JAFFNA PONDS

ESR & EMP

Karapiddiyar Kulam Cascade & Nunavil Kulam Cascade

JAFFNA



Integrated Rurban Development and Climate Resilience Project (IRDCRP)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands and Irrigation

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1. Introduction

In the Jaffna Peninsula, paddy cultivation is predominantly a rain-fed agricultural system conducted during the Maha season (September to March) to align with the North-East Monsoon and other months of the year, most probably involve with vegetable, anion and tobacco cultivation on the paddy fields. Due to the absence of perennial rivers, medium or large-scale water tanks, the region relies on a combination of seasonal precipitation and the Miocene limestone aquifer.

An important component of this hydrological landscape is the network of minor scale surface water bodies, or "Ponds", which are vested under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD). These ponds serve as essential detention basins for excess monsoon runoff; they facilitate groundwater recharge by allowing water to percolate into the freshwater lens, thereby sustaining the aquifer levels required for supplementary irrigation.

A unique feature of this system is that certain ponds are interconnected via a network of canals, forming a "Pond Cascade." While these do not exhibit the typical topographical features of the classical Village Tank Cascade Systems found in the dry zone of Sri Lanka, they represent a vital interconnected hydrological unit. These clusters effectively retain rainwater, foster localized tiny wetland ecosystems, and provide critical habitats for a range of fauna and aquatic/semi-aquatic flora.

Two such hydrological units—the **Karapiddiyar Kulam Cascade** and the **Nunavil Kulam Cascade**—have been proposed by the DAD for rehabilitation under the IRDCRP. Administrative boundaries and tank names for these sub-projects are provided in Table 1. As reported by the DAD, depilated condition of these two cascade systems resulted,

- Hydrological Instability (Flooding & Waterlogging): During the North-East Monsoon, inadequate drainage infrastructure leads to prolonged waterlogging in paddy tracts and adjacent settlements.

- Inadequate Storage and Distribution: Structural deficiencies in the ponds have led to poor water retention capacities. This lack of seasonal storage limits the availability of supplementary irrigation during critical dry spells.

- Sedimentation and Structural Degradation: Heavy siltation of the pond beds and weakened bunds have compromised the hydraulic integrity of the cascades.

- Declining Agricultural Productivity: Unreliable water security has resulted in diminishing yields and the progressive abandonment of arable lands, especially in OFC

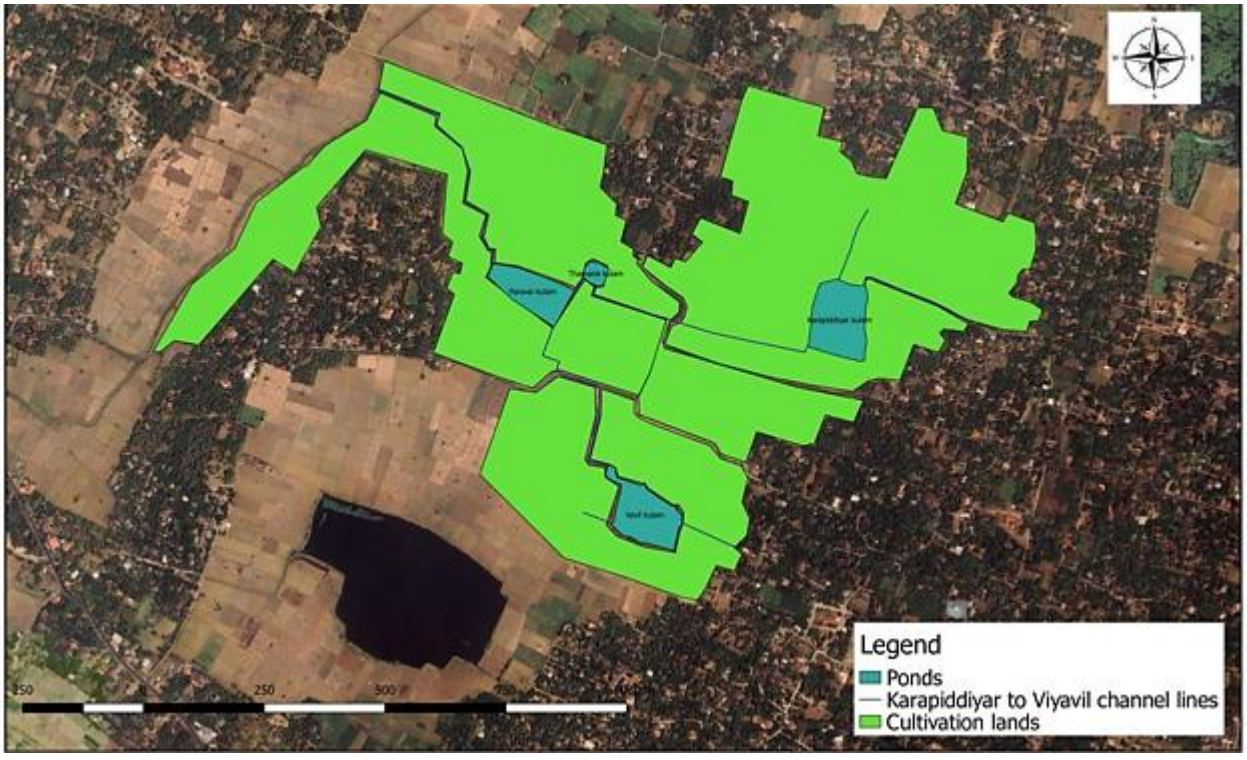
cultivations around the cascade. This has led to a noticeable decline in farmer motivation.

