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விவசாய நவீனமயமாக்கல் திட்டம்
Agriculture Modernization Project

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Ministry of Agriculture
கமத்தொழில் அமைச்சு

Environmental Screening Report

Establishment of Cold Store Facilities for Seed Producer Organizations with all required facilities

Project Management Unit
Agriculture Sector Modernization Project
November 2021

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Abbreviations

AI	Agriculture Instructor
ASMP	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project
ASC	Agrarian Service Center
ATDP	Agricultural Technology Demonstration Park
CBO	Community Based Organization
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DSD	Divisional Secretary Division
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESR	Environmental Screening Report
FO	Farmers Organization
FPO	Farmers' Production Organization
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GND	Grama Niladari Division
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
IDA	International Development Association
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LGA	Local Government Authority
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOPI	Ministry of Primary Industries
NIRP	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
SLRs	Sri Lanka Rupees

Environmental Screening Report (ESR)

A. The Project Identification

Project Title	Establishment of Cold Store Facilities for Seed Producer Organizations with all required facilities
Project Proponent	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP), Ministry of Agriculture
Purpose and scope of ESR	The purpose of the ESR is to provide viable mitigation measures against all identified environmental impacts during the screening process of the subproject. This ESR includes the basic information of the subproject, justification of the subproject selection, anticipated impact, socio-economic condition of the subproject area, and community concerns on subproject identification, designing and implementations, the implementation plan of the viable mitigation measures against the identified environmental impacts. Field level screening check list is annexed as Annex 1.

B. Project Location

Location	The proposed land for construction of Cold Stores is located Rahangala GND of Welimada DS division in Badulla district (belongs to Uva Province). The location map is annexed as Annex 2.
Location (Google Map) Start: N: 6°49'31.03" E: 80°53'19.45"	 **Figure 1: Location of the subproject**
Definition of Project Area *(The geographical extent of the project & areas*	The approximate land extent of Welimada DSD is 18,800ha and per capita land consumption is 0.2ha[1]. There are 300 farmers are planning to select for this Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) technology. The project site is located about 750m away along B508 road from Boralanda Junction.

[1] http://www.statistics.gov.lk/statistical%20Hbook/2020/Badulla/3.2.pdf

affected during construction)	The proposed land is being used for cultivate Pears and there are about 200 plants recently planted and which will be removed and planted somewhere else during construction. Further, there are many turpentine trees in this land and this land is a sloppy area. Further down, the proposed access road is there and behind the road private vegetable cultivation areas can be observed.  **Figure 2 : Present condition of the proposed Land** In this particular land belongs to the Department of Agriculture, Uva province, there are carrying out few nurseries and existing seed stores.
Adjacent land and features	The proposed land is located closer to Boralanda Township about 750m away along B508 road. Adjacent to this land, Boralanda Police Training School is located and within the land itself there few nurseries which Department of Agriculture is maintaining. Within the site itself, there are bare lands allocated for nurseries and quarters buildings. Surrounding of the site is quite built area

C. Project Justification

Need for the project (What problem is the project going to solve	In terms of developing seed potato cluster in Welimada, storing and distribution of seed potato is very essential. In terms of storing seed potato until the next season for potato cultivation is vital. Therefore, having a cold storage facility will enhance the capacity of DOA and Farmers Organizations. Special program will be introduced to seed potato producer organizations to marketing of seed potato with branding, packaging, and market promotion. The seed will be produced during the cultivation season and need storage until next season begins. Therefore, the farmers will be needing cold storage facilities to store seed for about five months till the normal cultivation period starts. Accordingly, common storage facility will be constructed in Boralanda at the existing Seed Stores area. Management of these stores will be done by proposed farmer producer organizations. Availability of high-quality seed potato at lower prices in the area will benefit the potato producing farmers in the area while encouraging other farmers to turn up for potato cultivation in the other areas of the district. Expected Productivity increase and expansion of potato growing area due to high quality seed usage will be directly contributed to increase production whereby support reduction of import of consumption potato.
Purpose of the project (*what is going to be achieved by carrying out the project*)	The main constraints associated with potato industry in Uva province are high cost of seeds, unavailability of quality seeds at correct time, high cost of production and low productivity. The implementation of seed potato production program with the participation of government and private seed producers has become an immediate requirement to overcome the problems associated with potato industry and increase production of potato and income of potato producers in Badulla district. The general objective of this project is to increase production of high-quality potato seeds at a low cost, through private seed producers in Badulla district, and thereby raise productivity and profitability of the crop. The specific objectives are: 1. To increase production and supply of high-quality seed potato locally at a low cost through private seed producers of Badulla district. 2. To improve productivity and quality of potato seeds produced by farmers themselves in Badulla district through introducing modern technologies. 3. To improve the production, storage and marketing system of potato seeds through strengthening private seed producer organizations and develop business partnerships.
Alternatives considered	Existing seed stores is also located in the same Government Seed Production Farm where the proposed land is. Further, Boralanda is

(*different ways to meet the project need and achieve the project purpose*)	a quite accessible to all Welimada farmers. Hence, No alternatives considered.

D. Project Description

Proposed Start Date (Duration)	October 2021
Proposed completion Date	April 2022
Estimated total cost	SLRs 100 Mn
Present Land Ownership	The proposed land for construction of Cold Store for Seed Potato Producer Organization is belongs to Department of Agriculture, Uva Province. Existing Government Seed Production Farm and Seed Potato Stores are also located in the land area. The consent from the Department of Agriculture, Uva Province is annexed as Annex 4.
Description of the Project (*With supporting material such as maps, drawings etc. attached as required*)	Farmer producer organization will be formed by project supported seed producers to manage production and marketing program of locally produced potato Seeds. Organizations will be supported with cold storage facilities as common market infrastructure and introduce branding, packaging labelling procedures for market promotion. The civil works of sub project includes; • Construction of Cold Store with the capacity 300MT • Improve Access road • Power Supply/energizing The design of the proposed cold stores given in Annex 3.
Project Management Team	A Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established under the Ministry of Agriculture to implement the proposed project activities. Contact Persons : 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/

	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 and field visits to the project site.

E. Description of the existing environment

1. Physical features – Ecosystem components	
Topography and terrain	Generally the project area covering a hilly and rolling terrain with a high slope (slope 40-60%). Geologically, the project area belongs to the highland Complex of Sri Lanka and the elevation is around 1,000m AMSL. Rahangala area lies about 1300m MSL and Horton Plains National Park Protected Area is about 1500m away from the site. Generally the project site is having high elevated ridges and mountain ranges, plateau and undulating plains and basinal structures. The project site falls into upcountry intermediate of Sri Lanka and the features of this area are belongs to IU2 agro-ecological zone.
Climate and Meteorology	Average temperature is 18.9 ºC and maximum and minimum are 22.0°C and 15.0°C respectively. The average annual rainfall varies from 1,750mm to 2,500 mm and average 2,000mm. Relative Humidity varies from 75% during the day to 95% at night. The Uva Basin however lies in the rain shadow during this season. During the first intermonsoon season (March to mid-May) the whole district receives about 300-500 mm of rainfall. The district lies in the lee of the Central mountain range during the Southwest monsoon season which extends from mid-May to September.
Soil (*type and quality*)	In the hilly area, the soil is dominated by Red Yellow Podzolic type and Mountain Regosols type could also be observed in few locations. Geology of the area could be classified as "Highland Sires" with garnet- sillimanite, schist and gneiss, quartz feldspar, granulite, charnokitic gneiss, pyriclasite, pyroxenes and amphibolites etc. The area is belongs landslide prone areas as per the Soil Conservation Act of Sri Lanka.

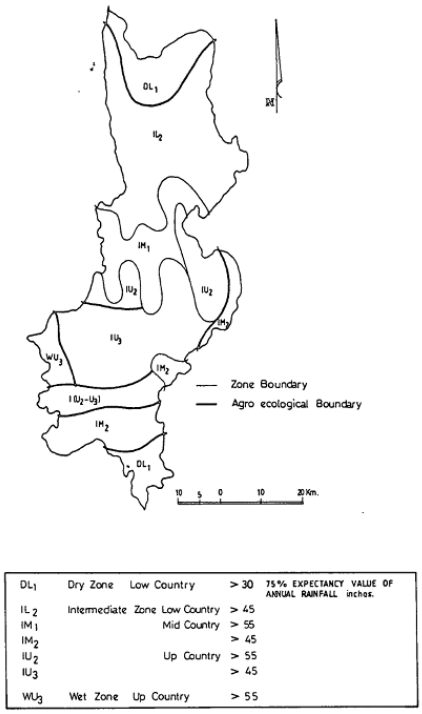
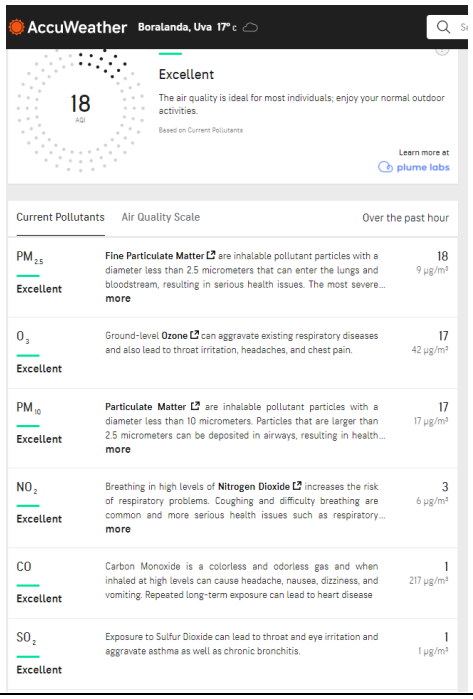


