km². It is bordered by Jaffna District on the North, Mullaitivu District on the Eastern and Southern borders, and Mannar District on the Western and Southern borders.</p> <p>Administratively, Kilinochchi District is divided into four Divisional Secretary Divisions, namely Karachchi, Kandawalai, Ponagari, and Pachchilaipalli. Karachchi DS division Office is in the heart of Kilinochchi town center near the District Secretariat Office, Kilinochchi railway station, and Karachchi Praeshiya Saba in the western side of Kandy-Jaffna A9 road. The Karachchi DS division is surrounded by Kandawalai DS division in the East, Poonakary DS division in the West, Pachchilaipalai in the North and East and in the South by Mullaitivu district. Hereinafter the “Passion fruit collection, preliminary processing, and storage unit” will be called as Passion fruit processing center. The selected location for the Passion fruit processing center belongs to the Karachchi DSD and the total Land area of the district is 1237.1 square kilometers, and the area of the Karachchi DS division is 410.96 kilometers which are one-third of 33.3% of the land area of the district. There are 42 Grama Niladhari divisions in the Karachchi DS division. Akkaraya GN is one of the 42 GN divisions selected for the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP). GN division number is KN/05 and bounded by Skandapuram GN (KN/04) in the West, Konavil GN division (KN/06) in the North, Malayalapuram GN division (KN/09) in the East and Mullaitivu district border in the South.</p> <p>The collection center is expected to be located in the Akkarayan GN division in Kilinochchi district which is closer to other GN divisions including the GN divisions of the Mullaitivu district. As a greater number of farmers are engaged in passion production in Kilinochchi, the collection center is thus located in Kilinochchi. However, it will also process the produce from Mullaitivu in this center. The proposed processing center location map is attached shown in Annexure 2.</p> <p>1) 1) Passion Fruit Processing Center – 9^o18’41” N, 80^o18’32” E</p>
Definition of Project Area / Project Impact area	<p>Eight (8) GN divisions from these 3 DS divisions are actively engaged with passion fruit cultivation and one common location was selected to construct the processing center. All these farmers from 8 GN divisions namely Akkarayan, Skandapuram, Unionkulam, Mudkompan, Vannivilankulam, Ampalpuram, Therankandal, and Yogapuram will take the benefits from the proposed processing center and it will be constructed in the Akkarayan GN division which belongs to the Karachchi DS division. As a greater number of farmers are engaged in passion production in Kilinochchi, the collection center is thus located in Kilinochchi. However, it will also process the produce from Mullaitivu in this center.</p>

	<p>A bare land slot is used for the construction and a filling station is in the adjacent land of the construction of the processing centre and it is around 90m away from the selected location. Further, the Akkarayan police station is next to the filling station. The main income sources are crop cultivation and livestock rearing. In the GN division, there are lands cultivated under major and minor irrigation schemes and rain-fed. Under the major irrigation, 1,330 Acres are being cultivated in the last Maha season. Further, 110 Acres were cultivated under the minor tanks, and under the rainfed condition, 110 acres were cultivated in the division. The families in the GN division have neat cattle, buffalos, goats, and poultry as livestock. Most of these adjacent lands are used to cultivate groundnuts, chili, and vegetables. Perennial crops such as coconut and Mango are also found. Permits/deeds were available for all farmers and no main structures found other than a few public places and houses near to the project area.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 1: Site selected for the subproject</p>
<p>Adjacent land and features</p>	<p>Karachchi DS Division is one of the divisions among the four DS divisions in Kilinochchi District. Karachchi DS division Office is in the heart of Kilinochchi town center near the District Secretariat Office, Kilinochchi railway station, and Karachchi Pradeshiya Saba on the western side of Kandy-Jaffna A9 road. The Karachi DS division is surrounded by Kandawalai DS division in the East, Poonakary DS division in the West, Pachchilaipalai in the North and East and in the South by Mullaithivu district. The total Land area of the district is 1237.1 square kilometers, and the area of the Karachchi DS division is 410.96 kilometers which are one-third of 33.3% of the land area of the district. There are 42 Grama Niladhari divisions in the Karachchi DS division.</p> <p>According to the available information, a major component of the land extent is of dense forest which is 20.1% of the total, secondly for paddy cultivation which is 19%, and thirdly as for cultivation of other crops 14.9%. When the total extent of Kilinochchi District is considered, 97.4% consists of land area while 2.6% is internal reservoirs. 50.6% of the total extent of the district comprised cultivated land, 24.4 of uncultivated land, and 25% forest cover.</p> <p>The proposed location is in the Akkarayan GN division which belongs to the Karaichchi DS division. However, farmers from Karachchi, Manthai east and Thunukkai DS divisions will get the benefits from the proposed processing center. A bare land slot is used for the construction and a filling station is in the adjacent land of the construction of the processing center and it is around 90m away from</p>