Table 1: Details of Two cascades to be rehabilitated under IRDCRP

No.	Name of the cascade	Tank names	GN Division	ASC[1]	DS division
1	Karapiddiyar Kulam Cascade	1. Karapiddiyar Kulam 2. Thamarai Kulam 3. Paravi Kulam 4. Vevil Kulam	Sankuveli (J/187)	Uduvil	Valikamam South, Uduvil
2	Nunuvil Kulam Cascade	1. Nunuvil Kulam 2. Thaddankeni Kulam 3. Irasapooval Kulam	Puththur East (J/278)	Puththur	Kopayi

1.1. Karapiddiyar Kulam Cascade

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the Karapiddyar Kulam cascade, including the four ponds and the canal system operating under the cascade. A total of **234 farming households** are direct beneficiaries of the cascade's rehabilitation. The system supports a **paddy extent of 195 acres** during the North-East Monsoon (NEM). Additionally, **Other Field Crops (OFCs)** are cultivated across **97 acres**; these high-value crops benefit most significantly from the residual water storage in the ponds, which provides the necessary moisture for late-season growth.



[1] Agrarian Service Center

Figure 1: Aerial view of the pond and canal distribution of the Karapiddiyar Kulam cascade.

Table 2: GPS locationsof the tanks belonging to the Karapiddiyar Kulam cascade.

No	Name of Tank	GPS Coordinate	
01	KarapiddiyarKulam	9.741498	80.003261
02	Thamaraikulam	9.742455	79.998641
03	Vevilkulam	9.737891	79.999641
04	Paravaikulam	9.742207	79.997599

