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விவசாய நவீனமயமாக்கல் திட்டம்
Agriculture Modernization Project

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Ministry of Agriculture
கமத்தொழில் அமைச்சு

Environmental Screening Report

Strengthening GAP Program –Seed Certification Service in Gannoruwa

Project Management Unit
Agriculture Sector Modernization Project
January 2022

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ABBREVIATIONS

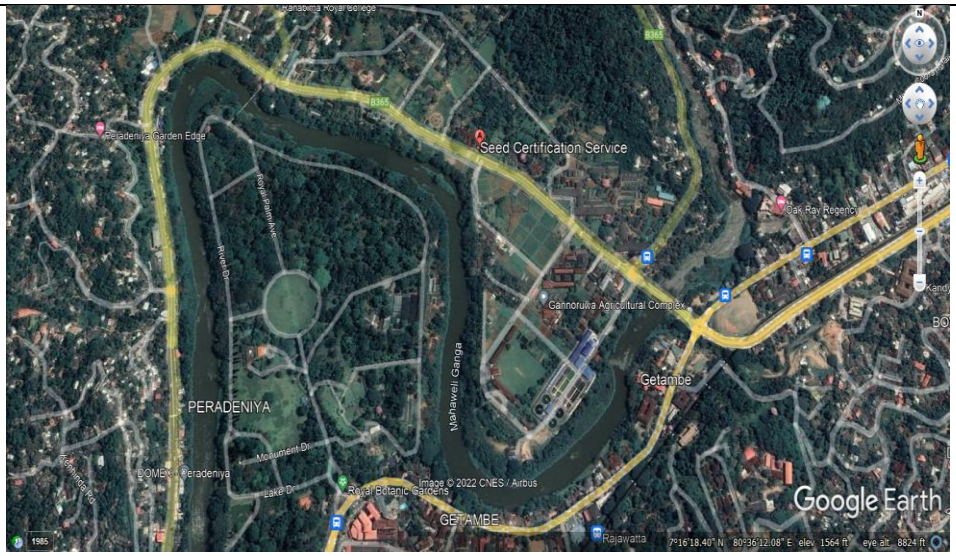
AI	Agriculture Instructor
ASMP	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project
ASC	Agrarian Service Center
ATDP	Agricultural Technology Demonstration Park
CBO	Community-Based Organization
DSD	Divisional Secretary Division
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESR	Environmental Screening Report
FO	Farmers Organization
FPO	Farmers' Production Organization
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GND	Grama Niladhari 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	Strengthening GAP Program- Seed Certification Service
Project Proponent	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP)
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 impacts, and environmental condition of the subproject area, and stakeholder consultations and concerns on subproject identification, designing, and implementation, the implementation plan of the viable mitigation measures against the identified environmental impacts.

B. PROJECT LOCATION

Location	The subproject's activities will be mainly implemented in the land belongs to Seeds Certification Service (SCS)- Gannoruwa. The institute is located at Gannoruwa 7 km away from Kandy city in Yatinuwra DS division of Kandy district in the Central Province Under this subproject, Supply of laboratory equipment, chemicals & glassware and construction of phytotron facility building will be implemented. The location maps are annexed as Annex 1.1.
Location (Google Map) Gannoruwa $7^0$16'33.05" N $80^0$35'59.92" E	 **Figure 1: Location of the Seeds Certification Service @ Gannoruwa**
Definition of Project Area *(The geographical extent of the project & areas*	***Seed Certification Service Center (SCS)*** Achievement of agricultural development through quality control of seed and planting material facilitation of import/ export of quality plant and plant products, prevention of dangerous pests within the country, regulation of pesticides, conservation of genetic resources of crops and enforcement of seed, plant protection, and control of pesticides acts for

affected during construction)	the protection of local agriculture and environment to ensure food security of the nation. **Regulatory Functions** • Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999 to protect the agriculture and promote effective pest management strategies with least harm to the environment. • Control of Pesticide Act No. 33 of 1980 to ensure availability of high-quality pesticide with least hazard to human health and the environment. • Seed Act No. 22 of 2003 to safeguard the farmers as well as the seed handlers for malpractices that would harm the seed industry.  **Figure 2: Seed Certification Service – Head Office** The five (5) subunits are operating under the Seed Certification and Plant Protection Center (SCPPC). They are; • Seed Certification Service • National Plant Quarantine Service • Plant Protection Service • Office of the Registrar of Pesticide • Plant Genetic Resource Center ***Seed Certification Service (SCS)*** The Seed Certification Service of the Department of Agriculture was formally established in 1979 with the assistance of the Netherland Government Aid program. However, the DOA has provided Seed testing service since 1958 during the said the year 1758 samples of paddy were tested. A seed testing laboratory with an annual capacity of 5000 samples was established at Peradeniya in 1970. The first field inspection and certification activity commenced with rice in 1980. This service was expanded to pulses in 1983, vegetable crops in 1984, and potatoes in 1986. Post control testing of these crops commenced parallelly with six fields assigned for the purpose at Gannoruwa PC1, Gannoruwa PC2, Mahailuppallama, Bataata, Karadiyannaru, and Seethaeliya. The SCS over time has established 24 regional units around the country to facilitate the field inspectorate.

	Distinctness Uniformity and Stability (DUS) testing of new varieties an activity is undertaken by the SCS commenced in 1984. Post control activities further expanded throughout the country by commencing a new PC unit for Batatha and Karadiyanaru in 2015. SCS has far expanded from 2011 including Seed Act Implementation Unit and Certification of Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) since 2018. The subproject will enhance the capacity of seed certification services that are operating at central seed certification laboratory- Gannoruwa and the provincial level seed certification units. ***Programmes Conducted under Seed Certification Service*** • Certification of seed paddy. • Certification of vegetable seeds. • Certification of Other field crops. • Certification of seed potato. • Certification of fruit plant nurseries. • Registration of fruit plant nurseries and mother plants of fruits. • Certification of breeder seeds. • DUS (Distinctness, Uniformity, Stability) Testing ***Services*** • Implementation of Seed Act 2003 no 22 • Certification of the quality of basic seeds of rice, vegetable, OFC, potato and planting materials before multiplication. • Certification of the quality commercial seeds and planting materials of Rice, Vegetables, Other Field Crops (OFC).
Adjacent land and features	The director office of SCS- Gannoruwa, seed labs and cultivation area are located on the land belongs to DOA. The land with an extent about 120ha (300acres) is allocated for the several government institutions comes under DOA in Gannoruwa. The area where SCS is located belongs to Yatinuwara DS division of the Kandy district in Central Province. The area belongs to the Mid country wet zone. The cultivation area of the SCS is bounded by Kandy- Gannoruwa main road and Mahaweli river. There are many government institutions located surrounding area. They are; • Seed Certification and Plant Protection Center • Plant Genetic Resource Center (PGRC) • Horticulture Crops Research and Development Institute (HORDI) • Gannoruwa Agricultural Complex • Agro Technology Park Unit • Agro Enterprise Development & Information Service • Quality Seeds and Planting Material and Agriculture Publications Sales Center • Inservice Training Center • Plant Protection Service • Fruit Crop Research and Development Station

	• Food Research Unit • National Agriculture Information and Communication Center • Plant Propagation and Nursery Management Division • Natural Resource Management Center • Veterinary Research Center (VRI) • Sri Lanka Army- Gannoruwa Camp • Provincial Surveyor General's Office • Hadabima Authority of Sri Lanka • Government Staff Quarters and Circuit Bungalows The Department of Agriculture is one of the few departments that has been established out of the capital city Colombo Sri Lanka. Therefore, many institutes affiliated with DOA is centralized in Gannoruwa and Peradeniya area. A part of DOA- owned land is used for the demonstration cultivations, research activities (cultivations), and agriculture park by the relevant institutions. Except for the DOA and other government agencies' owned land, there are no agricultural lands in the surrounding area. All the private lands located surrounding areas are residential or commercials. Mahaweli river flows adjoining the DOA-owned land. The opposite side of the Mahaweli River is bounded by the Royal Botanical Garden of Sri Lanka.

C. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Need for the project (What problem is the project going to solve	Strengthening infrastructure and Technological/Technical capacities of the Department of Agriculture is an essential need to ensure provision services and follow up support for the farmer production organization (FPOs) established under the Component 2 of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP). This is further to the basic field facilities established for basic seed production of chili and maize (FIELD CROPS CENTER), vegetables including potato (VEGETABLES CENTER) and the fruit crops (FRUIT Center), which the centers of excellence of the relevant crop categories established at Mahailuppallama (including Kilinochchi and Aralaganiwila), Gannoruwa/Kundasale/Dondagolla/Seetha Eliya Complex, and Horana, respectively. Apart from having basic seed production to support enhanced productivity drive and farmer livelihood development through the component 2 of the ASMP, fulfilling requirement of certified safe food is considered important through the promotion of SL- GAP program, which is in existence Sri Lanka since 2015. Insufficient production, scattered producers, non-continuous supply, poor marketing channels, and low consumer awareness on GAP-certified products have become major issues as at present that required immediate solutions. At present there is a gap in market requirement and the supply of GAP-certified products. Hence, expanding the SL-GAP program among the FPOs under the ASMP

	would provide quality agriculture produce at a lower price while providing high income for the SL-GAP farmers. Therefore, strengthening of the facilities available at SCS is considered an essential and timely need for quality assurance of agricultural products which can be utilized by other public and private sector agencies to enhance the safe food and good health of the people in Sri Lanka. Strengthening of GAP program-Seed Certification Service, Gannoruwa will be a sustainable solution for the continuing of modern technologies that are introduced to the farmers by ASMP. Therefore, launching of capacity building program at Gannoruwa to enhance the quality assurance of agricultural products is an essential and mandatory requirement of the agriculture sector modernization.
Purpose of the project (*What is going to be achieved by carrying out the project*)	The project will directly result the strengthening GAP program and seed certification service. Ultimately, it gives the benefits to the farmers who have engaged in cultivation in the country and the consumers as well who can reach healthy foods. The following purposes will be achieved by implementing the subproject. • Providing technical support to the farmers to the improve crop productivity, especially in the established SL-GAP farms through the services provided by the Centers of Excellence and the Extension and Training arms of the DOA, Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka. • Field quality assurance by auditing and issuing of SL-GAP certificate to the GAP farms established through the involvement of the Centers of Excellence and with the assistance of the Seed Certification Service in the DOA, which regulates the auditing of SL-GAP farms. • Support the establishment of productive model farms, including GAP Model Farms, in the project sites through technological intervention from the Centers of Excellence, including the production of Orange, Pineapple, Guava, Passion fruit and Banana. • Continuous laboratory monitoring programs to be carry out island wide on pesticide residues, contaminants and pollutants in the agriculture environment comprise of food, soil and water and monitoring programs for periodic assessment of toxicity of pesticides to pests, natural enemies and beneficial organisms for maintaining the sustainability of model farms. The ultimate effort of the ASMP is to establish good agriculture practices (GAP) in the farming activities by introducing new technologies.
Alternatives considered (*Different ways to meet the project need and achieve the project purpose*)	We do not have a private sector program for promoting good agricultural practices and seed certification service at the national level. Therefore, strengthening the GAP program under seed certification service is the one and the only alternative to cater to the national requirements for safe food and good health. But DOA's GAP program under seed certifications service cannot expand the service to fill the gap existing to cater to the requirement of the country. Through these

	initiatives, SCS hopes to promote the GAP program for the farmers and private organizations of the country. To achieve this objective, SCS (HQ) will supply the laboratory equipment, chemicals & glassware and will construct environment controlled polytunnels at Gannoruwa to fill the gap arisen timely. Further, four mobile laboratories units will be purchased to share the service with remote areas when needed. It will be a good initiative to strengthen the GAP program by SCS.

D. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proposed Start Date (Duration)	March 2022 (03 Months)
Proposed completion Date	May 2022
Estimated total cost	SLRs 130.0 Mn
Present Land Ownership	SCPPC is located in Gannoruwa on the state land that is under the purview of the DOA.
Description of the Project (*With supporting material such as maps, drawings etc. attached as required*)	This subproject is mainly focusing to strengthen the GAP program and Seed Certification Service. The following activities will be implemented as the scope of the subproject. 1. Supply, Delivery and Installing of 4 Nos of Mobile Laboratory Units 2. Construction of 04 Nos of locally assembled controlled environment research units 3. Supply, Delivery and Installing of Laboratory Equipment & Accessories The design drawings of the locally assembled controlled environment polytunnel (400 m^2 each) is presented 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 PROPOSED SUBPROJECT ACTIVITIES

1. Supply, Delivery and Installing of 4 Nos of Mobile Laboratory Units 2. Construction of 04 Nos of locally assembled controlled environment research units 3. Supply, Delivery and Installing of Laboratory Equipment & Accessories	
Existing Condition of the Facilities	The SCS is a de-centralized organization. The central administration has been established at the head office in Gannoruwa. In close collaboration with the other divisions of the Department of Agriculture, inspections regulations are issued for Sri Lanka as a whole. Actual inspection, drawing of samples, seed testing, etc. are done through the regional officers and seed testing laboratories. The total number of SCS Staff is about 491.