	<p>the selected location. Further, the Akkarayan police station is next to the filling station. The main income sources are crop cultivation and livestock rearing. In the GN division, there are lands cultivated under major and minor irrigation schemes and rainfed. Under the major irrigation, 1,330 Acres are being cultivated in the last Maha season. Most of these adjacent lands are used to cultivate groundnuts, chili, and vegetables. Perennial crops such as coconut and Mango are also found. Permits/deeds were available for all farmers and No main structures were found other than houses near the project area.</p>
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C. SUBPROJECT JUSTIFICATION

<p>Need for the project (What problem is the project going to solve)</p>	<p>About 100 farmers in Kilinochchi and another 50 farmers in Mullaitivu have commenced passion fruit cultivation in the year 2020. About 100 mt have so far been sold or supplied to Cargills (Pvt) Ltd and other collectors. As both producer societies do not have a collection center of their own, producer groups have to visit each membership field and collect their produce for sale. Further, in this instance producer groups sells the product without grading. If they were able to collect at one place, they will be able to grade it and sell it at a higher price than at present. Thus, a collection center is necessary for the members to bring their produce to one location and do the value addition like grading, packing, etc. before disposal</p> <p>In the past one-year period, producer groups sold their raw produce ranging from Rs 50 to Rs 120 per kg. Thus, there is a high-income fluctuation for farmers. During high heat and festivals periods, they fetched very high prices. Again, in rainy and also in lockdown periods prices fell far below, and sometimes they could not even dispose of their produce and were allowed it to go waste. If the producer group can do some initial processing like extracting the pulp from fruit and keep it under refrigerator condition until the next peak price period, they will be able to get higher income. Thus, processing the excess produce during the glut period is very essential for the producer groups to get higher margins for their membership.</p> <p>As a greater number of farmers are engaged in passion production in Kilinochchi, the collection center is thus located in Kilinochchi. However, it will also process the produce from Mullaitivu in this center. In the same collection center, a processing unit consisting of fruit pulp extraction, sterilization, packing, and storage equipment will be established to cater to the above need.</p>
<p>Purpose of the project (What is going to be achieved by carrying out the project)</p>	<p>Passion fruit processing centre under the ASMP project in Karachchi is driven to achieve the below objects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To introduce machinery to improve the quality of Passion fruit 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 <p>Simply, the ultimate purpose of the overall project is to have sustainable income generation by agricultural activities. About 100 farmers in Kilinochchi and another 50 farmers in Mullaitivu have commenced passion fruit cultivation in the year 2020. About 100 mt have so far been sold or supplied to Cargills (Pvt) Ltd and other collectors. The collection centre is expected to be located in the</p>

	<p>Akkarayan GN division in Kilinochchi district which is closer to other GN divisions including the GN divisions of the Mullaitivu district.</p> <p>As a greater number of farmers are engaged in passion production in Kilinochchi, the collection centre is thus located in Kilinochchi. However, it will also process the produce from Mullaitivu in this centre. In the same collection centre, a processing unit consisting of fruit pulp extraction, sterilization, packing, and storage equipment will be established to cater to the above need. Finally, products should have required value additions to be competitive in the market, and the proposed processing centre will full fill the requirements in different ways. Currently, direct selling is taking place, and required qualities are not possible to control by the farmers. Fruit pulp heaters, fruit pulping machines will make sure the relevant qualities are met. Wastage of these types of fruits is higher due to lack of acceptable storage conditions and providing a proper storage facility is also can be considered as a key purpose of the project. Further, different value-added products will be directly exposed to the market without any interference from intermediate buyers. In addition, the below objectives are to be achieved to increase the economy of selected farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased the amount of individually cultivated lands of passion fruit • Young generation will be attracted to the passion fruit cultivation • Women involvement to be increased • New employment opportunities will be available with the increased cultivation
<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<p>Passion fruit farmers of these sub-projects are scattered in two districts namely Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. For all farmers representing both districts do not have proper value addition methods for the final product and also, they do not have direct access to the market. Currently, Passion fruits itself is the only product they are selling to the intermediate buyers at a lower price. Hence, the project is looking to provide maximum benefits for the maximum number of farmers based on availability. The beneficiary selection was narrowed down to three DS divisions, one is from Kilinochchi and two from Mullaitivu. It was further specified based on the higher availability of the existing cultivation and finally concluded the selection by limiting to 8 GN divisions; 4 from each district.</p> <p>However, a high number of farmers were selected from the Kilinochchi district based on availability. About 100 farmers in Kilinochchi and another 50 farmers in Mullaitivu have commenced passion fruit cultivation in the year 2020 and all these farmers are included to have the maximum benefits out of it. 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.</p> <p>All above project beneficiaries are entitled to have benefited from the proposed processing center. In addition, whoever the farmer from the surrounding community will be getting services from the processing center as per the recommendation given by the project officer/farmer society?</p> <p>Further, the Surrounding community will be benefitted from different income generation opportunities with the operation of the processing center. Hence,</p>