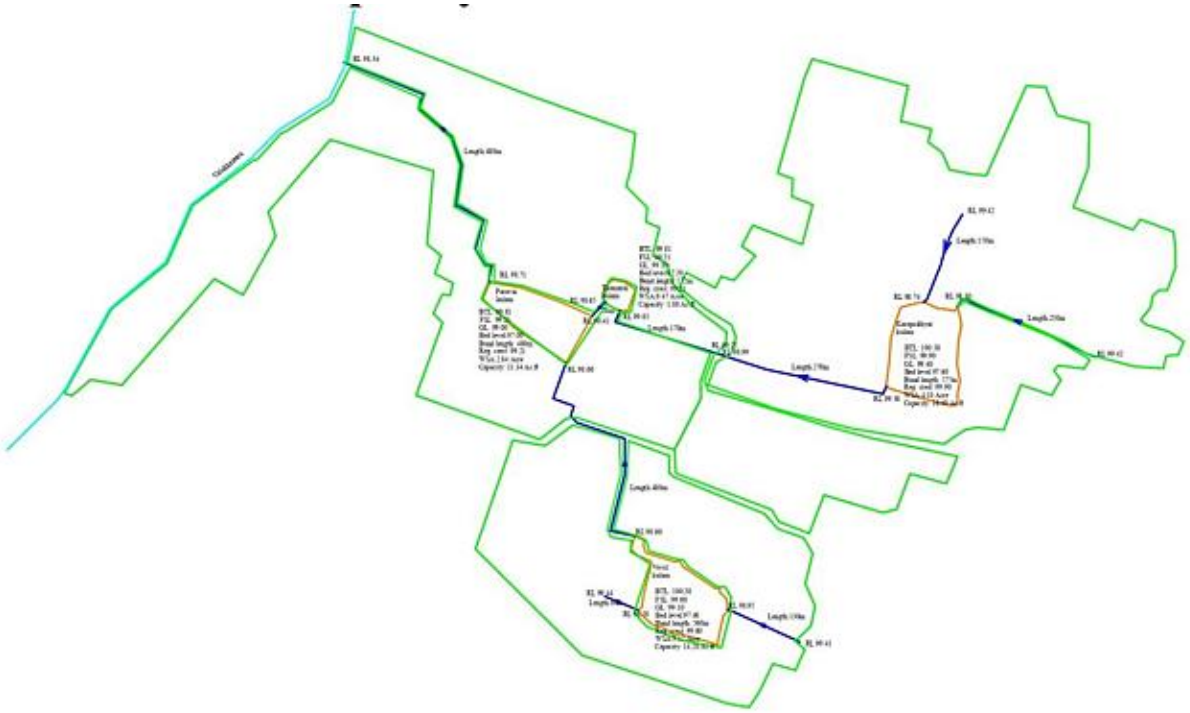


Figure 2: Sketch map of the Karapiddiyar Kulam cascade (Intake, Sluices, Canal systems, Tank access & Paddy field roads, Command area etc.)

1.1.1. Proposed Rehabilitation works under the Karapiddiyar Kulam cascade system

The design parameters of the tanks under the cascade are shown below, and Table 5 shows the proposed works under the Karapiddiyar Kulam pond. Mainly, three civil works are proposed as rehabilitation works as illustrate in the Table 5. In Table 3 included are proposed rehabilitation works of Thamarai Kulam, Table 7 shoes the proposed rehabilitation works

under Vevilkulam pond and Table 8 for the same under Paravaikulam pond under the same cascade. Relevant BoQ submitted by the DAD is annexed into this report.

Table 4: Bund lengths of Each tank

KarapiddiyarKulam	575m
Thamaraikulam	172m
Vevilkulam	560m
Paravaikulam	480m

Table 5: Bund Top Level (BTL)

KarapiddiyarKulam	100.5m
Thamaraikulam	99.81m
Vevilkulam	100.2m
Paravaikulam	99.81m

Table 6: Proposed works under Karapiddiyar Kulam

No.	Description of the Work	Unit	Qty
Head Works Development			
01	**Improvement of Tank Bund**	ha	0.58
	1.1 Light Jungle Clearing along Tank bund/canal/ spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed.	m^3	309.00
	1.2 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed.	m^3	1706.00
	1.3 Burrowing earth from identified burrow areas, including transport, benching, and placing in layers average thickness 225 mm as earth filling in the existing bund embankment and picking roots, watering as directed, compacting by vibrating compactor	m^3	1800.00
	1.4 Earth cutting in Tank bed and spoil to waste as directed.		

02	**Improvements to Structure works- Karapiddiyar Kulam & Channel** **Construction of Box Culvert with Plank arrangements - 1 No** **2.1** Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling / Spoil to waste / dump, including watering and compaction	m^3	4.00
03	**Construction of 300mm Dia. Hume pipe Inlet structures - 5Nos** 3.1 Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling/spoil to waste/dump, including watering and compaction.	m^3	3.80



Figure 3: Karapiddiyar Kulam (pond)



Figure 4: Outlet of the Karapiddiyar Kulam (pond)