Figure 3: Agro-ecological Zones of Badulla District

Surface water (*sources, distance from the site, local uses and quality*)	Only a pond located within the site for which water been irrigated from springs at Pitapola nearly 3km away from the site. There are no any other sources within 500m radius. However, Badulu Oya branch and Maha Eliya Ella Fall located about 2.5km away from the site within Horton Plains National Park boundary.
Ground water (*sources, distance from the site, local uses and quality*)	The data on groundwater availability in the project area is very sketchy, and therefore it is not possible to exactly quantify the availability, yield and capacity within the project area.
Air quality (*any pollution issues*)	No any major pollution sources recorded in Boralanda. According to AccuWeather, PM2.5, O3, PM10, NO2, CO and SO2 are well below the standards. 
Noise	No any noise pollution sources in the vicinity of the project site other than Traffic noise.
2. Ecological features – Eco-system components	
Vegetation (*trees, ground cover, aquatic vegetation*)	Surrounding of the proposed location is a quite built environment mix with many vegetable nurseries. Proposed land itself is having fairly large extent of nurseries of vegetable and fruits. Further, grown turpentine trees and some tree types are there within the site.
Presence of wetlands	No wetlands present in the area proposed for the subproject
Fish and fish habitats	No fish habitats recorded
Birds (*waterfowl, migratory birds, others*)	The proposed project area is closer to the waterways and agricultural lands and there is a possibility of recording bird species in these habitat types.
Presence of special habitat areas (*special*	As mentioned above, Horton Plains National Park boundary is about 1250m away from the site. It is highly enriched with the diversified flora and fauna species. According to the sensitive area

designations and identified sensitive zones)	map produced by the Central Environment Authority (CEA), Welimada DSD is considered as sensitive as this particular locality is listed under landslide prone as well as erosion-prone areas. But, there won't be landslide potentials in this land as there is no much greater hilly topo within the land.
3. Other features	
Residential/Sensitive Areas (*E.g., Hospitals, Schools*)	The subproject activity will be undertaken at existing Government Seed Production Farm belongs to the Department of Agriculture at Rahangala. Adjoining land is Boralanda Police Training School. Boralanda Dharmapala School is located within 1km radius from the site. Other than that there are no any sensitive areas been observed.
Traditional, economic and cultural activities	The proposed Cold Stores will be constructed in Rahangala GN Division but the production for stores will be coming from Kappetipola and Boralanda GNDs in Welimada DSD. The total population[2] of Welimada DSD is 108,836 comprises 48.6% males and 51.4% females. Per head land use is around 0.2ha and per household land use is 0.7ha. Out of total workforce, 54.0% is employed in agriculture sector activities, 11.5% is engaged in business sector, 5.5% is engaged with manufacturing sector, 5.0% is employed in construction field. Other sector are minor and low contribution to the economy. Compared to other areas identified for ASMP, workforce for agriculture sector is significantly high in this DSD. The average monthly household's income is SLRs. 53,236/= and the average monthly household's expenditure is SLRs.41,234/-. The community who lives below the poverty line is around 6.8 %-(Statics in 2016). With compared to other area selected for ASMP, this district shows high percentage of occupants in agriculture sector. High percentage of community is poor 9live below the poverty line).
Archeological resources (*recorded or potential to exist)*	The proposed subproject will be located on government owned land and there is no archeological or Physical Cultural Resource (PCR) to record or potential to exist.

[2] http://www.statistics.gov.lk/statistical%20Hbook/2020/Badulla/Chapter02.pdf

F. Socio-economic Environment

1. Stakeholders and Public consultation	
Stakeholders engagements	The Department of Agriculture is the main technical expert who assists to implement the subproject. Agrarian Service Department, Uva Province Agriculture Department is also engaging with the subproject since they are directly mobilizing the agriculture extension service at the field. The GNs of particular GND represents the DS- Welimada for the subproject identification stage. Two Farmers' Organizations will be formed representing the beneficiary farmers at two locations (Boralanda and Keppetipola). In the future, they will act as the field level institutional part of this subproject. The ASMP field staff and other key stakeholders conducted consultations to identify the interested groups on the subproject. Subsequently, the project staff together with DOA conducted a series of awareness to enhance interested farmers knowledge in the subject area. The selection criteria looked at the farmers ability to support with the beneficiary contribution for necessary capital investments, capacity to carry out the activities, hire laborers, pay utility & other running costs, to follow instructions and engage in the sales agreement, etc., Further, the availability of perennial water source for irrigation purposes was a fundamental criterion for the selection of beneficiary farmers. Special attention was given to identify the farmers who are already engaging with potato cultivation. And land prone to soil erosion were excluded from the list since it help to environmental issues. Special attention and priority were given to select women, farmers, include vulnerable and disable farmers as beneficiaries living in the area as well.
Stakeholders consultation	During the social and the environmental screening process, the Provincial Project Management Unit- Uva Province of ASMP, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Seetha Eliya Agriculture Research Centre, and the GNs were consulted. Meantime ASMP has taken actions to conduct the stakeholders' consultation starting from the subproject identification stage up to finalizing the subproject's design. It was a good tool to maintain transparency within the stakeholders and the community as well. Due to the impact of the fruitful consultation process undertaken by the ASMP, all stakeholders actively get to participate in subproject monitoring activities.
Community Consultation	The initial consultation meeting was conducted by ASMP with participation of DOA and Farmers organizations and other stakeholders to explain about the subproject at the GND level. The community presented their concerns on the subproject at the meeting and other stakeholders facilitated. The identification of beneficiaries was also done at the community consultations in a transparent manner. The same procedure was applied during the subproject designing phase. During the social and environmental screening process, individual consultations had with the

	surrounding farmers, it was understood that the following benefits will be received by the farmers in the area. ▪ Reduced Cost of seed materials ▪ Reduced Cost of Production ▪ High Quality seeds ▪ Availability of seeds in time ▪ Higher productivity ▪ Adequacy of suitable lands ▪ Improve the market accessibility to the farmers Meantime, another consultation session was conducted for the environmental impacts assessment process. Due to COVID 19 pandemic situation, public gatherings were conducted adhering to the health guidelines issued by the Director-General of Health. The outputs of community consultations during the screening process is summarized below: • Even though this subproject directly deliver the benefits for about 500 farmers including previous year clusters developed by ASMP, it will indirectly benefits to other parties too • All the participant highly appreciated the subproject  **Figure 4: Stakeholder Consultations in Rahangala**

G. Environmental effects and mitigation measures

1. Screening of Potential Environmental Impacts

SN	Screening question	Yes	No	Significance of the effect (Low, moderate, high)	Remarks
1	Are there any asset(s) that would be affected or acquired due to proposed project interventions such as: Land, Physical structure (Dwelling or commercial), Fruit trees/crops, Community Resource Property etc.?		√		No disturbances to any existing land use, structures, or other resources due to construction. However, the Pears plants will have to be removed once the location is demarcated and few turpentine trees will have to be removed.
2	Is the sub-project area adjacent to (less than 500m) or goes through any of the following environmentally sensitive areas such as :Cultural heritage site, Protected area and/or of its buffer zone, Conservation forest, reserve or a sanctuary ,Mangrove, Estuarine, Wetland, including paddy fields, water bodies, PCRs, Landslide-prone areas etc.?		√		No such sensitive areas are located at the vicinity of the subproject area. No Landslide prone areas demarcated by NBRO within this area. However, the project area is falling under landslide prone area as per the Soil Conservation Act of Sri Lanka. Further, Horton Plains National Park boundary falls about 1.25km away from site.
3	Will the project activities involve with Encroachment on historical/cultural areas: disfiguration of landscape by construction?		√		All the civil works activities pertaining to the subproject are limited to a small plinth area within DOA land
4	Will the project interventions involve with encroachment on or impact ecologically sensitive or protected areas?		√		All the civil works activities pertaining to the subproject are limited to a small plinth area within DOA land
5	Will the project interventions involve with alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways crossed, resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at construction site?	√			The proposed site is sloppy face where erosion potentials will enable during rainy times and levelling of land area will create sedimentation of land

SN	Screening question	Yes	No	Significance of the effect (Low, moderate, high)	Remarks
6	Will the project interventions involve with deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from work-based camps and chemicals used in construction?		√		No surface waterbodies around the site which will have an impact due to siltation
7	Will the project intervention involve with Increased local air pollution due to rock crushing, cutting and filling works, and chemicals from asphalt processing?		√		There will be very minor scale cut and fill activities but there won't be impacts on air quality levels
8	Will the project interventions involve with noise and vibration due to blasting and other civil works?		√		No blasting activities are required for the subproject.
9	Is there any possibility to create poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases from workers to local populations due project interventions?	√		**Low**	Solid waste will be generated during construction such as polythene, and other rubbish. No construction camps will have to be erected on site.
10	Will be possible to creation of temporary breeding habitats for mosquito vectors of disease?			**Low**	Due to poor housekeeping practices by the Contractors, there are possibilities of creating breeding grounds during construction
11	Will there be risk of accidents associated with the increased vehicular traffic due to project interventions?		√		No much vehicular movement expected during construction
12	Will the project activities increase the risk of water pollution from oil, greases and fuel spills, and other materials?	√		**Low**	There will be chances of oil, grease and fuel leakages from vehicles, machineries and installation of cold storage facility.
13	Will the project activities involve with additional waste in water canals that may increase floods and waterlogs?		√		No wastewater is generated as a result of the subproject
14	Will the project activities involve with new/restored public areas/ spaces that can be inundated in case of floods?		√		Civil works of the subproject are limited to DOA site
15	Project interventions proposed to include Green infrastructure: Does sub-project include any of the following design aspects such as: Sri Lankan Guidelines of Green and Environmentally	√			Use of Solar power will be applied. Energy optimization, waste management practices, etc will be

SN	Screening question	Yes	No	Significance of the effect (Low, moderate, high)	Remarks
	Friendly Building for the State Institutions (2016), Low energy materials, Reduced water use options, Energy optimization for lights, A/C etc., Recycling and waste management, Increased human comfort, Enhanced landscaping, exterior or interior design, Site selection considering conservation of vegetation and wildlife?				considered as energy and waste will be a serious concern during operations
16	Will the project interventions increase disaster Risk Management (DRM): such as: Floods, including coastal, Storm surges, Coastal erosion, Landslides, Land subsidence, Soil erosion and sedimentation, Rock falls, Cyclones, Droughts, Earthquakes, Salinization, salinity intrusion into drinking water sources, Forest fires, High winds, tornadoes etc., Epidemic and hazards related to environmental pollution, Vector borne diseases?		√		No such impacts will be resulted by this subproject. However, disaster risk reduction measures should be applied as this area is Landslide Prone Area
17	Will construction and operation of the Project involve actions which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in water bodies, etc.?)	√		**Low**	Physical Changes will be very limited to a small plinth area
18	Will the Project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials, which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?		√		No such substances other than cement are involved with this subproject
19	Will the Project produce solid wastes during construction and/ or operation?	√		**Low**	Construction related solid waste will be generated during construction. During operations, there will be waste as perishable items will store.
20	Will the Project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air?	√		**Low**	There will be dust and fume emissions due to construction activities
21	Will the Project cause noise and vibration or release of light, heat energy or electromagnetic radiation?	√		**Low**	There will be localized noise, vibration and heat generation during construction
22	Will the Project lead to risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into surface		√		No such impacts are anticipated