	daily paid employment opportunities will increase significantly, and also employment opportunities at intermediate trading, organic fertilizer production, and transportation will be there with the increase of agricultural activities.
Alternatives considered (different ways to meet the project need and achieve the project purpose)	<p>The “site alternative” would mean the feasibility of meeting the project needs at the selected cluster. Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu have well-established farmer organizations already and the production of Passion fruit is available immediately. About 100 farmers in Kilinochchi and another 50 farmers in Mullaitivu have commenced passion fruit cultivation in the year 2020. As both producer societies do not have a collection center of their own, producer groups have to visit each membership field and collect their produce for sale. Further, in this instance producer groups sell the product without grading. If they were able to collect at one place, they will be able to grade it and sell it at a higher price than at present. Thus, a collection center is necessary for the members to bring their produce to one location and do the value addition like grading, packing, etc. before disposal. Further, If the producer group can do some initial processing like extracting the pulp from fruit and keep it under refrigerator condition until the next peak price period, they will be able to get higher income. Thus, processing the excess produce during the glut period is very essential for the producer groups to get higher margins for their membership. 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.</p> <p>The “technology alternative” would mean different technology applications to meet the project needs at the selected cluster. If the producer group can do some initial processing like extracting the pulp from fruit and keep it under refrigerator condition until the next peak price period, they will be able to get higher income. Thus, processing the excess produce during the glut period is very essential for the producer groups to get higher margins for their membership. In the same collection center, a processing unit consisting of fruit pulp extraction, sterilization, packing, and storage equipment will be established to cater to the above need. However, traditional value additional post-harvesting practices will not produce high-quality competitive products to the market.</p> <p>The “no-action” alternative would mean that no processing center construction by the ASMP and hence value additional and quality enhancing 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 Akkarayan.</p>

D. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proposed start date (duration)	October 2021
Proposed completion date	June 2022
Estimated total cost	LKR 20 million

Land ownership	Department of Agriculture, Northern Province (consent letter is attached in annex 4)
Planned interventions	<p>Planned interventions of the project includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Passion fruit collection, preliminary processing and storage unit for Passion fruit producer groups in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu
Beneficiary selection criteria and process	<p>Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts have passion fruit farmers already having difficulties with value addition and direct market access. Hence, a common location was selected to cover farmers from both districts, and the availability of a high no of farmers was considered. 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. 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.</p> <p>However, a high number of farmers were found from the Kilinochchi district based on availability. About 100 farmers in Kilinochchi and another 50 farmers in Mullaitivu have commenced passion fruit cultivation in the year 2020 and all these farmers are included to have the maximum benefits out of it. 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.</p> <p>All above project beneficiaries are entitled to have benefited from the proposed processing centre. In addition, whoever the farmer from the surrounding community will be getting services from the processing centre as per the recommendation given by the project officer/farmer society?</p>
Vulnerable groups and Gender	<p>Farmers from three DS divisions have been selected for the implementation of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP). Farmers are represented from 8 GN divisions and the proposed location is belonging to the Akkarayan GN division. The total number of families in the GN division is 787 and the number of members is 2,460. The average size of the family is a little more than 3 and the male-female ratio is 0.485. The female population in the GN division is more than the male population. The majority of families are Tamils. However, vulnerable groups are not only from the Akkarayan GN division. Beneficiaries will be scattered across 8 GN divisions. 100 farmers from the Kilinochchi district and 50 farmers from the Mullaitivu district will be using the services provided by the processing center. Further, the project officer/farmer organization will provide access to surrounding farmers who are willing to take the services based on the capacity.</p> <p>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 operation of the Passion fruit processing center. Consistency of the sustainability income through the processing center services will maintain the continuity of Passion fruit cultivation. As a result of the continuous cultivation, processing center-related permanent and daily-paid employment opportunities will increase significantly, and also employment opportunities at intermediate trading,</p>