Table 7: Rehabilitation works of Thamarai Kulam

No.	Description of the Work	Unit	Qty
Head Works Development			
01	**Improvements to the structure works** 1.5 Earth excavation in foundation (Ordinary soil)	m^3	6.70
02	**Construction of Retaining wall - 12m Length** **2.1** Earth excavation in the foundation (Ordinary soil)	m^3	21.00
03	**Construction of 300mm Dia. Hume pipe Inlet structures - 5Nos** 3.1 Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling/spoil to waste/dump, including watering and compaction.	m^3	3.80

Table 8: Rehabilitation works of Vevil Kulam

No.	Description of the Work	Unit	Qty
Head Works Development			
01	Improvement of Tank Bund 1.1 Light Jungle Clearing along Tank bund/canal/ spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed.	 ha m3	 0.56 278.00

	1.2 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed. 1.3 Burrowing earth from identified burrow areas, including transport, benching, and placing in layers average thickness 225 mm as earth filling in the existing bund embankment and picking roots, watering as directed, compacting by vibrating compactor 1.4 Earth cutting in Tank bed and spoil to waste as directed.	m3 m3	1265.00 1620.00
02	Vevil kulam Inlet Channel 1 2.1 Light Jungle Clearing Along the tank bund/canal/spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed. 2.2 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope, and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed. 2.3 Earth excavation from burrow and forming the canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual. 2.4 Earth cutting in the canal or canal reservation and forming the canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual.	Ha m3 m3 m3	0.10 80.00 230.00 10.00
03	Vevil kulam Inlet Channel 2 3.1 Light Jungle Clearing Along the tank bund/canal/spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed. 3.2 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed 3.3 Earth excavation from burrow and forming the canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual. 3.4 Earth cutting in the canal or canal reservation and forming the canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual.	Ha m3 m3 m2	0.05 34.00 78.00 72.00
04	Improvements to Structure works - Vevil kulam & Channels 4.1 Construction of 300mm Dia. Hume pipe Inlet structures - 3Nos 4.1.1 Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling/spoil to waste/dump including watering and compaction	 2.50	 m3

05	Construction of Channel Lining (27m) Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling/spoiling to waste/dump, including watering and compaction	5.00	m3
06	Vevil kulam to Paravai kulam Channel 3.1 Light Jungle Clearing Along the tank bund/canal/spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed. 3.2 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed 3.3 Earth cutting in the canal and spoil to waste as directed. 3.4 Earth excavation from the burrow and forming a canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual. 3.5 Earth cutting in the canal or canal reservation and forming the canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual.	Ha m3 m3 m3 m3	0.38 192.00 270.00 46.00 50.00



Figure 5: Tank Bund and the adjacent paddy fields of Vevil kulam



Figure 6: Vevil Kulam Pond

Vevil Kulam is a small tank surrounded by paddy fields, with no human habitation in the immediate vicinity. The water body is currently free of invasive aquatic species. N**o trees shall be removed** during the rehabilitation of the pond or canal dikes. Furthermore, **desilted materials** will be utilized to strengthen the canal dikes. No excavated material shall be transported away from the site.

Table 9: Proposed rehabilitation works under the Paravai Kulam

No.	Description of the Work	Unit	Qty
Head Works Development			
01	**Improvement of Tank Bund**		
	1.5 Light Jungle Clearing along Tank bund/canal/ spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed.	ha m^3	0.48 218.00
	1.6 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed.	m^3	923.00
	1.7 Burrowing earth from identified burrow areas, including transport, benching, and placing in layers average thickness 225 mm as earth filling in the existing bund embankment and picking roots, watering as directed, compacting by vibrating compactor	m^3	900.00

	1.8 Earth cutting in Tank bed and spoil to waste as directed.		
02	**Paravai kulam to Valikkaiaaru Channel** 2.1 Light Jungle Clearing along Tank bund/canal/ spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed. 2.2 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope, and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed 2.3 Earth cutting in the canal and spoil to waste as directed. 2.4 Earth excavation from the burrow and forming the canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual 2.5 Earth cutting in the canal or canal reservation and forming the canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual	Ha m^3 m^3 m^3 m^3	0.38 230.00 242.00 19.00 152.00
03	**Improvements to Structure works - Paravai kulam & Channels** **Construction of Two-way Regulator (1No.)** 3.1 Earth excavation in the foundation (Ordinary soil)	m^3	4.50
04	**Construction of 300mm Dia. Hume pipe Inlet structures - 3Nos** 4.1 Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling/spoil to waste/dump including watering and compaction.	m^3	2.50