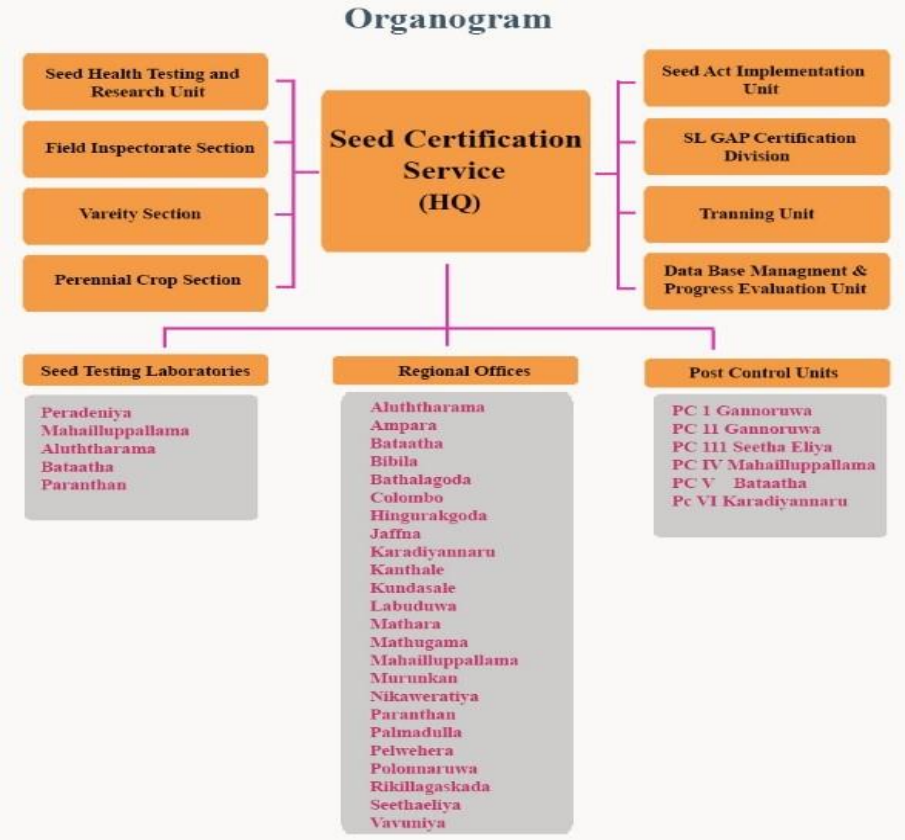


Figure 3: Organogram of SCS

Field Inspectorate Section

	Field inspections are the basis of the seed certification procedure. The registration of the seed growers, (Government Farm, Contract farmers, and private growers alike), an inspection of the standing crop, using the set seed rules and standards, supervision of post-harvest operations with special attention on quality control during machine processing and storage and representative sampling of seed lots for laboratory testing are the major responsibilities of the inspectors. For each region, housing, transport, and office are made available. For these services, a nominal fee will be charged. After the seed lot has received the approval of the seed lab; it can be released. The SCS inspector or his assistant seals every seed container (e.g., gunny bag) and hangs the official SCS label. Only bags that carry the SCS label and seal are guaranteed quality as mentioned in the seed rules. Both labs carry out their tests according to ISTA (International Seed Testing Association) rules and regulations. Modern equipment is used and staff is trained abroad. A total of 24,000 Samples are tested per year. ***Variety Section*** This section of the SCS occupies itself mainly making an inventory and description of varieties of crops grown for seed in Sri Lanka. Their findings are published in the SCS handbook part 11 and include drawing of varieties and comparison tables with which the field inspectors can easily identify off-types in the field. The main duties of this section are: 1. Breeder Seed Certification 2. DUS (Distinctness, Uniformity, Stability) Testing 3. Post control Testing Above duties are enrolled of paddy, other field crops and vegetables. Attended as resources persons for training and awareness programs and maintained the cold storage of the SCS are extra duties of this section. The first seed health testing unit was established by the Seed Certification Service in March 2012 in Sri Lanka. ***Perennial Crop Section*** The SCS is certified grafted fruit plants belonging to the recommended varieties of department of agriculture. This section occupies itself mainly 1. Registration of fruit plant nurseries. 2. selection and registration of mother plants 3. fruit plant labeling 4. Conducting awareness and training programs. ***Data Management Section*** This section accounted for collecting, processing, evaluation and keeping of data from the 24 regional units, 5 seed testing laboratories and 6 post control units situated in all around the island. ***Training Division***

	SCS continues to conduct training programs to enhance the knowledge of officers and seed handlers on the production of quality seeds and planting materials. ***Training Programs*** ▪ Identification of varieties ▪ Production of quality seed and planting materials ▪ Controlling pest and diseases ▪ Pruning and maintenance of mother plants ▪ Awareness programs for import and export seed handlers ▪ Seed testing ▪ Awareness programs of implementation of seed act ***SL-GAP Certification Division*** • Sri Lanka Good Agriculture Practices (SL-GAP) Certification is for "Safe food and good health" • This SL GAP certificate covers all the good agricultural practices from planting to produce at farm gate. • SL-GAP Certification division mainly deals with o Final auditing /Technical Inspection of GAP Farms. o Awarding of SL-GAP Certificate for farms that meet the requirement of SL-GAP standard. o Conducting awareness program. o Preparation of new standard and relevant documents • Up to now SL-GAP certificate covers o Fruit & Vegetable (SLS 1523 part -1. 2016) o Rice (SLS 1523 part -2. 2019) ***Post Control Unit*** After certification, all accepted lots belonging to the registered seed class or of a higher generation are sampled for post control exercises. This sample is grown out on one of the SCS trial fields. During the growing season, they are assessed and the information is passed on to the field inspectorate. The certified and standard seed lots are sampled and planted out on a random base. The results are used for the internal checking of the SCS inspection and testing service. ***Seed Health Testing and Research Unit*** About 90% of all food crops in the world are propagated by seeds. They are also passive carriers of plant pathogens such as fungi, bacteria, viruses, and nematodes. Infested seed is a major source of primary inoculums and an important source of short and long-distance disease dissemination. Seed-borne diseases carry over the infection across seasons and cause poor stand, high production cost, low germination, and low vigor. The seed-borne pathogen not only affects the market value of the product but also adversely after the nutritive valve, storability, and production of toxic substances which is

	toxic for human being and animals. Therefore, healthy and pathogen-free seeds are required for cultivation. Dissemination of seed-borne disease in the country can be prevented in two ways. There is the use of disease-free seeds and free treatments to eliminate pathogens. It is important to have a seed health testing program in the country for the identification of disease-free seeds for cultivation. seed health testing program also important to provide quality seeds for farmers, minimize the spread of the plant diseases in the county contributing towards increasing the amount of food available for consumption, the improved livelihood of farmers, access for better export market a with phytosanitary Certificate ultimately it will stronger the national economy.  **Figure 4: Laboratory facility at SCS** DOA annually allocates funds for the recurrent expenditures to undertake the services delivered by the SCS but there are low allocations for the capital investment. ASMP and DOA together conduct the consultation sessions with relevant officials and identified the to need of strengthening the SCS's services through capacity building component of ASMP.
2. Other factors	
Solid waste	There are no chemical or hazardous wastes generated from the laboratories in SCS. The solid waste generated from the seed and planting material samples is disposed of with the support of the local authority. Hence, there is no issue in waste management in the center. The crop residuals generated at the field level are burnt to keep the hygienic conditions of the cultivation areas. The agrochemical containers and the chemical waste generated by the cultivation cycles are kept in the safe cabins in the stores owned to SCS up to proper disposal that will be done through a suitable contractor selected via a competitive bidding process annually. The chemical waste disposal process is annually audited by internal auditors.

F. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES – ECOSYSTEM COMPONENTS	
Topography and terrain	Geologically, the Gannoruwa area belongs to the Highland Complex of Sri Lanka and the elevation is below 600m AMSL. The site of the proposed subproject is located at Gannoruwa East in Yatinuwara Divisional Secretary Divisions in Kandy District. Kandy is surrounded by a triangular mountain range, namely the Hantana and Knuckles Mountain ranges. The elevation of these entrances is approximately 450 m in the North side (A 10 road), 520m in the Eastern side (A 26 road), 580m Southern side (B 39 road) and 530 m Western direction (A1 Road) respectively. The SCS office and labs are located within the wet zone of the country. The topography of the project area is characterized by steep dip slopes towards west and south, and steep hilly terrain towards north and east. The project site falls into Wet Zone Mid Country of Sri Lanka and the features of this area is WM2b Agro-ecological zone.
Climate and Meteorology	Climatically the area belongs to Mid Country Wet Zone and the average temperature varies between 22.1°C and 24.7°C. The zone receives annual rainfall more than 2,500mm and average 2,950mm. Relative Humidity varies from 74% during the day to 84% at night.
Soil (*type and quality*)	Riverbanks consist of slightly weathered to fresh bedrock overlying with thick residual and colluviam overburden materials. Intake is planned along the right bank of the river. The geological soil type of the proposed channeling area is a mixture of residual and colluviam soils which has a varying thickness from place to place. Bedrock exposures and a few boulders can be observed at places within the stream. The soil type of the area is reddish-brown latasolic soil with dissected hilly and rolling terrain. The area is identified as a landslide-prone area as per the National Building Research Organization-2004 Sri Lanka.
Surface water (*Sources, distance from the site, local uses and quality*)	The project area lies adjacent to the Mahaweli river and it is the only surface water body located in the vicinity of the project area. **Uses:** The local people use the river water to meet some of their domestic needs, such as washing, bathing, etc. No irrigated lands are noted within the project area and water extraction for irrigation purposes is negligible. In the vicinity of the project area, surface water bodies seem not abundant apart from the Mahaweli River and Meda Ela. **Quality**: At present, there is no detailed background information on surface water quality in these water bodies apart from a few studies done in the past by several organizations.
Ground water (*Sources, distance from the site, local uses and quality*)	The groundwater table is relatively shallow in areas close to the river. However, due to the sloping terrain, the groundwater table lies fairly deep in hilly areas. Houses located in the valley areas, use shallow well water for domestic consumption; however, use of such wells is not widespread within the project area due to the availability of pipe-borne water. Most of the residents in the area use pipe-borne water for consumption, but their old wells are still in use for purposes such as bathing and washing.