	organic fertilizer production, and transportation opportunities will be there with the increase of agricultural activities.
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E. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Community Profile	<p>There are 42 Grama Niladhari divisions in the Karachchi DS division. Akkarayankulam GN is one of the 42 GN divisions selected for the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP). GN division number is KN/05 and bounded by Skandapuram GN (KN/04) in the West, Konavil GN division (KN/06) in the North, Malayalapuram GN division (KN/09) in the East and Mullaithivu district border in the South.</p> <p>There are six villages in the GN division, and the highest population is in Puthumurripu village, and the least population is in Salomnagar village. The total number of families in the GN division is 787 and the number of members is 2,460. The average size of the family is a little more than 3 and the male-female ratio is 0.485. The female population in the GN division is more than the male population. The majority of families are Tamils. Out of the 787 families, 99.5% of them are Tamils and only 4 families are Sinhalese. Religious wise composition of the GN division population is 402 families Hindus, 381 families Christians, and 4 families Buddhist. In other words, 54.7% of the population is Hindus 45.0% are Christians and the remaining population is Buddhists. Out of the total of 787 families, 181 of them are women-headed families and there are 13 differently able children in the division.</p> <p>The main income sources are crop cultivation and livestock rearing. In the GN division, there are lands cultivated under major and minor irrigation schemes and rainfed. Under the major irrigation, 1,330 Acres are being cultivated in the last Maha season. Further, 110 Acres were cultivated under the minor tanks, and under the rainfed condition, 110 acres were cultivated in the division. The families in the GN division have neat cattle, buffalos, goats, and poultry as livestock. In the year 2020, the milk collected in the division was 60,525 liters. Around 255 people are employed and getting salary income. However, major income sources are crop farming and livestock rearing. Moreover, there are 19 civil pensioners, two teachers, and nine W&OP pensioners getting monthly income for the services they have done prior to retirement.</p> <p>There are two schools namely Akkarayankulam MV and Akkarayankulam primary schools in the GN division. Akkarayankulam MV is a 1AB type school having classes from year 6 to year 13. The total number of students in this school is 687 with 353 males and 334 females. The number of teachers is 41 and the students' staff ratio is 16.76. In primary school, the total number of students is 142 and the male students are 78, and female students are 64. There are 8 teachers, and the student-staff ratio is 17.75. It is a type III school with classes from year 1 to year 5. These schools have open wells, tube wells, water tanks, male, female, and teacher's toilets. Two registered pre-schools are functioning with two teachers and 32 students. There is a District Hospital in Akkarayankulam with 86 beds and a required number of doctors, nurses, and other staff. The average duration of stay of a patient is 1.33 days and the bed occupancy rate is 13.46. Nearly 110 families have access to common and water seal toilets and there is a need for toilets to improve sanitary conditions.</p> <p>There are two Agrarian service Centers in the Kilinochchi district. One such service center is located in Akkarayankulam and it is providing services to its members. Inland fisheries are also promoted in perineal and seasonal water bodies by stocking species very popular and having demand in the south. The</p>
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	<p>fishermen in the division have formed a fisheries co-operative society and this organization is providing required services to fishermen and benefiting them in all aspects. Farmers have 12 registered Farmer Organizations (FO) consisting of 817 female and 1,626 male members. These organizations are assisting the farmers to obtain seeds, fertilizer at a subsidized prices and other services provided by the Government. Nearly 771 houses have access to electricity but still, there are 50 odd houses to be connected to the main electricity grid. Few small-scale trading centers and businesses places such as hardware shops, fancy shops, food shops, telephone repair shops, cycle repair shops, and computer repair shops are available in the division.</p> <p>Moreover, Community organizations such as RDS and WRDS are actively engaged in community activities. There are four RDS and four WRDS societies working with Government support and supervision for the development of the division. Government officers like GN, SDO, and EDO are attached to the GN division assisting the rural organization. In addition, there is a youth club, two sports clubs, and a cultural organization involving people in social activities and enhancing social harmony. There are three Hindu Temples and seven Christian Churches in the GN division. There are four community centers functioning as small libraries providing newspapers for reading and space for gathering, and five Samurdhi small groups encouraging savings among members, and one Samurdhi bank in the division. Both men and women are actively participating in these community organizations.</p>
<p>Project Benefits</p>	<p>Passion fruit processing centre under the lift irrigation schemes project in Kilinochchi is driven to achieve the below objects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To introduce machinery to improve the quality of Passion fruit 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 <p>Simply, the ultimate purpose of the overall project is to have sustainable income generation by agricultural activities. Currently, farmers sell their passion fruits themselves for intermediate buyers and that has led to lower income in different ways. Finally, products should have required value additions to be competitive in the market, and the proposed processing centre will full fill the requirements in different ways. The processing centre will provide value-added services like extracting the pulp from fruit and keeping it under refrigerator condition until the next peak price period, they will be able to get higher income. Thus, processing the excess produce during the glut period is very essential for the producer groups to get higher margins for their membership. In the same collection centre, a processing unit consisting of fruit pulp extraction, sterilization, packing, and storage equipment will be established to cater to the above need.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased the amount of individually cultivated lands of Passion fruit