Figure 7: Paravai kulam to Valikkaiaaru Channel



Figure 8: Paravai Kulam Pond



Figure 9:Hydrological structure and paddy fields under Paravai kulam pond

Paravai Kulam is a small pond currently infested with *Salvinia*. While there is no human habitation in the immediate vicinity, the site is surrounded by vast tracts of paddy land. In addition to supporting paddy cultivation, the pond serves as a critical water source for a large number of livestock, including cattle and goats.

1.2. Nunuvil Kulam Cascade

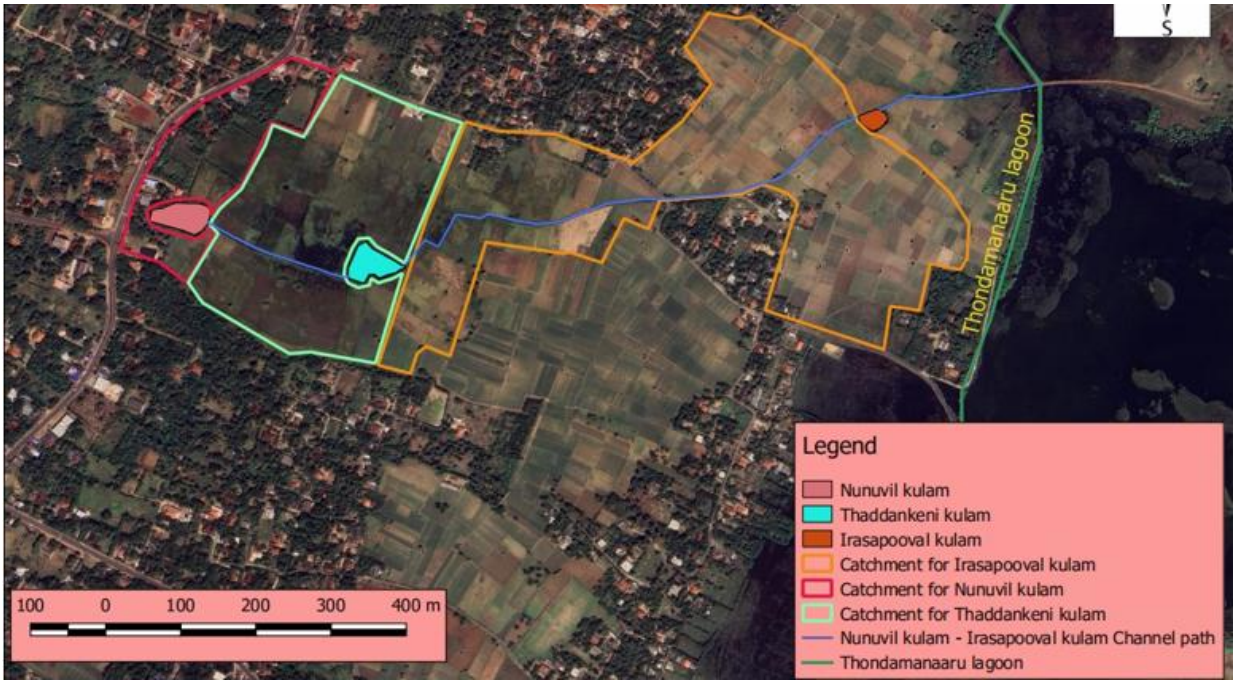


Figure 10: Aerial view showing the locations of the ponds within the Nunuvil Kulam cascade and associated command area