	The quality of groundwater present in this area is moderate in condition and use for drinking, washing/ bathing and cultivation activities.
Air quality (*Any pollution issues*)	Any major pollution source near the Gannoruwa area is not recorded
Noise	No any noise pollution sources in the vicinity of the station.
2 ECOLOGICAL FEATURES – ECOSYSTEM COMPONENTS	
Vegetation (*Trees, ground cover, aquatic vegetation*)	The proposed project area belongs to the WM2b Agro-ecological Zone map of Sri Lanka. No natural vegetation/habitats exist in and around the proposed project area except the river and its disturbing riverside vegetation. The whole land belongs to SCS (HQ) except the built-up area is used for the cultivations and to establish the propagation houses (Polytunnels, glasshouses, net houses, etc.). The SCS land is surrounded by the government-owned land occupied by the many government agencies and most of these institutions are the DOA affiliated institution. Government institutions have used the land to establish their office premises building, and cultivations (use for research and model farming activities).  **Figure 5: Location identified to construct the controlled environment research units** The balance part of the land is scrublands that are covered with shrubs, grasses, etc. The area used for the different government institutions is surrounded by privately owned land but no agricultural lands are observed. All privately owned lands are residential or commercial. The residential land consists of a house and a home garden. The Kandyan Home Garden (KHG) is prominent vegetation as well as landscaping model observed in the area. KHG model can be observed in Kandy and adjacent districts, such as Badulla, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, and Rathnapura. This area largely falls in the wet zone of Sri Lanka but occasionally in the intermediate zone, where the climate and environment support the luxurious growth of perennial trees. The area consists of deep soil (i.e., reddish-brown latasolic, immature brown loam, and red-yellow podzolic soils). The rainfall is year-round, sufficient to meet the evaporation demand of the atmosphere, with a distinct dry spell of one to two weeks that triggers the flowering of perennial species. KHGs are considered a result of farmers' conception, investment, and long-term planning. The main components (tree categories) of KHG are ornamental, medicinal,

	spices, fruits, food, fuel, and timber. Livestock is also an important part of the KHG. The common flora species observed in the area are *Mangifera zeylanica*- Atemba, *Durio zibethinus Murr*. - Durian, *Artocapus heterophyllus*- Jackfruit, Artocarpus nobilis- Waldel, Musa spp. L. Kesel, *Psidium guineense*- Cheena pera, *Psidium montane*- Embulpera, Persea americana- Avacardo, Eriobotrya japonica- Japan batu, Nephelium lappaceum L. Rambutan, Citrus spp., *Theobroma cacao* L. Cocoa, *Lantana camara* L.- Gandapana, *Syzygium aromaticum*- Clove, *Myristica fragrans*- Sadikka, *Piper nigrum* - Pepper
Presence of wetlands	No wetlands present in the area adjacent to research station
Fish and fish habitats	Mahaweli river and open water body, Kandy lake and irrigation canals are water bodies that are ideal for fish habitat and also found with freshwater fish varieties.
Birds (*waterfowl, migratory birds, others*)	The SCS (HQ) area is closer to the waterways (Mahaweli river) and agricultural lands and there is a possibility of recording bird species in these habitat types. The most common birds species found in and around the project location are, *Orthotomus sutorius* (Common Tailorbird), *Turdoides affinis* (Yellow-billed Babbler), *Corvus splendens* (House Crow), *Acridotheres tristis* (Common Myna), *Eudynamys scolopacea* (Asian Koel), *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos* (Pale-billed Flowerpecker), *Accipiter badius* (Shikra), *Spilornis cheela* (Crested Serpent Eagle), *Nectarina lotenia* (Loten's Sunbird), *Pycnonotus cafer* (Red-vented Bulbul), *Halcyon smyrnensis* (White-throated Kingfisher), *Bubulcus ibis* (Cattle Egret), *Columba livia* (Rock Pigeon), *Streptopelia chinensis* (Spotted Dove), *Centropus sinensis* (Greater Coucal), *Dicrurus caerulescens* (White-bellied Drongo), *Hirundo daurica* (Red-rumped Swallow), *Copsychus saularis* (Oriental Magpie Robin).
Presence of special habitat areas (*special designations and identified sensitive zones*)	Udawattakele sanctuary and Gannoruwa forest reserve presence as a special habitat area are reported in surrounding area, but not within the 2 km radius of the SCS (HQ). According to environment sensitive areas map of CEA, no any environmental sensitive area recorded in the close proximity of the project site
3 OTHER FEATURES	
Residential/Sensitive Areas (*E.g., Hospitals, Schools*)	All labs and farming areas are located separately from the other institutions and they do not impact sensitive areas such as hospitals, schools, etc..
Archaeological resources (*Recorded or potential to exist)*	The SCS (HQ) is located on DOA owned lands and there is no archaeological or Physical Cultural Resource (PCR) to record or potential to exist.

G. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

1. Stakeholders and Public consultation

Stakeholders' engagements

The Department of Agriculture is the main project partner agency of this subproject. The staff of the SCS (HQ) jointly prepared their capacity needs and submitted them to the ASMP. Several discussions were undergone to finalize the subproject activities between the SCS (HQ) staff and the ASMP. For more transparency, the SCS (HQ) staff were represented the technical evaluation committee of this subproject.

The ASMP PMU staff conducted site visits, consultations with DOA's officials during subproject identification and designing stages.

Table 1: Responsible Officers in SCS Project Activities

SN	Name	Designation	Contacts
Seed Certification Service			
1	Dr.M.G.D.L. Priyanthi	Deputy Director	0718098366 lakmishraff@yahoo.com
2	Ms.Thushara Maligaspe	Agriculture Instructor (AI)-Central Seeds Laboratory	0812388142

Stakeholders' consultation

During the social and environmental screening process, the staff of SCS (HQ)-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 among the stakeholders. Due to the impact of the fruitful consultation process undertaken by the ASMP, the SCS staff is well aware of the subproject activities and their objectives. Meantime, they have negotiated and decided the real requirements that they want to enhance the service of the institute

Table 2: Consultation outputs

Locations / Sub Units / Fields Visited	Participants with Designations	Matters Discussed
SCS (HQ), Gannoruwa		
Deputy Director's Office	Mrs. Lakmini Priyanthi Deputy Director	• Impact of improving laboratory facilities and construction of facility building • Services provided to farmers and other outsiders • Safety precautions that are implemented • Waste disposal • Irrigation, water supply and drainage
Central Seed Laboratory	Ms.Thushara Maligaspe Agriculture Instructor	
Farmland- SCS	Ms.Nayanakanthi Farm Manager	