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technologies will be introduced based on the progress • Young generation will be attracted to the Passion fruits cultivation • Women involvement to be increased • New employment opportunities will be available with the increased cultivation
Social Impact	<p>Subsequently, the magnitude of the proposed project interventions will be scattered within the selected area. Passion fruit processing centre will be constructed next to a filling station. The land is belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture. No land acquisition is required, and no resettlement impacts are anticipated. Farmers are expected to directly benefit through the value addition process, better and more efficient technologies for post-harvesting activities, improved market linkages as well as opportunities. Furthermore, farmers would benefit from capacity building through farmer training. Hence, farmers will get direct economic advantages, and the surrounding community benefited from direct and indirect employment opportunities, especially daily paid employment opportunities and the Post-harvest Processing Centre related activities, which are planned to be implemented in parallel.</p> <p>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. This is mainly due to the unavailability of sustainable income. 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, a high-quality value addition process will ensure the quality of the products and market price. Continuous value additional services will be a good prospect for the youth to have a stable income and it prevents local employment migrations.</p> <p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 period 04. Labour influx for post-harvest processing 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	<p>Proposed migratory measures for the negative social impacts listed above.</p> <p>01. Exclusion of vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection</p> <p>Proposed beneficiaries of the Passion fruit processing centre are selected from</p>

two different districts based on the availability of cultivated lands and the willingness of the participation. About 100 farmers in Kilinochchi and another 50 farmers in Mullaitivu have commenced passion fruit cultivation in the year 2020. The rest of the farmers will be covered through future expansions. Further, the project officer/farmer organization will provide access to surrounding farmers who are willing to take the services based on the capacity. 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. Hence, there will not be a risk on exclusion of women and the vulnerable groups from this subproject.

02. Construction/Rehabilitation impacts such as noise, vibrations, and dumping of cleared vegetation excavated soil

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

03. Livelihood impacts during the construction/Rehabilitation activities

Construction includes a Passion fruit collection, preliminary processing, and storage unit for Passion fruit producer groups in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. 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, a 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.

04. Labour influx for post-harvesting processing centres

There is no high labour demand in civil works envisage with this subproject. 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).

05. 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

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	COVID19 risks
Beneficiary selection							
Rehabilitation Activities							
➤ Material transportation and storage	Land owned by Department of Irrigation		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
➤ Vegetation clearing	Land owned by Department of Irrigation		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
➤ Construction of building	Land owned by Department of Irrigation		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
➤ Processing Activities	Land owned by Department of Irrigation	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

F. SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP)

SN	Issues/ Impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility		Mitigation cost
			Implementation	Supervision/ monitoring	
1	Vulnerable groups in the beneficiary selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers will be selected from 3 DS divisions to scatter the beneficiaries among two districts. 35% of project beneficiaries will be female farmers in the area who is having passion fruit already 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents in the area will be briefed of the project, its purpose, design and outcomes with comprehensive discussion. Consultations will be repeated once the contractor is mobilised. The GRM will be established to receive and resolve complaints/ grievances related to disturbances caused by construction including GBV related issues. Awareness will be created of the GRM among community and contact details will be publicly displayed to report grievances 	Social/Environment safeguard officer / PPMU Engineer	PMU	Included in EMP
3	Possible livelihood impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary, farmer organisation and project officials and/or Social Audit Committees etc. will be mobilised to closely monitor project's construction progress and report to the project management if any Safeguard Officer will be there and responsible for community liaison and to handle public complaints regarding environmental/ social related matters 	Contractor	Social/Environment safeguard specialist	N/A
4	Construction related disturbances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All measures in the EMP will be implemented in regard to management of construction related impacts including impacts to the environment including pollution, 	Contractor	Social/Environment safeguard specialist	Included in construction cost.

SN	Issues/ Impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility		Mitigation cost
			Implementation	Supervision/ monitoring	
	from noise, Vibration, Dumping of excavated soil & dust	deforestation, soil erosion and management of solid waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the SMP and EMP should be available at all times at the project supervision office on site • An Officer will be appointed to implement & monitor social/environment safeguards mitigations measures during construction 			
5	Labour Influx related issues (e.g. GBV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local labour will be hired where possible and contract will give priority to women when hiring • Worker Code of Conduct will be included as part of the employment contract - that defines workers' commitment in attitudes and behaviour preventing, combating and responding GBV • Contractor will implement robust measures to prevent sexual harassment/GBV including training of workforce and sanctions for non-compliance (e.g. termination) 	Contractor	Social/Environment safeguard specialist	Included in construction cost.
6	Public/ occupational health and safety Hazards, and on impacts on environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All measures in the EMP will be implemented in regard to management. • Introduction of drone technology to conduct disease surveys and to apply pesticides by minimising human contact • Provide training and awareness on safe use of fertilisers and chemicals. Monitoring of handling practices/equipment handling by safeguard specialist and provide onsite trainings • Necessary COVID19 safety measures and protocols will be implemented as per Government, WHO and WB guidelines by all construction workers • All construction activities should follow the 'INTERIM GUIDANCE ON COVID-19 (VERSION 1: APRIL 7, 2020)' recommended by World Bank's Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee 	Contractor	Social/Environment safeguard specialist	Included in construction cost.

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. About 100 farmers in Kilinochchi and another 50 farmers in Mullaitivu have commenced passion fruit cultivation in year 2020 and formed a farmer organization.