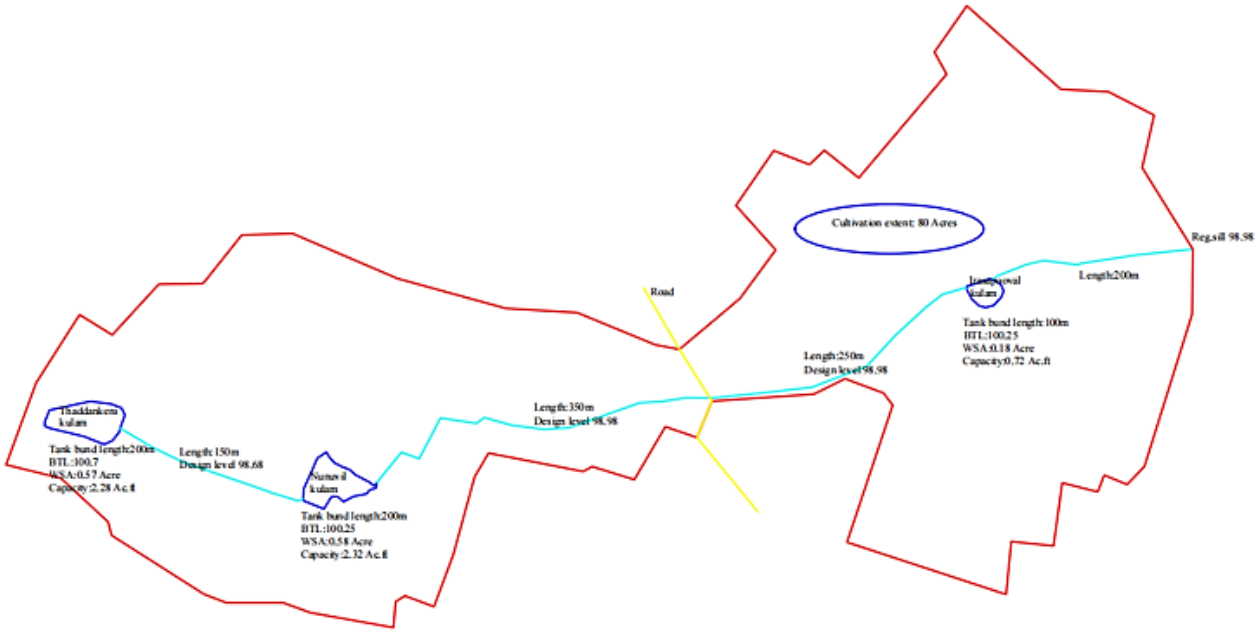


Figure 11: Sketch map of Thaddankeni kulam to Irasapooval Kulam including intakes, sluices, paddy fields, and command area.

There are three ponds/kulams belongs to the Nanuvil Kulam cascade, namely Nunuvilkulam pond, Thaddakeni kulam pond and Iraspoooval kulam pond. The command area under each pond/kulam and some desghin parameters are illustrated in Table 9.

Table 10: Ponds and the irrigated area under Nanuvil kulam cascade

Pond	Irrigated area	Bund Length	BTL
Nanuvil Kulam	25 ha	200 m	100.25 m
Thaddakeni kulam	13 ha	200 m	100.70 m
Iraspoooval kulam	33 ha	100 m	100.25 m

As reported by the DAD, the Nunuvil Kulam, Thaddankerni Kulam, and Irasapooval Kulam have not undergone renovation for the past 20 years. Although the Nunuvil Channel and Thaddankerni Kulam Channel were renovated in 2019 under the Kick Start Programme, the interventions were limited to minor works only and did not address the overall structural and functional deficiencies.

Thaddankeni Kulam: **Thaddankeni Kulam** pond is a relatively small pond, measuring approximately 15 m in width and 25 m in length. The abundant paddy fields downstream function as a wetland habitat where numerous aquatic bird species and reptiles—such as the Indian Cobra (*Naja naja*) and Russell's Viper (*Daboia russelii*)—are reportedly found in plenty, according to local farmers. The primary water resource for Thaddankeni Kulam is rainwater from the northeast monsoon.