SN	Screening question	Yes	No	Significance of the effect (Low, moderate, high)	Remarks
	waters, groundwater or coastal wasters?				
23	Will the project cause localized flooding and poor drainage during construction Is the project area located in a flooding location?		√		No flooding events will be created as a result of civil works of the subproject
24	Will there be any risks and vulnerabilities to public safety due to physical hazards during construction or operation of the Project?	√		**Low**	During construction, there will be risks, vulnerabilities to public safety during construction activities including vehicle movements, machineries, etc
25	Are there any transport routes on or around the location which are susceptible to congestion or which cause environmental problems, which could be affected by the project?		√		Civil works are very minor scale hence no such impacts will be resulted
26	Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location, which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?		√		No public accesses will be disturbed by sub-project.
27	Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location, which could be affected by the project?		√		Existing condition will be improved only. No such negative impacts will be resulted
28	Are there any other areas on or around the location, which are important or sensitive for reasons of their ecology e.g. wetlands, watercourses or other water bodies, the coastal zone, mountains, forests, which could be affected by the project?		√		No such sensitive areas are located in the 500m radius. However, Horton Plains National Park boundary is located within 1.25km from the site. But, there will be no impacts foreseen
29	Are there any areas on or around the location, which are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, migration, which could be affected by the project?		√		No protected, important or sensitive species of flora and fauna are recorded within the subproject impact area
30	Is the project located in a previously undeveloped area, where there will be loss of green field land		√		Since many decades, the land use of the area is agricultural
31	Will the project cause the removal of trees in the locality?	√		**Low**	If trees locate within the building plinth area, only such trees (Turpentine) should be removed with the

SN	Screening question	Yes	No	Significance of the effect (Low, moderate, high)	Remarks
					consultation State Timber Corporation (STC)
32	Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the location, which could be affected by the project?		√		No cultural or historical monuments are reported within the subproject are
33	Are there existing land uses in or around the location e.g. home gardens, other private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining or quarrying which could be affected by the project?	√		**Low**	There will be a minor disturbances to other site activities including nurseries and quarters operations
34	Are there any areas in or around the location which are densely populated or built-up, which could be affected by the project?		√		Since a minor construction, there will be negligible disturbances to the surrounding communities
35	Are there any areas in or around the location, which is occupied by sensitive land uses e.g. hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities, which could be affected by the project?	√		**Low**	Adjoining Police Training College will have a disturbances due to construction
36	Are there any areas in or around the location, which contain important, high quality or scarce resources e.g. groundwater, surface waters, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, minerals, which could be affected by the project?		√		No impacts to the natural resources by the subproject
37	Are there any areas in or around the location, which are already subject to pollution or environmental damage e.g. where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded, which could be affected by the project?		√		No such pollutants are generated by the subproject

2. Environmental Management Plan

Contractor's Responsibility for Mitigating Adverse Environmental Issues

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
1	Public complaints and lack of community support for the project implementation	Information Disclosure among Stakeholders	1. Discussions should be conducted with surrounding community. 2. Residents in the area should to be briefed about the project, purpose and design and outcomes via a documented community consultation session - ***This should be done immediately upon the contractor is mobilized.*** 3. The contractor should take note of all impacts, especially access issues and safety hazards that will be of concern to the residents and take necessary measures as stipulated in the EMP to mitigate them. 4. The contractor will maintain a log of any grievances/complains and actions taken to resolve them. 5. A copy of the EMP should be available at all times at the project supervision office on site.
2	Over extraction of natural resources	Material Sourcing	1. The contractor is required to ensure that sand, aggregates and other quarry material is sourced from licensed sources. The contractor is required to maintain the necessary licenses and environmental clearances for all burrow and quarry material they are sourcing –including soil, quarry dust, bricks, blocks, etc. 2. Sourcing of any material from protected areas and/or designated natural areas, including tank beds, are strictly prohibited. 3. If the contractor uses a non-commercial burrow/quarry sites, the sites should be remediated accordingly once material sourcing has been completed. 4. The contractor should submit in writing all the relevant numbers and relevant details of all pre-requisite licenses etc. and report of their status accordingly.
3	Soil erosion, Blocking of surface drainage paths	▪ Site Preparation including cutting activities for	1. Silt material should be trapped using catch-pits or silt-traps at the edge of the land to avoid siltation of common drainage system

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	leading to localized flooding and ponding of water	levelling, provision of working space, material/waste piles	2. Until transported out to arranged disposal sites, debris and waste from site preparation work shall be stockpiled in a place with minimal interference with local drainage paths and obstruction to traffic and local residents. The contractor shall identify areas for stockpiling material and waste. 3. The stockpiles should be suitably covered to minimize wash-offs to nearby waterways/ drains. 4. If impacts to surface drainage cannot be avoided leading to ponding of rain water and inconvenience to people, the contractor must provide an adequate surface drainage system to safely remove water from the site to roadside drains to avoid on site ponding or flooding. 5. Slop areas should be protected
4	Impact on Vegetation Cover (Tree Cover)	▪ Site preparation including tree removal ▪ Working Space	1. The contractor shall make every effort to avoid removal and/or destruction of trees, including those of religious, cultural and aesthetic significance. 2. If such action is unavoidable, the Engineer shall be informed in advance to verify and report on the technical justification for the trees that will be required to be removed. • The following steps are to be followed if trees are identified for removal during the renovation. • Identify and document the number of trees that will be affected with girth size & species type • Trees shall be removed from the construction sites before commencement of construction with prior permission from the concerned department (LA). • Compensatory plantation by way of Re-plantation of at least twice the number of trees cut should be carried out in the project area. • The contractor shall adhere to the guidelines and recommendations made by the Central Environmental Authority (CEA), if any with regard to felling of trees and removal of vegetation. • Removed trees of economic value must be handed over to the State Timber Corporation.

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
5	Air Pollution including dust generation that can affect nearby plantation and households	Setting up of material storage yards, and removal of vegetation Transport of construction material and storage on site	1. In the **construction method statement**, the contractor should clearly designate areas for maintaining material stockpiles, waste stockpiles, and vehicle maintenance yards. These dust emitting sources should be located away from human activity and natural drainage paths as much as possible. 2. All heavy equipment and machinery shall be fitted in full compliance with the national and local regulations. 3. Stockpiled soil and sand shall be covered with tarpaulin during rain and wind. 4. The site should be water sprinkled at least 2-3 times a day during dry weather to suppress dust emission. 5. Vehicles transporting soil, sand and other construction materials shall be covered. Limitations to speeds of such vehicles necessary. Transport through densely populated area should be avoided. 6. Regular and proper maintenance of construction vehicles and machinery to avoid air emissions.
6	High Noise & Vibration levels that can affect nearby structures and wildlife	Operation of equipment and machinery. Material storage and transport	1. Working time for noise/vibration generation activities should be restricted and carried out only from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm. 2. All equipment and machinery should be operated of noise not to exceed 75 dB (during construction) as practical as possible. Regularly maintenance of all construction vehicles and machinery to meet noise control regulations stipulated by the CEA in 1996 (Gazette Extra Ordinary, No 924/12). If the construction activities happen during the night time, it is necessary to maintain the noise level at below 50dB. 3. Use of mechanically driven saw blades for tree felling will make the noise levels restrict to only a short period of time. 4. Construction equipment and machinery should be maintained in good condition. Contractor shall submit the list of high noise/vibration generating **machinery & equipment** to the PE for approval.

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
7	Traffic Congestion and public inconvenience	▪ Increased construction vehicle traffic causing congestion on Access Roads and impact on the transport.	1. Speed limits and operating times for the construction vehicles should be imposed. 2. Travel route for construction vehicles should be designed to avoid areas of congestion. 3. All roads and access sites must be restored to their original state as soon as possible 4. If project works occur after dark, a lighting system should be maintained such that vehicles and pedestrians can clearly see the construction area. 5. Public should informed properly on the inconvenience made during construction. 6. During construction, proper safety measures and barricade systems should be introduced for traffic management.
8	Solid Waste Disposal	▪ Site clearing ▪ Solid waste ▪ Waste from labour camps	1. The contractor shall make a list of all types of waste resulting from the construction activity, and obtain direction from the LA on possible disposal sites for each waste type. 2. Any hazardous type of waste shall be dealt with special care and instructions from the LA. 3. Waste Asphalt should be reused as much as possible. Any leftovers should be taken back by the Contractor to the batching plant. Asphalt waste should not be disposed on site 4. The contractor shall document all types and quantities of waste generated and removed from the site and the disposal locations. 5. The contractor shall remove waste from the site each day and dispose of the waste in the LA approved site/s.
9	Public/occupational safety hazard	▪ Site clearing, storage of equipment, material etc	**Training** 1. The contractor must ensure that all workers, including managers are trained on occupational health and public safety risks and mitigation measures for the site, prior to commencement of construction.

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
		▪ Increased traffic of heavy vehicles for material transportation ▪ Noise and vibration of construction machinery	**Personal Protective Equipment** 2. All workers will be provided with necessary PPEs (basic should include safety helmet, protective footwear and high visibility jackets). 3. In addition, the contractor shall maintained in stock at the site office, gloves, ear muffs, goggles, dust masks, safety harness and any other equipment considered necessary. 4. A safety inspection checklist should be prepared taking into consideration what the workers are supposed to be wearing and monitored. **Site Delineation and Warning Signs** 5. The entire construction site should be delineated using devices such as cones, lights, tubular markers, orange and white strips and barricades to inform oncoming vehicular traffic and pedestrians in the area about work zones. 6. Dangerous warning signs should be raised to inform public of particular dangers and to keep the public away from such hazards. 7. Overloading of vehicles with materials should be controlled 8. Construction wastes should be removed as much as possible within 24 hours from the site to ensure public safety. 9. The safety inspection checklist must look to see that the delineation devices are used, whether they are appropriately positioned, if they are easily identifiable and whether they are reflective. **Equipment safety** **10.** Work zone workers use tools, equipment and machinery that could be dangerous if used incorrectly or if the equipment malfunctions. Inspections must be carried out to test the equipment before it is used, so that worker