02. Public consultation

The consultation was held with the support of the Project Director, Project Engineer, and Agricultural Scientist of the Northern Province and the Project Coordinator of the selected DS division. Overall project implementation and future plan were discussed with them and deep level information was collected. They were trying hard to rehabilitate and distribute water as soon as possible to the beneficiaries.

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

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

M. Rasaiya is 75 years old farmer who has 5 acres of permitted farmland and only a part of the land is cultivated twice a year using open well & tube well water. The current water level of the open well is around 20 feet below the ground level. Currently, he has 0.5 Acer of passion fruit cultivation and selling the fruits to an intermediate buyer. Hence, eagerly looking to have the proposed passion fruit processing center to get the maximum economic benefits. He is not happy with the current market price of passion fruit and waiting to put collective effort through the farmers who are engaging with the processing center. Passion fruits, Dry chili, and Mango are the main crops he is entitled to, and livestock farming is also continuing with the cultivation activities.

59 years old S. Yogalingam has four family members including himself and he is having around 1 acre of passion fruit cultivation. He is having a total of 3 acres of permitted farmland and water is used from the tube well. However, he is using drip irrigation technology for passion fruit

cultivation, and weekly around 100kg of passion fruits are produced to the local market. Manual weeding is used once in two months and compost fertilizers are used for the crops. Only two seasons are cultivated with the rest of the crops. Market accessibility is his main concern and he assumes that direct buyers will come to the processing center.

S. Karunanathan is a 55 years old farmer having 5 family members including himself. He has 2 acres of permit lands and only a 0.5-acre land slot is used to cultivate the passion fruits. Water is used from both open well & tube well. The rest of the land is used to cultivate banana & coconut and a few common seasonal crops.

S. Mayutharan is a 38 years older farmer having 5 family members including himself. He is also having 2 acres of permit land and only a 0.5-acre land slot is used to cultivate the passion fruit. The rest of the land is used to cultivate seasonal vegetables along with coconut. Water is used from an agro well and waiting to extend the passion fruit cultivation with the expected benefits out of the processing center. Livestock farming is also continuing with the cultivation activities. He will be a key person managing farmer organization activities at the processing center as well.

K. Thayagaran has 4 family members including himself and he is having 2.5 acres of farmland including 0.5 acres of passion fruit land. Tube well water is used for the cultivation and manioc and groundnut are the main crops cultivated apart from the passion fruit. He is also waiting to extend the cultivation up to full land (3 acres) per season with the completion of projects.

All these farmers are eligible to get the maximum benefits from the proposed processing center services. Some of them will get few employment opportunities. Overall, the sustainable income of all these farmers will be increased with the implementation of this set of projects. The list of participants and photographs of the consultation is annexed as Annex 3.





Figure 2: Current compost fertilizer production practices

H. GRIEVANCE READDRESSSED 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 the affected person is not satisfied with the decision at the field level. The third tier of GRM will operate at PMU headed by the Project Director of ASMP with technical support from the Social Development Specialist to address the issues which are not solved at the initial stages.

I. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

1. Social Auditing/Monitoring Committee

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

2. Monitoring

Considering the magnitude of the proposed project interventions and the infrastructure development projects at the selected area, the anticipated social impacts of the proposed activities will be minor or insignificant. There won't be any significant negative social impacts envisaged from the proposed project during the construction stages with the implementation of the given SMP. 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 Kilinochchi or DS representative;
03. Department of Irrigation or Representative;
04. GN Akkarayan;
05. Akkarayan 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?	√			New building 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 assets, resource use?		√		
Are the sites chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land?		√		Selected land belongs to Ministry of Agriculture
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

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Details
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?	√			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?		√		
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?		√		

L. SCREENING DECISION ON CATEGORISATION

Assuming that all mitigation measures are implemented as proposed, the following effects can be predicted during the infrastructure development activities.

Key project activities	Potential Social Effects	Significance of Social effect with mitigation in place ¹
Vegetation clearing	Clearing of vegetation will collect significant amount of waste which will lead to several environmental issues such as blockage of drainage, siltation of downstream, damage to habitats, spreading of invasive species etc. and public inconvenience	NS
Material transportation and storage	Emission of dust, generation of noise, disturbance to natural drainage, traffic congestion, public inconvenience	NS
Construction of building	Emission of dust, generation of noise and disturbance to community including farmers, and households	NS
Operational activities (processing center)	Solid waste will be generated including crop residuals, general house hold solid waste and some machinery parts	NS

M. INFORMATION ON AFFECTED PERSONS

<p>Any estimate of the likely number of households that will be affected by the sub project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> 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
<p>Are any vulnerable households affected? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. If yes, please briefly describe their situation with estimated numbers of HHs? N/A</p>
<p>What are the needs and priorities for social and economic betterment of vulnerable people who are affected by this project? N/A</p>

N. SCREENING DECISION ON CATEGORIZATION

After reviewing the answers above, it is determined that the subproject is:

Categorized as a 'B' project, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is required