Table 11: Proposed rehabilitation works of Thaddankeni kulam

No.	Description of the Work	Qty	Unit
Head Works Development			
01	**Improvement of Tank Bund**		
	1.9 Light Jungle Clearing along Tank bund/canal/ spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed.	0.2	Ha
	1.10 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope, and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed.	145.00 1049.00 180.00	m^3 m^3
	1.11 Burrowing earth from identified burrow areas, including transport, benching, and placing		m^3
	1.12 Earth cutting in the tank bed and spoil to waste as directed.		
02	**Rehabilitation of Thaddankeni Kulam to Nunuvil Kulam Channel**		
	2.1 Light Jungle Clearing Along the tank bund/canal/spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed.	0.16 127.00	Ha m^3
	2.2 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope, and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed.	81.00 57.00	m^3 m^3
	2.3 Earth cutting in the canal and spoil to waste as directed.		
	2.4 Earth excavation from the burrow and forming the canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual.	12.00	m^3
	2.5 Earth cutting in the canal or canal reservation and forming the canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual.		

The tank bund will be cleared to receive new earth; however, the four existing trees along the bund will not be removed. The sedimented bed of the tank is to be cleared, and the resulting materials (mud and aquatic plants) will be spread downstream and distributed among farmers at the request of the Farmer Organization. No materials will be transported off-site.



Figure 12: Thaddankeni Kulam



Figure 13: Downstream section of Thaddankeni Kulam, showing an abundance of aquatic flora and fauna.

A school is located immediately upstream of the pond, currently lacking a safety barrier or fence. Therefore, as part of these rehabilitation works, the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD) shall propose a safety barrier between the pond and the school.



Figure 14: The school building established at the upper margin of the pond need safety barrier

Excess water from the Thaddankeni Kulam pond is carried via the canal shown in the figure above. This canal, which is currently sedimented and overgrown with aquatic plants, is proposed to be cleaned and rehabilitated.



Figure 15: The canal between Thaddankeni Kulam pond to Nunuvil Kulam pond

Nunuvil Kulam Pond: This pond is located at the end of the connecting canal from Thaddankeni Kulam (Figure 10), approximately 50 m away. Similar to Thaddankeni Kulam, it is a small pond surrounded by wetlands (Figure 11). The pond dikes have eroded, and the entire basin has become heavily silted.



Figure 16: The Nunuvil Kulam Pond

Table 12: Proposed Rehabilitation works at Nunuvil Kulam Pond

No.	Description of the Work	Unit	Qty
Head Works Development			
01	**Improvement of Tank Bund**		
	1.13 Light Jungle Clearing along Tank bund/canal/ spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed.	ha m^3	0.2 121.00
	1.14 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed.	m^3	1092.00
	1.15 Burrowing earth from identified burrow areas, including transport, benching, and placing in layers average thickness 225 mm as earth filling in the existing bund embankment and picking roots, watering as directed, compacting by vibrating compactor	m^3	56.00
	1.16 Earth cutting in Tank bed and spoil to waste as directed.		
02	**Thaddankeni kulam to Irasapooval kulam Channel**		
	2.1 Light Jungle Clearing Along the tank bund/canal/spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed.	Ha m^3	0.48 339.50
	2.2 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope, and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed	m^3	483.00
	2.3 Earth cutting in the canal and spoil to waste as directed	m^3	397.00

	2.4 Earth excavation from the burrow and forming the canal bund, including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual 2.5 Earth cutting in the canal or canal reservation and forming canal bund including compaction by machinery and shaping by manual.	m^3	57.20
03	**Construction of Two-way Regulator (3Nos)** 3.1 Earth excavation in the foundation (Ordinary soil)	m^3	13.00
04	**Construction of 450mm Dia., 4.88m Long Hume pipe Inlet structures - 2Nos** 4.1 Earth excavation in foundation and back filling /spoil to waste / dump including watering and compaction.		
05	**Construction of 450mm Dia., 3.66m Long Hume pipe Inlet structures - 4 Nos** Earth excavation in foundation and backfilling /spoil to waste / dump, including watering and compaction**.**		
06	**Construction of 300mm Dia. Hume pipe Inlet structures - 8Nos** Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling /spoil to waste / dump including watering and compaction		
07	**Construction of Box Culvert - 3 Nos** Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling / Spoil to waste/dump, including watering and compaction		
08	**Construction of Box Culvert for Agro road - 1 No** Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling / Spoil to waste/dump including watering and compaction		
09	**Construction of Channel Lining (15m)** Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling / Spoil to waste/dump including watering and compaction		