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
			safety can be secured. Inspections should look for evidence of wear and tear, frays, missing parts and mechanical or electrical problems. **Emergency Procedures** 11. An emergency aid service must be in place in the work site. 12. During health and safety training, site staff should be properly briefed as to what to do in the event of an emergency, such as who to notify and where to assemble in an emergency. This information must be conveyed to employees by the site manager on the first occasion a worker visits the site. **Construction camps** 13. Construction camps should have adequate sanitation facilities for construction workers to control transmission of infectious diseases. 14. Avoid housing workers in camps and provide socio-economic benefits locally by employing local people. If there is no alternative to employing workers from elsewhere, locate accommodation camps away from communities on land acquired from willing sellers. Provide labor camps with adequate sanitation, waste disposal and health facilities according to labor laws. Clear work camp sites after use and reinstate vegetation. Conduct programs to raise worker awareness of HIV/AIDS. **Information management** 15. Develop and establish contractor's own procedure for receiving, documenting and addressing complaints from the affected public and nearby communities. 16. Provide advance notice to local communities by way of information boards or leaflet about the schedule of construction activities, interruption to services and access etc.
10	Spreading COVID 19 virus	All activities	1. take all necessary precautions to maintain the health and safety of all Staffs including labourers

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
			2. The contractor must ensure that all workers, including managers, are well trained on COVID 19 safety precautions published by the health ministry. 3. appoint a health and safety officer at site, who will have the authority to issue directives for the purpose of maintaining the health and safety of all personnel authorized to enter and or work on the site and to take protective measures to prevent accidents 4. ensure suitable arrangements are made for all necessary welfare and hygiene requirements and for the prevention of epidemics 5. Follow all necessary guidance stipulated under Interim Guidance on COVID-19 Version 1- April 2020 (see Annex 5)
11	Exposing and damaging of physical cultural resources	Site preparation work	Upon discovery of physical cultural material during project implementation work, the following should be carried out; 1. Immediately stop construction activities. 2. With the approval of the resident engineer delineate the discovered site area. 3. Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In case of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard should be present until the responsible authority takes over. 4. Through the Resident Engineer, notify the responsible authorities, the Department of Archaeology and local authorities within 24 hours. 5. Submit a brief chance find report, within a specified time period, with date and time of discovery, location of discovery, description of finding, estimated weight and dimension of PCR and temporary protection implemented. 6. Responsible authorities would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on the proper procedures to be carried out. 7. An evaluation of the finding will be performed by the Department of Archaeology who may decide to either remove the PCR deemed to be of significance, further excavate within a specified distance of the discovery point and conserve on-site, and/or extend/reduce the areas demarcated by the

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
			contractor etc. This should ideally take place within about 7 days. 8. Construction work could resume only when permission is given from the Department of Archaeology after the decision concerning the safeguard of the heritage is fully executed.
12	Mosquito breeding places and spreading vector borne diseases	Temporary water ponding due to construction	1. Water pocketing should be avoided specially during rainy season 2. Temporary pond should be filled as soon as possible 3. Construction equipment and tanks should be emptied immediate after the construction concluded for the day
	Post construction		
13	Clearing/Closure of Construction Site/ Labor Camps		1. Contractor to prepare site restoration plans for approval by the engineer. The plan is to be implemented by the contractor prior to demobilization. This includes burrow sites and storage yards as well 2. On completion of the works, all temporary structures will be cleared away, all rubbish cleared, excreta or other disposal pits or trenches filled in and effectively sealed off and the site left clean and tidy, at the contractor's expenses, to the entire satisfaction of the engineer.
14	Environmental Enhancement/ Landscaping		1. Landscape plantation, including turfing shall be taken up as per either detailed design or typical design guidelines given as part of the Bid Documents. 2. The contactor also shall remove all debris, piles of unwanted earth, spoil material, away from the site and disposed at locations designated or acceptable to the Engineer or as per the stipulated waste management criteria of this EMP.

3. Cost of mitigation

	Environmental mitigation measure	Cost (SLRs)	Remarks
1	Information Boards, leaflets (also on GRM)	150,000.00	Diversion of roads, Safety signage, awareness leaflets
2	Safety equipment (also to safeguard from COVID19)	500,000.00	Basic should include safety helmet, protective footwear and high visibility jackets, sanitizers, face shields, masks, washing facilities
3	Site delineation and barricading material and equipment	150,000.00	
4	On-site first aid facilities & hand washing stations	150,000.00	
5	Dust suppression	100,000.00	

H. Conclusion and Screening Decision Summary of environmental effects:

Assuming that all mitigation measures are implemented as proposed, the following effects can be predicted

Key project activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Significance of environmental effect with mitigation in place[3]
Material transportation and storage	Emission of dust, generation of noise, traffic congestion, public inconvenience	NS
Building construction work	Damage to users, disturbances to the adjacent land/building users, limit the access to premises	NS
Disposal of waste	Pollution of waterways and, damage to fauna and flora including habitats	NS
Changes to Topography	Siltation of adjoining drains	NS
Tree Removal	Reduction of Vegetation Cover	SN

[3] 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

I. EMP implementation responsibilities and cost

The overall responsibility of ensuring compliance with safeguard requirements rests with the PMU while the contractor will be responsible for implementing the provisions of the EMP. In addition, the PMU will be directly responsible for reviewing the proposed design to ensure that all design related mitigation measures mentioned herein are implemented. The overall supervision will be carried out by the in-house staff of the PMU supported by the Provincial Project Engineer, who is responsible for the overall design and supervision of the proposed project. Any consequent design modification will be reflected in the project cost.

Environmental monitoring will be carried out largely through visual observations and compliance monitoring using the checklist provided in the EMF & RPF by the Provincial Project Engineer of the PMU and the contractor jointly. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist will need to visit the site quarterly and report on issues and performance on ESMP implementation to the PMU.

J. Detail of person responsible for the environmental screening

This project does not require environmental clearance under national environmental regulations. No other approval is required due to the spread and magnitude of the project. The project will have negligible environmental impacts, mostly limited to the construction period. The impacts on physical and biological environment are virtually none. Majority of the potential adverse effects can be classified as general construction related impacts and can be mitigated on site with proper engineering interventions. These potential impacts are temporary in nature. Implementation of the Environmental Management Plan is sufficient to mitigate the identified impacts. If any trees to be removed, State Timber Corporation should be consulted.

K. Details of Persons Responsible for the Environmental Screening

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

L. Annexes

1. Field Environmental Screening Checklist

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Item</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Introduction</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Site</td><td>Establishment of Cold Store Facilities for Seed Producer Organizations with all required facilities</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Province</td><td>Uva</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>District</td><td>Badulla</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Divisional Secretary Division</td><td>Welimada</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Local Authority</td><td>Keppetipola</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Grama Niladari Division (s)</td><td>Rahangala</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Brief description of the project (Be as brief as possible, confining to main elements only, provide a 1:10,000 scaled site map inclusive of area within 500m radius from the project site)</td><td>Farmer producer organization will be formed by project supported seed producers to manage production and marketing program of locally produced potato Seeds. Organizations will be supported with cold storage facilities as common market infrastructure and introduce branding, packaging labelling procedures for market promotion.

The civil works of sub project includes;
• Construction of Cold Store with the capacity 300MT
• Improve Access road
• Power Supply/energizing

The design of the proposed cold stores given in Annex 3.
N: 6°49'31.03"
E: 80°53'19.45"</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Does the site /project require any;</td><td><table><tr><th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>If yes give the extent (in ha)</th></tr><tr><td>Reclamation of land, wetlands</td><td></td><td>X</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Clearing of forest</td><td></td><td>X</td><td></td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Distance from Coast line</td><td>Approximately more than 100km from the both eastern and western coastal line</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Minimum land area required for the proposed development (based on urban guidelines) (ha</td><td>Total extent of proposed development area is 18,000 m^2 (2,000m total length of the road x 6m flat form width)
The land areas owned by Department of Agriculture, Uva Province</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>11</td><td>Available total land area within the identified location (ha)</td><td>Approximately width of the present cat rack is 6.5m width and proposed improvement length is 3,000m and available land area within the area is -18,000m^2 (6mx3000m)</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>Expected construction period</td><td>06 Months</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>Responsible contact person with contact Information</td><td>Deputy Project Director (Uva Province).
Agriculture Modernization Project (ASMP),
Siyambalanduwa Road, Monaragala.
0777512013 Email-updpdasmp@hotmail.com ,
Web www.asmp.lk</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>Present Land Ownership</td><td><table><tr><td>State</td><td>X</td><td>Private</td><td></td><td>Other (specify)</td><td></td></tr></table>Land owned by Department of Agriculture, Uva Province</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>Total Cost of the Project</td><td>SLRs 100MN</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>Anticipated Date of Completion</td><td>April 2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>Beneficiaries of the Project</td><td>More than 360 farmers who will be cultivating Seed Potatos in Keppetipola and Boralanda GNDs.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">PHYSICAL</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>Topography & Landforms (map)</td><td>Annex 02</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>Relief (difference in elevation)</td><td><table><tr><td>Low <20m</td><td></td><td>Medium 20-40m</td><td></td><td>High 40-60m</td><td>X</td><td>>60m</td><td></td></tr></table>Geologically, the project area belongs to the highland Complex of SriLanka.</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Slope</td><td><table><tr><td>Low <30%</td><td></td><td>Medium 30-40 %</td><td></td><td>High 40-60%</td><td>X</td><td>Very High > 60%</td><td></td></tr></table>Generally the project site is an undulating terrain with a gentle slope (high slope 40-60%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>Position on Slope</td><td><table><tr><td>Bottom</td><td></td><td>Mid-slope</td><td></td><td>Upper- Slope</td><td>X</td></tr></table>The elevation of project site is around 1200m AMSL</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>Soil type</td><td>Red Yellow Podzolic type and Mountain Regosols type</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>Depth of top soil</td><td><table><tr><td>Shallow <20cm</td><td></td><td>Moderate 20-100cm</td><td></td><td>Deep >100cm</td><td>X</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Soil Erosion</td><td><table><tr><td>Low</td><td></td><td>Medium</td><td></td><td>High</td><td>X</td></tr></table>Generally the land are hilly and slope higher 40-60%</td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>Climate</td><td><table><tr><td>Wet Zone</td><td>x</td><td>Intermediate Zone</td><td></td><td>Dry Zone/ Semi-Arid Zone</td><td></td></tr></table>Average temperature is 18.9 ºC and maximum and minimum are 22.0°C and 15.0°C respectively. The average annual rainfall varies from 1,750mm to 2,500 mm and average 2,000mm. Relative Humidity varies from 75% during the day to 95% at night.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>26</td><td>Annual dry period</td><td>October - February</td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td>Source of fresh Surface Water</td><td><table><tr><td>Spring/canal</td><td>x</td><td>Tank/Reservoir</td><td></td><td></td><td>Perennial Stream</td><td></td><td>Seasonal Stream</td><td></td><td>None</td><td></td></tr></table>Water irrigating from Pitapola springs to a pond constructed within Department land</td></tr>
<tr><td>28</td><td>Surface Water Use</td><td><table><tr><td>Domestic</td><td></td><td>Washing/Bathing</td><td></td><td>Irrigation</td><td>x</td><td>Animal use</td><td></td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>29</td><td>Surface Water Quality</td><td><table><tr><td>Poor</td><td></td><td>Moderate</td><td></td><td>Good</td><td>X</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>Ground Water Availability</td><td><table><tr><td>Dug Well</td><td></td><td>Tube Well</td><td></td><td>Other (Specify)</td><td></td></tr></table>No ground water use. Ground water levels will be very deep</td></tr>
<tr><td>31</td><td>Ground Water Use</td><td><table><tr><td>Domestic</td><td></td><td>Washing/Bathing</td><td></td><td>Irrigation</td><td></td><td>Animal use</td><td></td></tr></table>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>32</td><td>Ground Water Quality</td><td><table><tr><td>Poor</td><td></td><td>Moderate</td><td></td><td>Good</td><td></td></tr></table>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>33</td><td>Incidence of Natural Disasters</td><td><table><tr><td>Floods</td><td></td><td>Prolonged droughts</td><td></td><td>Cyclones/tidal waves</td><td></td><td>Other</td><td></td></tr></table>No any disaster records</td></tr>
<tr><td>34</td><td>Geological Hazards</td><td><table><tr><td>Landslides</td><td>X</td><td></td><td>Rock falls</td><td>X</td><td></td><td>Subsidence</td><td></td><td>Other</td><td></td></tr></table>The area is under landslide prone area as per the Soil Conservation Act</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Ecological</td></tr>
<tr><td>35</td><td>Habitat Types in the Project Site (indicate the % of each habitat type)</td><td><table><tr><td>Natural Forest-0%</td><td>Degraded Forest-0%</td><td>Natural Scrubland-0%</td><td>Degraded Scrubland-0%</td><td>Riverine forest-0%</td></tr><tr><td>Grassland-0%</td><td>Abandoned agricultural land-0%</td><td>Marsh-0%</td><td>Lagoon-0%</td><td>Estuary-0%</td></tr><tr><td>Coastal Scrub-0%</td><td>Mangrove-0%</td><td>Salt marsh-0%</td><td>Home-gardens-0%</td><td>Cart track with scrubs-100%</td></tr></table>Vegetation of the project site- Proposed site located in a Department of Agriculture land in Rahangala. The site has few nurseries which are maintained by the DOA. Particularly, the selected plot has grown turpentine trees, and pears plants.