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

¹ 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

O. DETAILS OF APPROVAL AND SUBMISSION

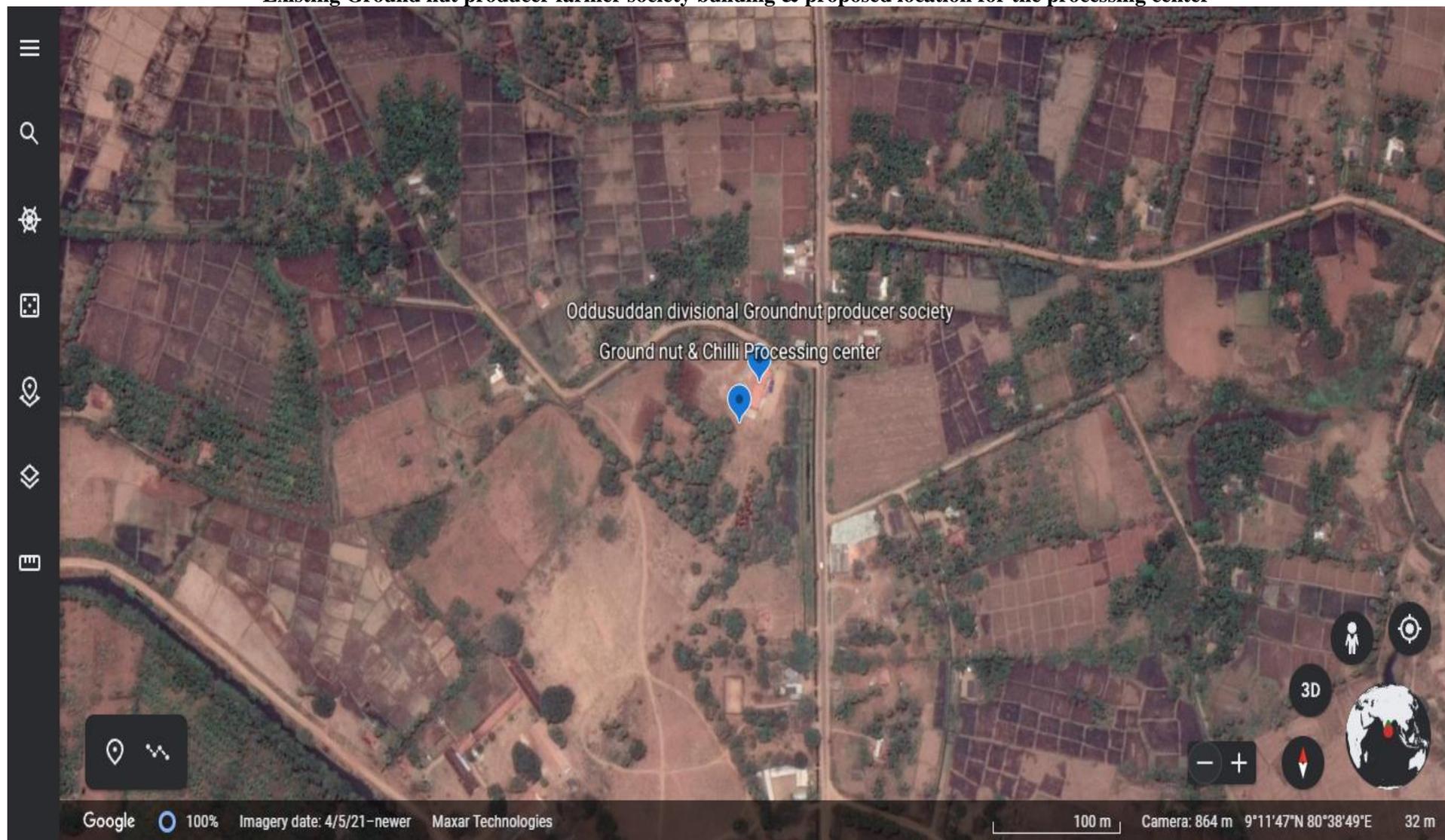
Screening conducted and reviewed by D.M. Sanjaya Bandara Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Name/Designation/Contact information	Date February 2022  Signature
Screening report recommended by Dr. Rohan Wijekoon Project Director Agriculture Sector Modernization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