H. 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.?		√		Establishment of controlled environment polytunnels will be located in the area demarcated for the research activities. The construction activities will slightly change the topography and will have an impact on the natural drainage patterns of the locality. Debris/unsuitable excavated or clearing material will be disposed properly.
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 in the vicinity of the subproject area
3	Will the project activities involve with Encroachment on historical/cultural areas: disfiguration of landscape by road embankments, cuts, fills and quarries?		√		No such impacts will be anticipated from the proposed civil works of the subproject
4	Will the project interventions involve with encroachment on or impact ecologically sensitive or protected areas?		√		No such impacts will be anticipated from the proposed civil works of the subproject
5	Will the project interventions involve with alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways crossed by roads, resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at construction site?		√		No such impacts will be anticipated from the proposed civil works of the subproject
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 such impacts will be anticipated from the proposed civil works of the subproject

SN	Screening question	Yes	No	Significance of the effect (Low, moderate, high)	Remarks
7	Will the project intervention involve with Increased local air pollution due to rock crushing, cutting and filling works, and chemicals from asphalt processing?		√		No such activities are included as the subproject's activities
8	Will the project interventions involve with noise and vibration due to blasting and other civil works?	√		Low	Civil works are taking place at the farming land away from the residential area. Hence there is no possibility of creating such impacts to the surrounding area.
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?		√		No such impacts are anticipated
10	Will be possible to creation of temporary breeding habitats for mosquito vectors of disease?		√		No such impacts are anticipated
11	Will there be risk of accidents associated with the increased vehicular traffic due to project interventions?		√		There is no any contact with the outsiders or activities and civil works
12	Will the project activities increase the risk of water pollution from oil, greases and fuel spills, and other materials?		√		No such impacts are anticipated
13	Will the project activities involve with additional waste in water canals that may increase floods and waterlogs?		√		No such impacts are anticipated
14	Will the project activities involve with new/restored public areas/ spaces that can be inundated in case of floods?		√		No such impacts are anticipated
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 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?	√			Construction of controlled environment polytunnels and reduced water use options and waste management, it will indirectly affect on efficient use of water and conserves the water.

SN	Screening question	Yes	No	Significance of the effect (Low, moderate, high)	Remarks
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
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	No change on land use and waterbodies by civil works.
18	Will the Project involve the 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 are involved with this subproject
19	Will the Project produce solid wastes during construction and/ or operation?		√		No solid waste is generated due to the subproject.
20	Will the Project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air?		√		No such emission will be released
21	Will the Project cause noise and vibration or release of light, heat energy or electromagnetic radiation?	√		Low	The establishment of controlled environment polytunnels may cause noise and vibration due to the machinery uses for the activities. Such impacts will be mitigated by implementing EMP. No impacts such as the release of light, heat, energy, or electromagnetic radiation are anticipated as a result of the subproject implementation or operation
22	Will the Project lead to risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into surface waters,		√		No such impacts are anticipated

SN	Screening question	Yes	No	Significance of the effect (Low, moderate, high)	Remarks
	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 such impacts are anticipated
24	Will there be any risks and vulnerabilities to public safety due to physical hazards during construction or operation of the Project?		√		No such impacts are anticipated. The construction area is a separate area from the other activities and the public.
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?		√		No such impacts are anticipated
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 such impacts are anticipated
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?		√		No such impacts are anticipated
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 impacts are anticipated
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 such impacts are anticipated
30	Is the project located in a previously undeveloped area, where there will be loss of green field land		√		No such impacts are anticipated. This land is exclusively allocated for the SCS activities
31	Will the project cause the removal of trees in the locality?		√		Tree removal is not required
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 such impacts are anticipated
33	Are there existing land uses in or around the location e.g., home gardens, other private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open		√		No such impacts are anticipated

SN	Screening question	Yes	No	Significance of the effect (Low, moderate, high)	Remarks
	space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining or quarrying which could be affected by the project?				
34	Are there any areas in or around the location which are densely populated or built-up, which could be affected by the project?		√		No such impacts are anticipated
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?		√		No such impacts are anticipated
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 such impacts are anticipated
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 impacts are anticipated

I. 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** 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
Supply, Delivery and Installing of 4 Nos of Mobile Laboratory Units	NA	
Supply, Delivery and Installing of Laboratory Equipment & Accessories	NA	
Construction of Controlled Environment Research Units/ Polytunnels	Vegetation loss, dust, Crop damage siltation	NS

J. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Contractor's responsibility for preventing/minimizing/mitigating adverse environmental issues raised during construction activities

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Preventive/Minimizing/Mitigation Measures proposed and actions to be implemented by the Contractor
1	Public complaints and lack of stakeholders' support for the project implementation	• Information Disclosure among Stakeholders	• Discussions should be conducted with the relevant stakeholders to aware the subproject activities • Disseminate the finalized subproject's activity list and implementation arrangement with FCRDI staff and other stakeholders • Timely conduct the progress review meetings with relevant stakeholders to discuss the implementation of subproject activities • The contractor should take note of all impacts, especially temporary issues and safety hazards that will be of concern to the research stations routing activities. All possible negative impacts will be mitigated as stipulated in the EMP to mitigate them • The contractor will maintain a log of any grievances/complaints and actions taken to resolve them and incorporate a summary to the progress reports • A copy of the EMP should be available at all times at the project supervision office on site
2	Spreading COVID 19	• All activities as per health guidelines	• The contractor must ensure that all workers, including managers and other staff, are well trained/make aware on COVID 19 safety precautions/health guidelines published by the health ministry./authorities • All construction activities should follow the 'INTERIM GUIDANCE ON COVID-19 (VERSION 1: APRIL 7, 2020)' recommended by World Bank's Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee
3	Activities related to subproject's civil works	• Establishment of Controlled Environment Research Units/ Polytunnels	• Conduct land preparation activities before next cultivation season • Establishment of soil conservation measures and drainage improvement activities parallel to the land preparation activities • Potential damages to existing pipe system, poly tunnels, glass hoses and other research station's properties should be minimized by burying or covering the pipe distribution

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Preventive/Minimizing/Mitigation Measures proposed and actions to be implemented by the Contractor
4	Exposing and damaging of physical cultural resources (PCR)	• Site preparatory work • Excavation of agro wells • Establishment of poly tunnels • Vehicle and machinery movements	• Upon discovery of physical cultural material during project implementation work, the following should be carried out • Immediately stop construction activities • With the approval of the resident engineer, delineate the discovered site area. • 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. • Through the Resident Engineer, notify the responsible authorities, the Department of Archaeology, and local authorities within 24 hours. • Submit a brief chance to find the report, within a specified time period, with the date and time of discovery, location of discovery, description of finding, estimated weight and dimension of PCR, and temporary protection implemented. • Responsible authorities would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on the proper procedures to be carried out. • 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 contractor, etc. This should ideally take place within about 7 days. • 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.
5	Spreading of Invasive Alien Species	• Vegetation clearing • Importation of construction materials, organic manure and machinery from outside • Desilting	• Manual and integrated weed control • Prevent weed spreading via construction materials, machinery and organic manure (Compost) by periodic inspection and manual removal after application • Construction materials and organic manure should be supplied only from suppliers having relevant approvals
6	Noise Pollution & Vibration that can affect nearby structures	• Use of tractors/agricultural equipment/ machineries	• Working time for noise/vibration generation activities should be restricted and carried out only from 6 am to 6 pm.