Fauna of the site- Very few numbers of domesticated (Buffalo, Cats and Dogs) and very common taxonomical group species such as Monkeys, Lizards, Frogs, Butterflies were recorded during the rapid study. In addition, there are possibilities of wild bow, etc in these plantations</td></tr>
<tr><td>36</td><td>Habitat types within 500m radius from</td><td><table><tr><td>Natural Forest-0%</td><td>Degraded Forest-0%</td><td>Natural Scrubland-0%</td><td>Degraded Scrubland-0%</td><td>Riverine forest-0%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

	the site periphery (indicate the % of each habitat type)	Grassland-0% | Abandoned agricultural land-10% | Marsh-0% | Lagoon-0% | Estuary-0% Coastal Scrub-0% | Mangrove-0% | Salt marsh | Home-Gardens-60% | Other field crops and highland-40% Within the radius of 500m from the site, majority is home gardens and behind the proposed land there are few acres of nursery lands belongs to the DOA.
37	Are there any environmentally and Culturally sensitive areas within 250m?	Protected Areas ☐ | Migratory pathways of animals ☐ | Archeological sites ☐ | Wetlands ☐ | Mangroves strands ☐ No environmentally and cultural sensitive areas within 250m radius from the proposed development site. However, Horton Plains National Park boundary starts 1.25km away from the site

38	**Screening Questions**	**Yes**	**No**	**Scale of Impact**			**Remarks**
A	**Siting of the activity**			**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	
a.	Are there any environmentally and Culturally sensitive areas within the project site and 500 meters from the project boundary?		x				
b.	Protected Areas / Forest Reserve		X				
c.	Migratory pathways of animals		X				
d.	Archeological sites		X				
e.	Wetlands		X				
f.	Mangroves strands		X				
g.	Estuarine		X				
h.	Buffer zone of PAs/FRs		X				
i.	Special area for protecting Biodiversity		X				
j.	Are there any plants (endemic and threatened species) of conservation importance within the project site and 500 meters from the project boundary?		X				Not recorded

k.	Are there any animals (endemic and threatened species) of conservation importance within the project site and 500 meters from the project boundary?		X				Not recorded
B	**Potential Environmental Impacts Will the activity / sub-project cause**						
a.	Land disturbance or site clearance?	X					Clearing of land plot will be undertaken
b.	Negative effects on rare (vulnerable), threatened or endangered species of flora or fauna or their habitat?		X				
c.	Negative effects on designated wetlands?		X				
d.	Spread of invasive plants or animals?		X				
e.	Negative effects on wildlife habitat, populations, corridors or movement?		X				
f.	Destruction of trees and vegetation?	X					Few turpentine trees will have be removed once the building plinth area demarcated
g.	Impact on fish migration and navigation?		X				
h.	Obstruction of natural connection between river and wetlands inside project area or natural drainage system?		X				
i.	Water logging due to inadequate drainage?		X				
j.	Insufficient drainage leading to salinity intrusion?		X				
k.	Negative effects on surface water quality,		X				

	quantities or flow?						
l.	Negative effects on groundwater quality, quantity or movement?		X				
m.	Increased demand of water requirements leading to reduction of water supply for competing uses?		X				
n.	Increase probability of spread of diseases and parasites?		X				
o.	Significant sedimentation or soil erosion or shoreline or riverbank erosion on or off site?		X				
p.	Loss of existing buildings, property, economic livelihood?		x				
q.	Negative impact on soil stability and compactness?		X				
r.	Impacts on sustainability of associated construction waste disposal?		X				
s.	Changes to the land due to material extraction?		X				
t.	Traffic disturbances due to construction material transport and wastes?	x				x	Very low and mitigated by EMP
u.	Increased noise due to transportation of equipment and construction materials?	x				x	Very low and mitigated by EMP
v.	Increased noise due to day-to-day construction activities?	x				x	Very low and mitigated by EMP
w.	Increased wind-blown dust from material (e.g. fine aggregate) storage areas?	x				x	
x.	Degradation or disturbance of historical or culturally		X				

	important sites?						
y.	Health and safety issues?	x				x	All the safety measures deployed in “Best Engineering Practices" need to be adopted.
	Will the activity / sub-project require						
a.	Setting up of ancillary production Facilities		X				
b.	Significant demands on utilities and services?		X				
c.	Accommodation or service amenities to support the workforce during construction	x					

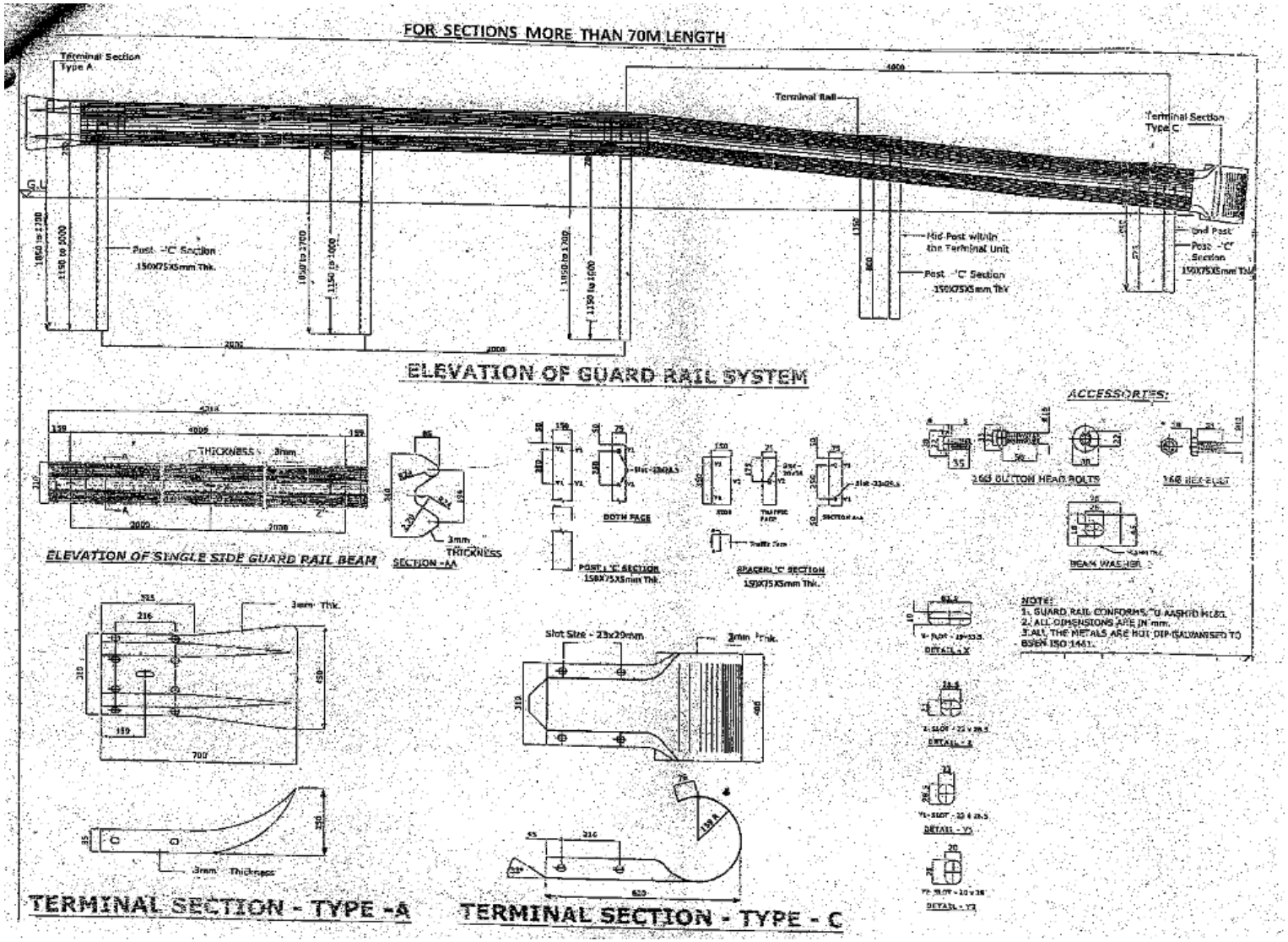
CONTACT DETAILS OF OFFICIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS			
39	Name of the officer completed the form (From the Developer)	Mr.D.M. Sanjaya Bandara	
40	Designation and contact Information	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist	
41	List of team members	N/A	
42	Overall observation and Recommendation	Impact are identified during the environmental screening are not significant and limited to the construction phase of the proposed project. The construction impact could be mitigated by implementing the EMP given below	
43	Signature and date		
43. FINAL OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS			
A	Does this site require an Initial Environmental Examination/Environmental Impact Assessment (IEE/EIA) or any other Environmental Assessments (EA) under the national regulations and please state the reasons?	No	The impacts that are anticipated during the environmental screening are not significant and low in magnitude considering the scale of rehabilitation work anticipated by the proposed activity and limited to the construction phase.
B	Although national regulations may not require IEE/EIA at this Site, are there environmental issues which need to be addressed through further	Yes	During the construction phase the Information disclosure and Grievance Readdressed Mechanism (GRM), construction material transport, solid waste, and noise and vibration impact to be mitigated by addressing the Best construction practices