ANNEX 1: LIST OF REFERENCES

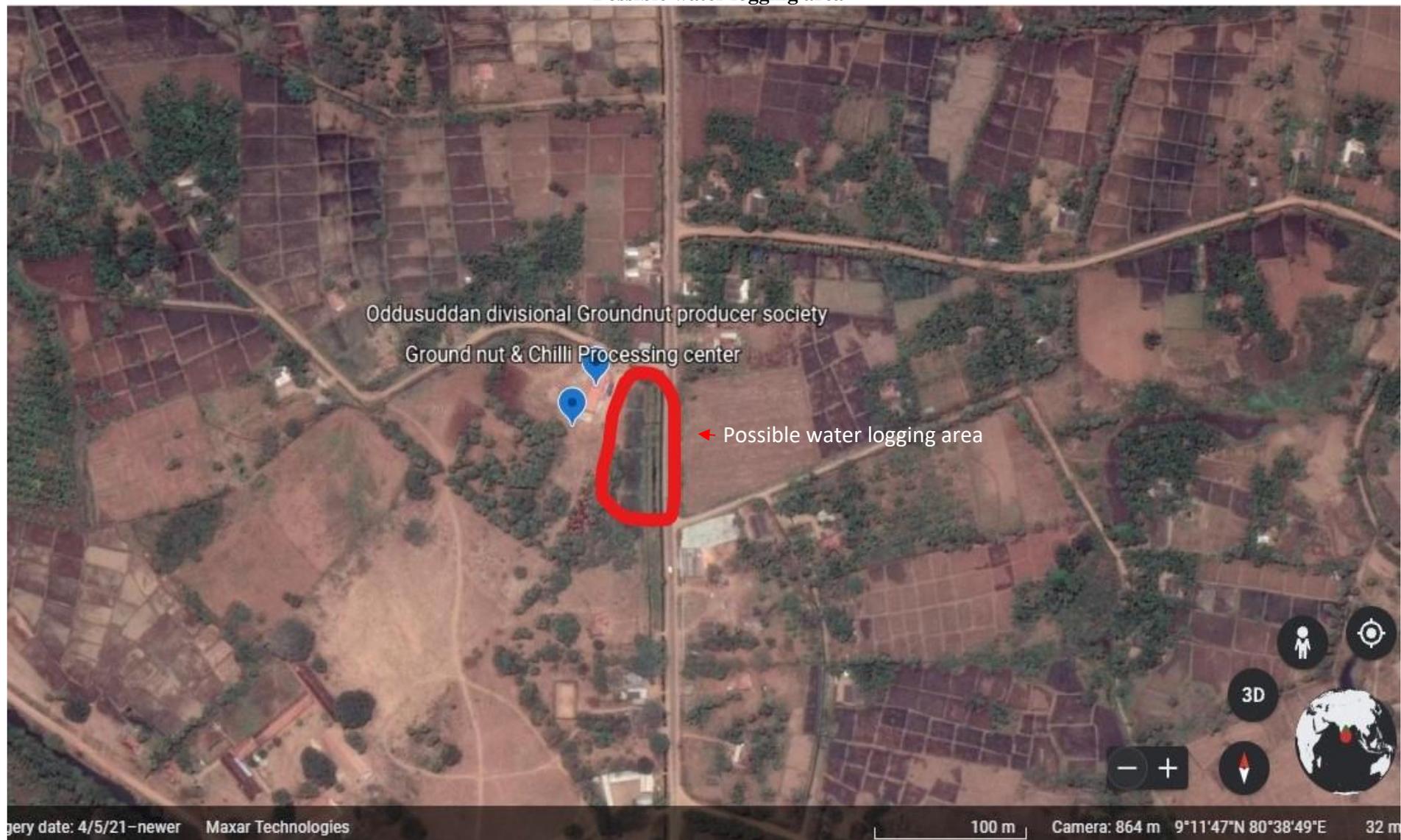
- 1) <https://www.agrimin.gov.lk/web/images/pdf/CSIAP%20EAMF%2006-09-2018-3.pdf>
- 2) <https://drive.google.com/file/d/17GnmTcx-syO9C00p8UhpTRRYtLd2cHSY/view>
- 3) https://biwta.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/biwta.portal.gov.bd/page/f3ca1ff6_95b0_4606_849f_2c0844e455bc/2020-10-01-11-04-ad9ef55c947057f54b4f4f76f5be54ff.pdf

ANNEX 2: PROJECT LOCATION MAPS

Existing Ground nut producer farmer society building & proposed location for the processing center



Possible water logging area



ANNEX 3: ATTENDANCE SHEETS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ITS PHOTOGRAPHS



Attendance sheet of social screening on 2021.08.26

Akkarayankulam 26/08/2021	
Name	Signature
M. Rasaiak.	[Signature]
K. Thayagan	[Signature]
S. Yagalingam	[Signature]
V. Karunakaran	[Signature]
K. Shiwadevi	[Signature]
S. Mayutharan	[Signature]

2. English translation of consent letter

Date: 18.10.2021

Provincial Deputy Director,
Agriculture Sector Modernization Project,
Northern Province

Constructing Processing center for passion fruit cultivator-Akkarayankulam

Regarding the above subject, I'm pleased to inform you that we have no objection to giving the land following boundaries to establish a processing center for passion fruit cultivators.

North: Akkarayankulam-Vannerikkulam Road

East: State Land

South: State Land

West: State Land

Mr.P. Aputhachandran
Provincial Deputy Director of Agriculture,
Kilinochchi

Copy to: Provincial Director of Agriculture (NP)- FYI Please