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Preventive/Minimizing/Mitigation Measures proposed and actions to be implemented by the Contractor
		• Transportation of products from outside	• Noise related to all agricultural improvement activities should not exceed 55 dB (daytime) and 45dB (night time) as practicable as possible. • Equipment and machinery should be maintained in good condition. • It is highly recommended to do transportation during daytime only
7	Air Pollution includes dust generation that can affect nearby vegetation and households	• Site Preparation activities, setting up of material storage yards, and removal of vegetation • Transport of construction materials and storage on site	• In the construction method statement, the contractor should clearly designate areas for maintaining material stockpiles, waste stockpiles, labor camps, and vehicle maintenance yards. These dust-emitting sources should be located away from human settlements and natural drainage paths as much as possible. • All heavy equipment and machinery shall be fitted in full compliance with the national and local regulations. • Stockpiled soil and sand shall be slightly wetted before loading, particularly in windy conditions. • The site should be wetted at least 2/3 times a day during dry weather to keep dust levels low. • Vehicles transporting soil, sand, and other construction materials shall be covered. Limitations to the speeds of such vehicles are necessary. Transport through densely populated areas should be avoided. • Regular and proper maintenance of construction vehicles and machinery to avoid air emissions. • There should be no burning of wastes on-site. • Until removal to arranged disposal sites, waste from demolition shall be held stockpiled in a place with minimal interference with local drainage paths and obstruction to traffic, local residents.
8	Solid Waste Disposal	• Site clearing • Construction waste • Waste from labor resting areas and labor camps • Organic materials in the field	• The contractor shall make a list of all types of waste resulting from the construction activity, and obtain direction from the relevant LA on possible disposal sites for each waste type. • Any hazardous type of waste shall be dealt with special care and instructions from the LA. • The contractor shall document all types and quantities of waste generated and removed from the site and the disposal locations.

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Preventive/Minimizing/Mitigation Measures proposed and actions to be implemented by the Contractor
		• Waste from weed control activities	• The contractor shall remove waste from the site each day and dispose of the waste in the LA-approved site/s. • Burnt to maintain the farmlands' hygienic condition • Use post-harvest waste for compost production
9	Contamination of water, land and air during usage of chemicals (pesticides, weedicides.)	• Land preparation • Vegetation clearing	• Awareness of usage time, handling, and storage • Guidance on a suitable time for the usage of chemicals • Enhance the supervision activities • Follow the FCRDI guidelines
10	Water Quality	• Cultivation activities during operation	• Excess water extraction is to be cut down to preserve the ground water table • Proper introduction of sprinkler irrigation practices instead of conventional irrigation to preserve water and use of modern techniques to reduce water consumption • Proper irrigation practice to avoid excess water drain back to the canals
12	Spreading of crop related diseases among other flora species	• Throughout the cultivation period	• Use SCS's directives
13	Health & safety hazard	• Use of agrochemicals (fertilizers, pesticides, weedicides etc.) during research activities and hybrid seed production process	• Carry out proper hazardous identification and risk assessment of all proposed activities • Training and awareness for workers on safe chemical handling • Implement proper health and safety protocols by elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative control, and providing personal protective equipment (PPEs). Provide necessary PPEs (basic should include gloves, goggles, masks, and protective clothing) • A safety inspection checklist should be prepared to take into consideration what the workers are supposed to be wore and monitored • Pest and disease control according to the international standard and pest management action plan prepared by ASMP • Use FCRDI's directives

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Preventive/Minimizing/Mitigation Measures proposed and actions to be implemented by the Contractor
14	Temporary loss of livelihood due to civil works	• Construction of Controlled Environment Research Units/ Polytunnels	• Since the subproject activities are taking place in farmland, no such impacts are anticipated
15	Blocking of surface drainage paths leading to localized flooding and ponding of water	• Site Preparation including the provision of access roads, material/waste piles	• Until transported to the approved disposal sites, debris and waste from site preparation work and desilting 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. • The stockpiles should be suitably covered to minimize wash-offs to nearby waterways during rainy periods and to minimize dust emission during dry weather conditions • If impacts to surface drainage cannot be avoided leading to ponding of rainwater and inconvenience to people, the contractor must provide an adequate surface drainage system to safely remove water from the site to the canal to avoid on-site ponding or flooding. • Proper planning to avoid construction during the rainy season. • Preventing total blockage of streams / providing alternative drainage paths during construction.
16	Public/occupational safety hazard	• Site clearing, storage of equipment, material etc. • Increased traffic of heavy vehicles for material transportation • Noise and vibration of construction machinery	**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. **Personal Protective Equipment** 2. All workers will be provided with necessary PPEs (basic should include a safety helmet, protective footwear, and high visibility jackets). 3. In addition, the contractor shall maintain 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 to take into consideration what the workers are supposed to be wore and monitoring.

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Preventive/Minimizing/Mitigation Measures proposed and actions to be implemented by the Contractor
			Site Delineation and Warning Signs 5. The entire construction site should be delineated using devices such as cones, lights, tubular markers, orange and white stripes, and barricades to inform oncoming vehicular traffic and pedestrians in the area about work zones. 6. All digging and installation work items that are not accomplished should be isolated and warned of by signposts and flash lamps in the night-time. 7. Dangerous warning signs should be raised to inform the public of particular dangers and to keep the public away from such hazards. 8. Trenches should be progressively rehabilitated once work is completed. 9. Overloading of vehicles with materials should be controlled 10. Construction wastes should be removed as much as possible within 24 hours from the site to ensure public safety. 11. 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** 12. 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 safety can be secured. Inspections should look for evidence of wear and tear, frays, missing parts, and mechanical or electrical problems. **Emergency Procedures** 13. An emergency aid service must be in place on the worksite. 14. 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.

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Preventive/Minimizing/Mitigation Measures proposed and actions to be implemented by the Contractor
			Construction camps 15. Construction camps should have adequate sanitation facilities for construction workers to control the transmission of infectious diseases. 16. Avoid housing workers in camps and provide socio-economic benefits locally by employing local people. If there is no alternative to employ 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 campsites after use and reinstate vegetation. Conduct programs to raise worker awareness of HIV/AIDS. **Information management** 17. Develop and establish the contractor's own procedure for receiving, documenting, and addressing complaints from the affected public and nearby communities. 18. Provide advance notice to local communities by way of information boards or leaflets about the schedule of construction activities, interruption to services and access, etc.
17	Damages to Flora and Fauna	• Vegetation clearing/site clearing	• Speed limits and operating times for the construction vehicles should be imposed. • Due consideration should be given to carefully clearing of vegetation avoiding the destruction of habitats of fauna. • The de-silted matter shall immediately be disposed of off to pre-decided approved disposal sites. • The contractor will take reasonable precautions to prevent workmen or any other persons from removing and damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) and fauna (animal) including fishing in any water body and hunting of any animal. • If any wild animal is found near the construction site at any point of time, the contractor will immediately upon discovery thereof acquaint the Engineer and carry out the Engineer's instructions for dealing with the same.