	environmental investigations and/or EA based on the guidance provided in EAMF? If the answer is “Yes” briefly describe the issues and type of investigations that need to be undertaken.		implemented by recommendation suggested by the EMP below.
C	Will this site be abandoned based on the current observations? If yes, please state the reasons.	No	
D	Does the proposed site meet the national urban planning requirements (only applicable for activities outside PAs)? If the answer is “No”, what needs to be done to meet these requirements; if the answer is “Yes”, has the project site obtained the necessary approvals?	No	Urban planning are not required due the proposed project area belongs to the PS are and owned by the Kappetipola Pradeshiya Sabha
E	In addition to the above issues, please indicate any additional observations, recommendations if any	N/A	

2. Google Map/ Location Map

Source: Google Map

3. Cold Room Design



4. Consent from Department of Agriculture

Director General

26 NOV 2021

Department of Agriculture
Peradeniya

01 DEC 2021

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விவசாய அமைச்சு
Ministry of Agriculture
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Provincial Project Management Unit- Monaragala

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ඒ සඳහා වන සුදුසු බිම් කොටසක් බොරලන්ද ගොවිපොළෙන් වෙන්කර ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සලසා දෙන මෙන් කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිමි.

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Deputy Project Director - Uva Province
Agriculture Sector Modernization Project
Ministry of Agriculture

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5: Interim Guidelines on COVID-19 of World Bank

ESF/SAFEGUARDS INTERIM NOTE: COVID-19 CONSIDERATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION/CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

This note was issued on April 7, 2020 and includes links to the latest guidance as of this date (e.g. from WHO). Given the COVID-19 situation is rapidly evolving, when using this note it is important to check whether any updates to these external resources have been issued.

1. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic presents Governments with unprecedented challenges. Addressing COVID-19 related issues in both existing and new operations starts with recognizing that this is not business as usual and that circumstances require a highly adaptive responsive management design to avoid, minimize and manage what may be a rapidly evolving situation. In many cases, we will ask Borrowers to use reasonable efforts in the circumstances, recognizing that what may be possible today may be different next week (both positively, because more supplies and guidance may be available, and negatively, because the spread of the virus may have accelerated).

This interim note is intended to provide guidance to teams on how to support Borrowers in addressing key issues associated with COVID-19, and consolidates the advice that has already been provided over the past month. As such, it should be used in place of other guidance that has been provided to date. This note will be developed as the global situation and the Bank's learning (and that of others) develops. This is not a time when 'one size fits all'. More than ever, teams will need to work with Borrowers and projects to understand the activities being carried out and the risks that these activities may entail. Support will be needed in designing mitigation measures that are implementable in the context of the project. These measures will need to take into account capacity of the Government agencies, availability of supplies and the practical challenges of operations on-the-ground, including stakeholder engagement, supervision and monitoring. In many circumstances, communication itself may be challenging, where face-to-face meetings are restricted or prohibited, and where IT solutions are limited or unreliable.

This note emphasizes the importance of careful scenario planning, clear procedures and protocols, management systems, effective communication and coordination, and the need for high levels of responsiveness in a changing environment. It recommends assessing the current situation of the project, putting in place mitigation measures to avoid or minimize the chance of infection, and planning what to do if either project workers become infected or the work force includes workers from proximate communities affected by COVID-19. In many projects, measures to avoid or minimize will need to be implemented at the same time as dealing with sick workers and relations with the community, some of whom may also be ill or concerned about infection. Borrowers should understand the obligations that contractors have under their existing contracts (see Section 3), require contractors to put in place appropriate organizational structures (see Section 4) and develop procedures to address different aspects of COVID-19 (see Section 5).

2. CHALLENGES WITH CONSTRUCTION/CIVIL WORKS

Projects involving construction/civil works frequently involve a large work force, together with suppliers and supporting functions and services. The work force may comprise workers from international, national, regional, and local labor markets. They may need to live in on-site accommodation, lodge within communities close to work sites or return to their homes after work. There may be different contractors

permanently present on site, carrying out different activities, each with their own dedicated workers. Supply chains may involve international, regional and national suppliers facilitating the regular flow of goods and services to the project (including supplies essential to the project such as fuel, food, and water). As such there will also be regular flow of parties entering and exiting the site; support services, such as catering, cleaning services, equipment, material and supply deliveries, and specialist sub-contractors, brought in to deliver specific elements of the works.

Given the complexity and the concentrated number of workers, the potential for the spread of infectious disease in projects involving construction is extremely serious, as are the implications of such a spread. Projects may experience large numbers of the work force becoming ill, which will strain the project's health facilities, have implications for local emergency and health services and may jeopardize the progress of the construction work and the schedule of the project. Such impacts will be exacerbated where a work force is large and/or the project is in remote or under-serviced areas. In such circumstances, relationships with the community can be strained or difficult and conflict can arise, particularly if people feel they are being exposed to disease by the project or are having to compete for scarce resources. The project must also exercise appropriate precautions against introducing the infection to local communities.

3. DOES THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT COVER THIS SITUATION?

Given the unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is unlikely that the existing construction/civil works contracts will cover all the things that a prudent contractor will need to do. Nevertheless, the first place for a Borrower to start is with the contract, determining what a contractor's existing obligations are, and how these relate to the current situation.

The obligations on health and safety will depend on what kind of contract exists (between the Borrower and the main contractor; between the main contractors and the sub-contractors). It will differ if the Borrower used the World Bank's standard procurement documents (SPDs) or used national bidding documents. If a FIDIC document has been used, there will be general provisions relating to health and safety. For example, the standard FIDIC, Conditions of Contract for Construction (Second Edition 2017), which contains no 'ESF enhancements', states (in the General Conditions, clause 6.7) that the Contractor will be required:

- to take all necessary precautions to maintain the health and safety of the Contractor's Personnel
- to appoint a health and safety officer at site, who will have the authority to issue directives for the purpose of maintaining the health and safety of all personnel authorized to enter and or work on the site and to take protective measures to prevent accidents
- to ensure, in collaboration with local health authorities, that medical staff, first aid facilities, sick bay, ambulance services and any other medical services specified are available at all times at the site and at any accommodation
- to ensure suitable arrangements are made for all necessary welfare and hygiene requirements and for the prevention of epidemics

These requirements have been enhanced through the introduction of the ESF into the SPDs (edition dated July 2019). The general FIDIC clause referred to above has been strengthened to reflect the requirements of the ESF. Beyond FIDIC's general requirements discussed above, the Bank's Particular Conditions include a number of relevant requirements on the Contractor, including:

- to provide health and safety training for Contractor's Personnel (which include project workers and all personnel that the Contractor uses on site, including staff and other employees of the Contractor and Subcontractors and any other personnel assisting the Contractor in carrying out project activities)
- to put in place workplace processes for Contractor's Personnel to report work situations that are not safe or healthy
- gives Contractor's Personnel the right to report work situations which they believe are not safe or healthy, and to remove themselves from a work situation which they have a reasonable justification to believe presents an imminent and serious danger to their life or health (with no reprisal for reporting or removing themselves)
- requires measures to be in place to avoid or minimize the spread of diseases including measures to avoid or minimize the transmission of communicable diseases that may be associated with the influx of temporary or permanent contract-related labor
- to provide an easily accessible grievance mechanism to raise workplace concerns

Where the contract form used is FIDIC, the Borrower (as the Employer) will be represented by the Engineer (also referred to in this note as the Supervising Engineer). The Engineer will be authorized to exercise authority specified in or necessarily implied from the construction contract. In such cases, the Engineer (through its staff on site) will be the interface between the PIU and the Contractor. It is important therefore to understand the scope of the Engineer's responsibilities. It is also important to recognize that in the case of infectious diseases such as COVID-19, project management – through the Contractor/subcontractor hierarchy – is only as effective as the weakest link. A thorough review of management procedures/plans as they will be implemented through the entire contractor hierarchy is important. Existing contracts provide the outline of this structure; they form the basis for the Borrower to understand how proposed mitigation measures will be designed and how adaptive management will be implemented, and to start a conversation with the Contractor on measures to address COVID-19 in the project.

4. WHAT PLANNING SHOULD THE BORROWER BE DOING?

Task teams should work with Borrowers (PIUs) to confirm that projects (i) are taking adequate precautions to prevent or minimize an outbreak of COVID-19, and (ii) have identified what to do in the event of an outbreak. Suggestions on how to do this are set out below:

- The PIU, either directly or through the Supervising Engineer, should request details in writing from the main Contractor of the measures being taken to address the risks. As stated in Section 3, the construction contract should include health and safety requirements, and these can be used as the basis for identification of, and requirements to implement, COVID-19 specific measures. The measures may be presented as a contingency plan, as an extension of the existing project emergency and preparedness plan or as standalone procedures. The measures may be reflected in revisions to the project's health and safety manual. This request should be made in writing (following any relevant procedure set out in the contract between the Borrower and the contractor).

- In making the request, it may be helpful for the PIU to specify the areas that should be covered. This should include the items set out in Section 5 below and take into account current and relevant

guidance provided by national authorities, WHO and other organizations. See the list of references in the Annex to this note.

- The PIU should require the Contractor to convene regular meetings with the project health and safety specialists and medical staff (and where appropriate the local health authorities), and to take their advice in designing and implementing the agreed measures.

- Where possible, a senior person should be identified as a focal point to deal with COVID-19 issues. This can be a work supervisor or a health and safety specialist. This person can be responsible for coordinating preparation of the site and making sure that the measures taken are communicated to the workers, those entering the site and the local community. It is also advisable to designate at least one back-up person, in case the focal point becomes ill; that person should be aware of the arrangements that are in place.

- On sites where there are a number of contractors and therefore (in effect) different work forces, the request should emphasize the importance of coordination and communication between the different parties. Where necessary, the PIU should request the main contractor to put in place a protocol for regular meetings of the different contractors, requiring each to appoint a designated staff member (with back up) to attend such meetings. If meetings cannot be held in person, they should be conducted using whatever IT is available. The effectiveness of mitigation measures will depend on the weakest implementation, and therefore it is important that all contractors and sub-contractors understand the risks and the procedure to be followed.

- The PIU, either directly or through the Supervising Engineer, may provide support to projects in identifying appropriate mitigation measures, particularly where these will involve interface with local services, in particular health and emergency services. In many cases, the PIU can play a valuable role in connecting project representatives with local Government agencies, and helping coordinate a strategic response, which takes into account the availability of resources. To be most effective, projects should consult and coordinate with relevant Government agencies and other projects in the vicinity.

- Workers should be encouraged to use the existing project grievance mechanism to report concerns relating to COVID-19, preparations being made by the project to address COVID-19 related issues, how procedures are being implemented, and concerns about the health of their co-workers and other staff.

5. WHAT SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR COVER?

The Contractor should identify measures to address the COVID-19 situation. What will be possible will depend on the context of the project: the location, existing project resources, availability of supplies, capacity of local emergency/health services, the extent to which the virus already exist in the area. A systematic approach to planning, recognizing the challenges associated with rapidly changing circumstances, will help the project put in place the best measures possible to address the situation. As discussed above, measures to address COVID-19 may be presented in different ways (as a contingency plan, as an extension of the existing project emergency and preparedness plan or as standalone procedures). PIUs and contractors should refer to guidance issued by relevant authorities, both national

and international (e.g. WHO), which is regularly updated (see sample References and links provided in the Annex).

Addressing COVID-19 at a project site goes beyond occupational health and safety, and is a broader project issue which will require the involvement of different members of a project management team. In many cases, the most effective approach will be to establish procedures to address the issues, and then to ensure that these procedures are implemented systematically. Where appropriate given the project context, a designated team should be established to address COVID-19 issues, including PIU representatives, the Supervising Engineer, management (e.g. the project manager) of the contractor and sub-contractors, security, and medical and OHS professionals. Procedures should be clear and straightforward, improved as necessary, and supervised and monitored by the COVID-19 focal point(s). Procedures should be documented, distributed to all contractors, and discussed at regular meetings to facilitate adaptive management. The issues set out below include a number that represent expected good workplace management but are especially pertinent in preparing the project response to COVID-19.

(a) ASSESSING WORKFORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Many construction sites will have a mix of workers e.g. workers from the local communities; workers from a different part of the country; workers from another country. Workers will be employed under different terms and conditions and be accommodated in different ways. Assessing these different aspects of the workforce will help in identifying appropriate mitigation measures:

- The Contractor should prepare a detailed profile of the project work force, key work activities, schedule for carrying out such activities, different durations of contract and rotations (e.g. 4 weeks on, 4 weeks off).
- This should include a breakdown of workers who reside at home (i.e. workers from the community), workers who lodge within the local community and workers in on-site accommodation. Where possible, it should also identify workers that may be more at risk from COVID-19, those with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk.
- Consideration should be given to ways in which to minimize movement in and out of site. This could include lengthening the term of existing contracts, to avoid workers returning home to affected areas, or returning to site from affected areas.
- Workers accommodated on site should be required to minimize contact with people near the site, and in certain cases be prohibited from leaving the site for the duration of their contract, so that contact with local communities is avoided.
- Consideration should be given to requiring workers lodging in the local community to move to site accommodation (subject to availability) where they would be subject to the same restrictions.
- Workers from local communities, who return home daily, weekly or monthly, will be more difficult to manage. They should be subject to health checks at entry to the site (as set out above) and at some point, circumstances may make it necessary to require them to either use accommodation on site or not to come to work.

(b) ENTRY/EXIT TO THE WORK SITE AND CHECKS ON COMMENCEMENT OF WORK

Entry/exit to the work site should be controlled and documented for both workers and other parties, including support staff and suppliers. Possible measures may include:

- Establishing a system for controlling entry/exit to the site, securing the boundaries of the site, and establishing designating entry/exit points (if they do not already exist). Entry/exit to the site should be documented.
- Training security staff on the (enhanced) system that has been put in place for securing the site and controlling entry and exit, the behaviors required of them in enforcing such system and any COVID - 19 specific considerations.
- Training staff who will be monitoring entry to the site, providing them with the resources they need to document entry of workers, conducting temperature checks and recording details of any worker that is denied entry.
- Confirming that workers are fit for work before they enter the site or start work. While procedures should already be in place for this, special attention should be paid to workers with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk. Consideration should be given to demobilization of staff with underlying health issues.
- Checking and recording temperatures of workers and other people entering the site or requiring self-reporting prior to or on entering the site.
- Providing daily briefings to workers prior to commencing work, focusing on COVID-19 specific considerations including cough etiquette, hand hygiene and distancing measures, using demonstrations and participatory methods.
- During the daily briefings, reminding workers to self-monitor for possible symptoms (fever, cough) and to report to their supervisor or the COVID-19 focal point if they have symptoms or are feeling unwell.
- Preventing a worker from an affected area or who has been in contact with an infected person from returning to the site for 14 days or (if that is not possible) isolating such worker for 14 days.
- Preventing a sick worker from entering the site, referring them to local health facilities if necessary or requiring them to isolate at home for 14 days.

(c) GENERAL HYGIENE

Requirements on general hygiene should be communicated and monitored, to include:

- Training workers and staff on site on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it is spread, how to protect themselves (including regular handwashing and social distancing) and what to do if they or other people have symptoms (for further information see WHO COVID-19 advice for the public).
- Placing posters and signs around the site, with images and text in local languages.
- Ensuring handwashing facilities supplied with soap, disposable paper towels and closed waste bins exist at key places throughout site, including at entrances/exits to work areas; where there is a toilet, canteen or food distribution, or provision of drinking water; in worker accommodation; at waste stations; at stores; and in common spaces. Where handwashing facilities do not exist or are not adequate, arrangements should be made to set them up. Alcohol based sanitizer (if available, 60-95% alcohol) can also be used.
- Review worker accommodations, and assess them in light of the requirements set out in IFC/EBRD guidance on Workers' Accommodation: processes and standards, which provides valuable guidance as to good practice for accommodation.
- Setting aside part of worker accommodation for precautionary self-quarantine as well as more formal isolation of staff who may be infected (see paragraph (f)).

(d) CLEANING AND WASTE DISPOSAL

Conduct regular and thorough cleaning of all site facilities, including offices, accommodation, canteens, common spaces. Review cleaning protocols for key construction equipment (particularly if it is being operated by different workers). This should include:

- Providing cleaning staff with adequate cleaning equipment, materials and disinfectant.
- Review general cleaning systems, training cleaning staff on appropriate cleaning procedures and appropriate frequency in high use or high-risk areas.
- Where it is anticipated that cleaners will be required to clean areas that have been or are suspected to have been contaminated with COVID-19, providing them with appropriate PPE: gowns or aprons, gloves, eye protection (masks, goggles or face screens) and boots or closed work shoes. If appropriate PPE is not available, cleaners should be provided with best available alternatives.
- Training cleaners in proper hygiene (including handwashing) prior to, during and after conducting cleaning activities; how to safely use PPE (where required); in waste control (including for used PPE and cleaning materials).
- Any medical waste produced during the care of ill workers should be collected safely in designated containers or bags and treated and disposed of following relevant requirements (e.g., national, WHO). If open burning and incineration of medical wastes is necessary, this should be for as limited a duration as possible. Waste should be reduced and segregated, so that only the smallest amount of waste is incinerated (for further information see WHO interim guidance on water, sanitation and waste management for COVID-19).

(e) ADJUSTING WORK PRACTICES

Consider changes to work processes and timings to reduce or minimize contact between workers, recognizing that this is likely to impact the project schedule. Such measures could include:

- Decreasing the size of work teams.
- Limiting the number of workers on site at any one time.
- Changing to a 24-hour work rotation.
- Adapting or redesigning work processes for specific work activities and tasks to enable social distancing, and training workers on these processes.
- Continuing with the usual safety trainings, adding COVID-19 specific considerations. Training should include proper use of normal PPE. While as of the date of this note, general advice is that construction workers do not require COVID-19 specific PPE, this should be kept under review (for further information see WHO interim guidance on rational use of personal protective equipment (PPE) for COVID-19).
- Reviewing work methods to reduce use of construction PPE, in case supplies become scarce or the PPE is needed for medical workers or cleaners. This could include, e.g. trying to reduce the need for dust masks by checking that water sprinkling systems are in good working order and are maintained or reducing the speed limit for haul trucks.
- Arranging (where possible) for work breaks to be taken in outdoor areas within the site.
- Consider changing canteen layouts and phasing meal times to allow for social distancing and phasing access to and/or temporarily restricting access to leisure facilities that may exist on site, including gyms.

- At some point, it may be necessary to review the overall project schedule, to assess the extent to which it needs to be adjusted (or work stopped completely) to reflect prudent work practices, potential exposure of both workers and the community and availability of supplies, taking into account Government advice and instructions.