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Preventive/Minimizing/Mitigation Measures proposed and actions to be implemented by the Contractor
			• The Engineer will report to the nearby Forest Department /Department of Wild Life Conservation (range office or divisional office) and will take appropriate steps/ measures if required in consultation with the forest officials. • It is recommended to do the project work in day time only
18	Soil erosion, sedimentation of nearby waterbodies and low-lying areas	• Construction work • Removal of topsoil • Vegetation clearance	• Soil stockpiles and other construction material should not be placed within the bed or banks of the tanks or canal. • Installing and maintaining permanent erosion and sediment control measures such as silt traps to avoid sediment runoff into the tank and nearby waterways.
19	Access restrictions and public inconvenience	• Material transportation and storage • Noise, vibration, dust and waste piling from demolition and construction	• If any temporary interruptions to house access take place, the contractor should inform the concerned houses prior to breaching access. • Provision of access during designated times of the day or where possible provides temporary access paths for pedestrians on the downstream side of the bund. • If a road is closed completely for a period, signage is to be put up at both ends.
Post construction phase			
14	Clearing/Closure of Construction Site/Labour Accommodations		• 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 • 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.
15	Solid waste	• Operational stage crops related waste, general household waste & machinery parts.	• Any hazardous type of waste shall be dealt with special care and instructions from the SCS. • The SCS shall remove waste from the site each day and dispose of the waste as appropriate
16	Environmental Enhancement/ Landscaping		• Landscape plantation, including turfing shall be taken up as per either detailed design or typical design guidelines given as part of the Bid Documents.

SN	Potential Environmental Impacts and Risk Level	Key project activities causing the impact	Preventive/Minimizing/Mitigation Measures proposed and actions to be implemented by the Contractor
			• 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

2. Cost of mitigation

SN	Environmental mitigation measure	Cost (LKR)	Remarks
1	Information Boards, leaflets	35,000	Diversion of roads, Safety signage, awareness leaflets & COVID 19 sign boards
2	On site first aid facilities	15,000	
3	Personal Protective Equipment(PPE)	70,000	Basic should include sanitizers, safety helmet, protective footwear and high visibility jackets.
4	Site delineation and barricading material and equipment	15,000	
4	Dust suppression	20,000	Need to be done during road and canal renovation activities
5	Waste removal from site	20,000	Desilted material, waste from vegetation clearing, labour camps (amount is only for construction phase)
6	Training of Farmers and Village level stakeholders on new technological applications	20,000	Should be scheduled to a few sessions

L. EMP IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES AND COST

The overall responsibility of ensuring compliance with safeguard requirements rests with the PMU. The PMU will be directly responsible for reviewing the proposed activities that are aligned with environmental safeguards compliances. The overall supervision will be carried out by the in-house staff of the PMU supported by the staff in research centers. Any consequent modification or amendments of the subproject will be negotiated prior to implementation with ASMP and DOA staff with notification to the WB's office.

Environmental & Social monitoring will be carried out largely through visual observations and compliance monitoring using the checklist provided in the EMF & RPF by the Safeguard Specialist of the PMU and the DOA 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.

M. DETAILS 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 operation period and there is a set of activities that needs to manage the negative impacts while enhancing positive impact to the environment. The impacts on the physical and biological environment are virtually none.

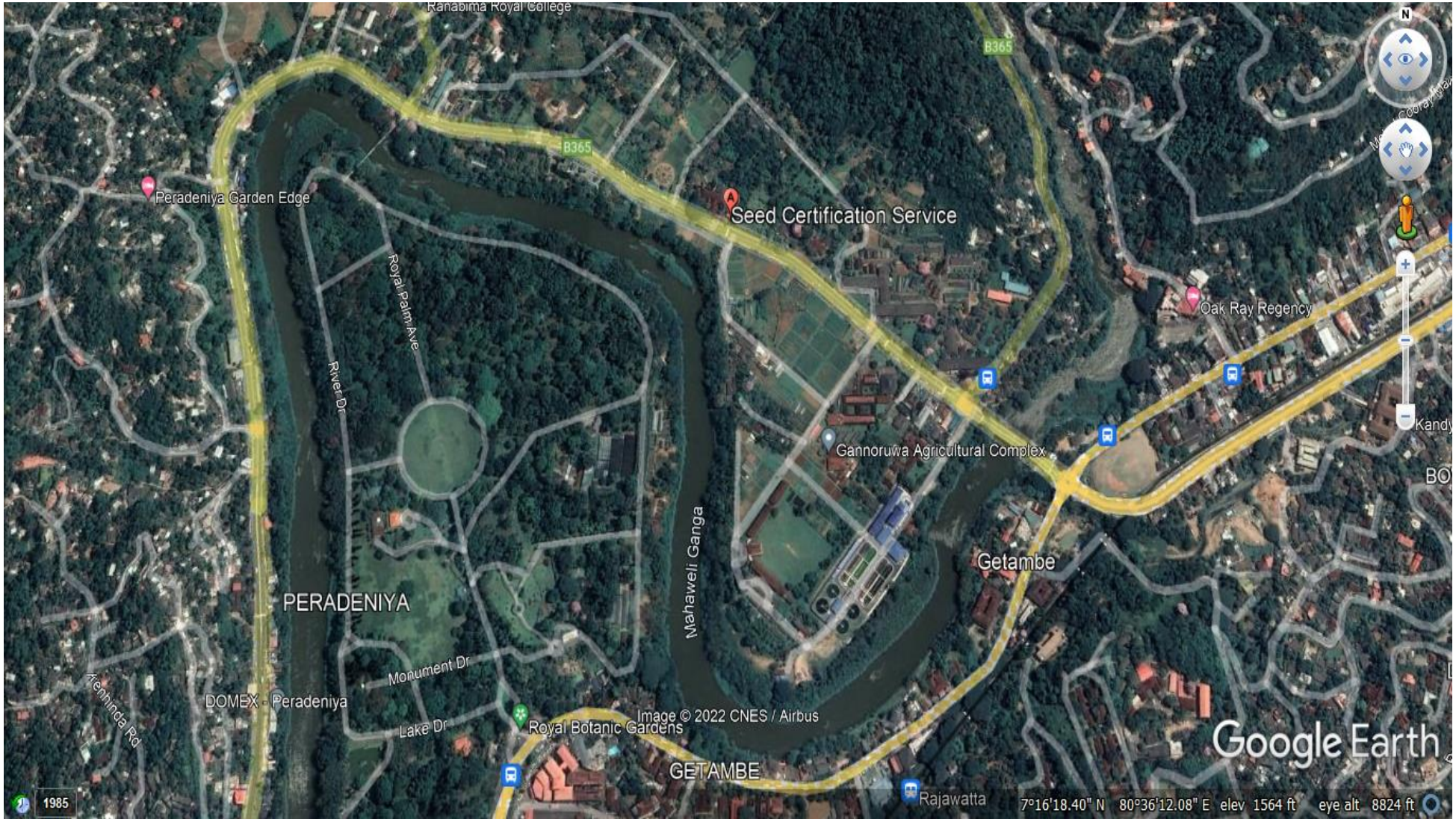
N. DETAILS OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