(f) PROJECT MEDICAL SERVICES

Consider whether existing project medical services are adequate, taking into account existing infrastructure (size of clinic/medical post, number of beds, isolation facilities), medical staff, equipment and supplies, procedures and training. Where these are not adequate, consider upgrading services where possible, including:

- Expanding medical infrastructure and preparing areas where patients can be isolated. Guidance on setting up isolation facilities is set out in WHO interim guidance on considerations for quarantine of individuals in the context of containment for COVID-19). Isolation facilities should be located away from worker accommodation and ongoing work activities. Where possible, workers should be provided with a single well-ventilated room (open windows and door). Where this is not possible, isolation facilities should allow at least 1 meter between workers in the same room, separating workers with curtains, if possible. Sick workers should limit their movements, avoiding common areas and facilities and not be allowed visitors until they have been clear of symptoms for 14 days. If they need to use common areas and facilities (e.g. kitchens or canteens), they should only do so when unaffected workers are not present and the area/facilities should be cleaned prior to and after such use.
- Training medical staff, which should include current WHO advice on COVID-19 and recommendations on the specifics of COVID-19. Where COVID-19 infection is suspected, medical providers on site should follow WHO interim guidance on infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected.
- Training medical staff in testing, if testing is available.
- Assessing the current stock of equipment, supplies and medicines on site, and obtaining additional stock, where required and possible. This could include medical PPE, such as gowns, aprons, medical masks, gloves, and eye protection. Refer to WHO guidance as to what is advised (for further information see WHO interim guidance on rational use of personal protective equipment (PPE) for COVID-19).
- If PPE items are unavailable due to world-wide shortages, medical staff on the project should agree on alternatives and try to procure them. Alternatives that may commonly be found on constructions sites include dust masks, construction gloves and eye goggles. While these items are not recommended, they should be used as a last resort if no medical PPE is available.
- Ventilators will not normally be available on work sites, and in any event, intubation should only be conducted by experienced medical staff. If a worker is extremely ill and unable to breathe properly on his or her own, they should be referred immediately to the local hospital (see (g) below).
- Review existing methods for dealing with medical waste, including systems for storage and disposal (for further information see WHO interim guidance on water, sanitation and waste management for COVID-19, and WHO guidance on safe management of wastes from health-care activities).

(g) LOCAL MEDICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

Given the limited scope of project medical services, the project may need to refer sick workers to local medical services. Preparation for this includes:

- Obtaining information as to the resources and capacity of local medical services (e.g. number of beds, availability of trained staff and essential supplies).
- Conducting preliminary discussions with specific medical facilities, to agree what should be done in the event of ill workers needing to be referred.
- Considering ways in which the project may be able to support local medical services in preparing for members of the community becoming ill, recognizing that the elderly or those with pre-existing medical conditions require additional support to access appropriate treatment if they become ill.
- Clarifying the way in which an ill worker will be transported to the medical facility, and checking availability of such transportation.
- Establishing an agreed protocol for communications with local emergency/medical services.
- Agreeing with the local medical services/specific medical facilities the scope of services to be provided, the procedure for in-take of patients and (where relevant) any costs or payments that may be involved.
- A procedure should also be prepared so that project management knows what to do in the unfortunate event that a worker ill with COVID-19 dies. While normal project procedures will continue to apply, COVID-19 may raise other issues because of the infectious nature of the disease. The project should liaise with the relevant local authorities to coordinate what should be done, including any reporting or other requirements under national law.

(h) INSTANCES OR SPREAD OF THE VIRUS

WHO provides detailed advice on what should be done to treat a person who becomes sick or displays symptoms that could be associated with the COVID-19 virus (for further information see WHO interim guidance on infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected). The project should set out risk-based procedures to be followed, with differentiated approaches based on case severity (mild, moderate, severe, critical) and risk factors (such as age, hypertension, diabetes) (for further information see WHO interim guidance on operational considerations for case management of COVID-19 in health facility and community). These may include the following:

- If a worker has symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever, dry cough, fatigue) the worker should be removed immediately from work activities and isolated on site.
- If testing is available on site, the worker should be tested on site. If a test is not available at site, the worker should be transported to the local health facilities to be tested (if testing is available).
- If the test is positive for COVID-19 or no testing is available, the worker should continue to be isolated. This will either be at the work site or at home. If at home, the worker should be transported to their home in transportation provided by the project.
- Extensive cleaning procedures with high-alcohol content disinfectant should be undertaken in the area where the worker was present, prior to any further work being undertaken in that area. Tools used by the worker should be cleaned using disinfectant and PPE disposed of.
- Co-workers (i.e. workers with whom the sick worker was in close contact) should be required to stop work, and be required to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.

- Family and other close contacts of the worker should be required to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.
- If a case of COVID-19 is confirmed in a worker on the site, visitors should be restricted from entering the site and worker groups should be isolated from each other as much as possible.
- If workers live at home and has a family member who has a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19, the worker should quarantine themselves and not be allowed on the project site for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.
- Workers should continue to be paid throughout periods of illness, isolation or quarantine, or if they are required to stop work, in accordance with national law.
- Medical care (whether on site or in a local hospital or clinic) required by a worker should be paid for by the employer.

(i) CONTINUITY OF SUPPLIES AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Where COVID-19 occurs, either in the project site or the community, access to the project site may be restricted, and movement of supplies may be affected.

- Identify back-up individuals, in case key people within the project management team (PIU, Supervising Engineer, Contractor, sub-contractors) become ill, and communicate who these are so that people are aware of the arrangements that have been put in place.
- Document procedures, so that people know what they are, and are not reliant on one person's knowledge.
- Understand the supply chain for necessary supplies of energy, water, food, medical supplies and cleaning equipment, consider how it could be impacted, and what alternatives are available. Early pro-active review of international, regional and national supply chains, especially for those supplies that are critical for the project, is important (e.g. fuel, food, medical, cleaning and other essential supplies). Planning for a 1-2 month interruption of critical goods may be appropriate for projects in more remote areas.
- Place orders for/procure critical supplies. If not available, consider alternatives (where feasible).
- Consider existing security arrangements, and whether these will be adequate in the event of interruption to normal project operations.
- Consider at what point it may become necessary for the project to significantly reduce activities or to stop work completely, and what should be done to prepare for this, and to re-start work when it becomes possible or feasible.

(j) TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION WITH WORKERS

Workers need to be provided with regular opportunities to understand their situation, and how they can best protect themselves, their families and the community. They should be made aware of the procedures that have been put in place by the project, and their own responsibilities in implementing them.

- It is important to be aware that in communities close to the site and amongst workers without access to project management, social media is likely to be a major source of information. This raises the importance of regular information and engagement with workers (e.g. through training, town halls, tool boxes) that emphasizes what management is doing to deal with the risks of COVID-19. Allaying fear is an important aspect of work force peace of mind and business continuity. Workers should be given an opportunity to ask questions, express their concerns, and make suggestions.

- Training of workers should be conducted regularly, as discussed in the sections above, providing workers with a clear understanding of how they are expected to behave and carry out their work duties.
- Training should address issues of discrimination or prejudice if a worker becomes ill and provide an understanding of the trajectory of the virus, where workers return to work.
- Training should cover all issues that would normally be required on the work site, including use of safety procedures, use of construction PPE, occupational health and safety issues, and code of conduct, taking into account that work practices may have been adjusted.
- Communications should be clear, based on fact and designed to be easily understood by workers, for example by displaying posters on handwashing and social distancing, and what to do if a worker displays symptoms.

(k) COMMUNICATION AND CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITY

Relations with the community should be carefully managed, with a focus on measures that are being implemented to safeguard both workers and the community. The community may be concerned about the presence of non-local workers, or the risks posed to the community by local workers presence on the project site. The project should set out risk-based procedures to be followed , which may reflect WHO guidance (for further information see WHO Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Action Plan Guidance COVID-19 Preparedness and Response). The following good practice should be considered:

- Communications should be clear, regular, based on fact and designed to be easily understood by community members.
- Communications should utilize available means. In most cases, face-to-face meetings with the community or community representatives will not be possible. Other forms of communication should be used; posters, pamphlets, radio, text message, electronic meetings. The means used should take into account the ability of different members of the community to access them, to make sure that communication reaches these groups.
- The community should be made aware of procedures put in place at site to address issues related to COVID-19. This should include all measures being implemented to limit or prohibit contact between workers and the community. These need to be communicated clearly, as some measures will have financial implications for the community (e.g. if workers are paying for lodging or using local facilities). The community should be made aware of the procedure for entry/exit to the site, the training being given to workers and the procedure that will be followed by the project if a worker becomes sick.
- If project representatives, contractors or workers are interacting with the community, they should practice social distancing and follow other COVID-19 guidance issued by relevant authorities, both national and international (e.g. WHO).

6. EMERGENCY POWERS AND LEGISLATION

Many Borrowers are enacting emergency legislation. The scope of such legislation, and the way it interacts with other legal requirements, will vary from country to country. Such legislation can cover a range of issues, for example:

- Declaring a public health emergency

- Authorizing the use of police or military in certain activities (e.g. enforcing curfews or restrictions on movement)
- Ordering certain categories of employees to work longer hours, not to take holiday or not to leave their job (e.g. health workers)
- Ordering non-essential workers to stay at home, for reduced pay or compulsory holiday

Except in exceptional circumstances (after referral to the World Bank's Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee (OESRC)), projects will need to follow emergency legislation to the extent that these are mandatory or advisable. It is important that the Borrower understands how mandatory requirements of the legislation will impact the project. Teams should require Borrowers (and in turn, Borrowers should request Contractors) to consider how the emergency legislation will impact the obligations of the Borrower set out in the legal agreement and the obligations set out in the construction contracts. Where the legislation requires a material departure from existing contractual obligations, this should be documented, setting out the relevant provisions.

ANNEX

WHO Guidance

Advice for the public

WHO advice for the public, including on social distancing, respiratory hygiene, self-quarantine, and seeking medical advice, can be consulted on this WHO website:
https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public

Technical guidance

Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected, issued on 19 March 2020

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak: rights, roles and responsibilities of health workers, including key considerations for occupational safety and health, issued on 18 March 2020

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Action Plan Guidance COVID-19 Preparedness and Response, issued on 16 March 2020

Considerations for quarantine of individuals in the context of containment for coronavirus disease (COVID-19), issued on 19 March 2020

Operational considerations for case management of COVID-19 in health facility and community, issued on 19 March 2020

Rational use of personal protective equipment for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), issued on 27 February 2020

Getting your workplace ready for COVID-19, issued on 19 March 2020

Water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management for COVID-19, issued on 19 March 2020

Safe management of wastes from health-care activities issued in 2014

Advice on the use of masks in the community, during home care and in healthcare settings in the context of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, issued on March 19, 2020

ILO GUIDANCE

ILO Standards and COVID-19 FAQ, issued on March 23, 2020 (provides a compilation of answers to most frequently asked questions related to international labor standards and COVID-19)

MFI GUIDANCE

IDB Invest Guidance for Infrastructure Projects on COVID-19: A Rapid Risk Profile and Decision Framework

KfW DEG COVID-19 Guidance for employers, issued on 31 March 2020

CDC Group COVID-19 Guidance for Employers, issued on 23 March 2020