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

O. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Google Map/ Location Map

1. Seed Certification Service at Gannoruwa



Source: Google Map

Annex 2: 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

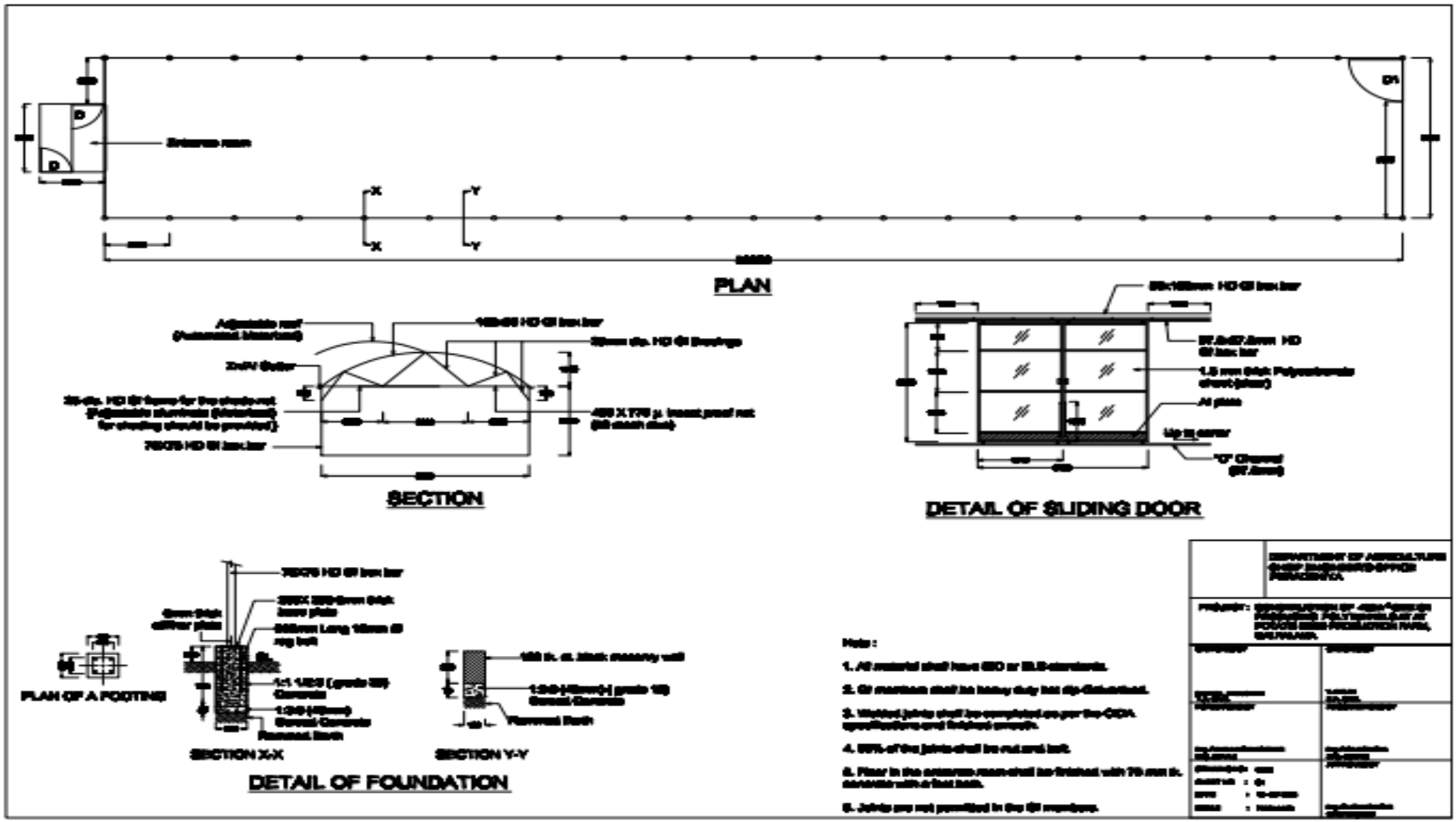
ILO GUIDANCE

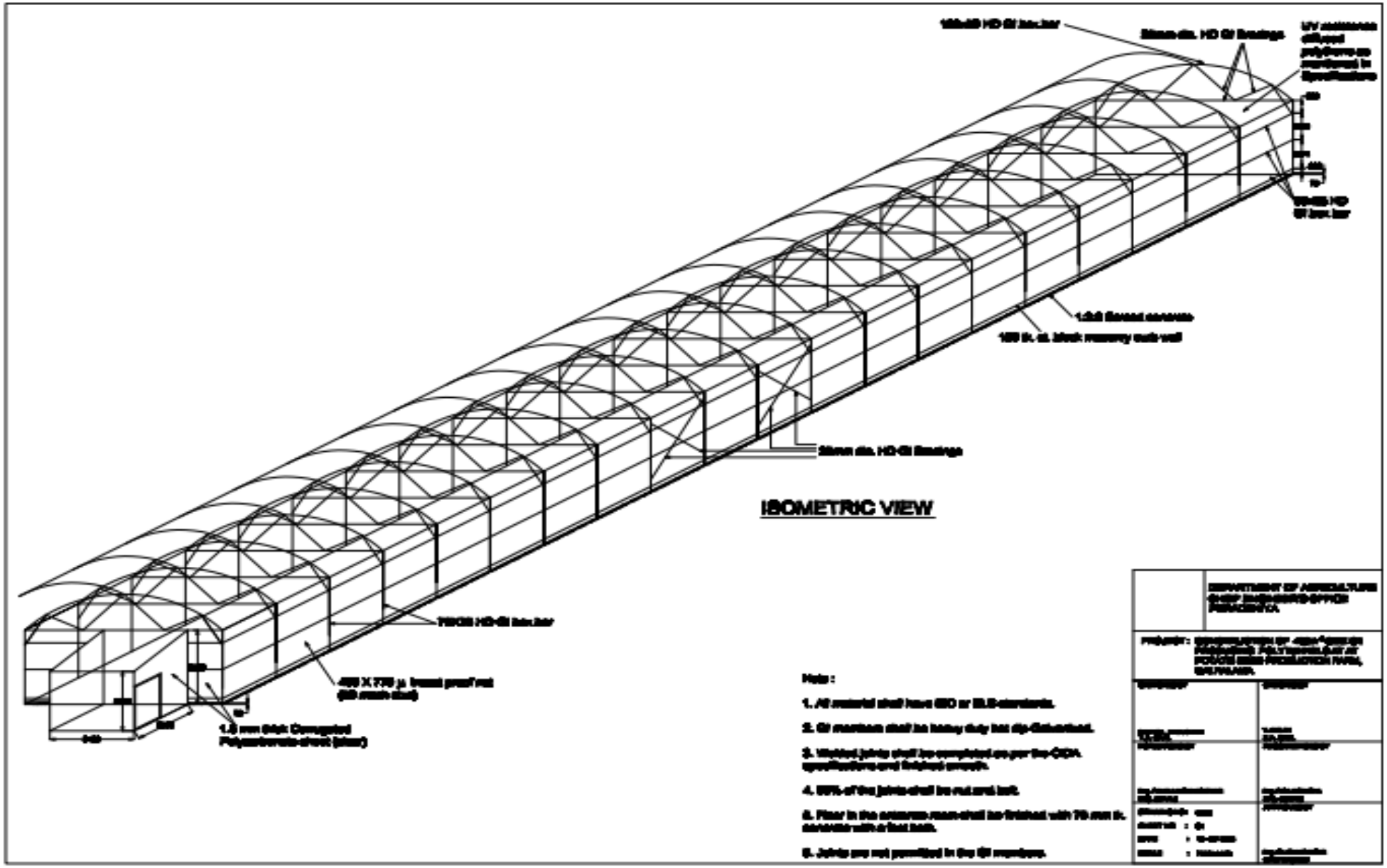
ILO Standards and COVID-19 FAQ, issued on March 23, 2020 (provides a compilation of answers to most frequently asked questions related to international labor standards and COVID-19)

MFI GUIDANCE

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

Annex 3: Design drawings of the environment controlled Polytunnel




ISOMETRIC VIEW
Note :
1. All material shall have ISO or BIS standards.
2. GI members shall be heavy duty hot dip Galvanized.
3. Welded joints shall be completed as per the CIDA specifications and finished smooth.
4. 100% of the joints shall be nut and bolt.
5. Floor in the entrance room shall be finished with 75 mm th. concrete with a foot bath.
6. Joints are not permitted in the GI members.