Figure 17: Irasapooval kulam Pond

Irasapooval kulam is also a small pond that has become heavily silted, with significantly eroded dikes. Similarly, the connecting canal to **Irasapooval Pond** is silted and degraded, requiring urgent rehabilitation. It is proposed to remove the silt from the pond bed; the resulting material will be reused to strengthen the canal dikes and, therefore, will not be transported off-site. The pond is encircled by paddy fields that are farmed during the rainy season. In other seasons, the pond water is used to cultivate off-season crops.

Table 13: Rehabilitation works of Irasapooval kulam

No.	Description of the Work	Unit	Qty
Head Works Development			
01	**Improvement of Tank Bund**		
	1.17 Light Jungle Clearing along Tank bund/canal/ spill tail canal/roadway and reservations, including uprooting stumps, removing outside and burning to ashes as directed.	ha m^3	0.10 28.00
	1.18 Stripping top soil along the upstream slope, downstream slope and top of the bund to a thickness of 0.075 meters in order to receive new earth and spoils to be disposed of outside the reservation as directed.	m^3	137.00
	1.19 Burrowing earth from identified burrow areas, including transport, benching, and placing in layers average thickness 225 mm as earth filling in the existing bund embankment and	m^3	33.00

	picking roots, watering as directed, compacting by vibrating compactor 1.20 Earth cutting in Tank bed and spoil to waste as directed.		
03	**Construction of Two-way Regulator (3Nos)** 3.1 Earth excavation in the foundation (Ordinary soil)	m^3	13.00
04	**Construction of 450mm Dia., 4.88m Long Hume pipe Inlet structures - 2Nos** 4.1 Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling/spoil to waste/dump including watering and compaction.	m^3	2.00
05	**Construction of 450mm Dia., 3.66m Long Hume pipe Inlet structures - 4 Nos** Earth excavation in foundation and backfilling /spoil to waste / dump, including watering and compaction**.**	m^3	3.00
06	**Construction of 300mm Dia. Hume pipe Inlet structures - 8Nos** Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling /spoil to waste / dump including watering and compaction	m^3	6.00
07	**Construction of Box Culvert - 3 Nos** Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling / Spoil to waste/dump, including watering and compaction	m^3	9.00
08	**Construction of Box Culvert for Agro road - 1 No** Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling / Spoil to waste/dump including watering and compaction	m^3	3.50
09	**Construction of Channel Lining (15m)** Earth excavation in the foundation and backfilling / Spoil to waste/dump including watering and compaction	m^3	3.00

The identified seven ponds have undergone sedimentation over an extended period, as reported by the DAD officers and farmers. This accumulation of silt has reduced the **effective** storage capacity of the ponds, limiting their functional utility for groundwater recharge and local use.

However, proposed desilting encompasses certain Technical Constraints and Risks since the Jaffna Peninsula is characterized by a sensitive **karst limestone aquifer** overlain by thin soil layers. Hence, the following technical precautions are mandatory during the desilting process:

- **Integrity of the Hardpan:** Desilting must be executed with high precision to avoid damaging the natural **impermeable hardpan** (compacted clay/soil layer) at the pond base.
- **Seepage Prevention:** Excavation beyond the established hardpan level will expose the underlying fractured limestone. This would lead to **excessive vertical seepage**,

preventing the ponds from retaining water and potentially leading to the rapid depletion of the stored volume.

- **Aquifer Impact:** Failure to maintain the basal seal could result in the direct infiltration of surface runoff into the **groundwater aquifer**, bypassing natural filtration and risking the stability of the local freshwater lens.

Therefore, it is imperative that desilting depths are determined by **site-specific technical surveys** and overseen by a qualified technical person. Mechanical excavation must be strictly monitored to ensure the geological "liner" remains intact.

3. Impact Matrix Code

Table 14: Impact Matrix Code

Risk Level	Nature of Assessment/Impact Based Criteria	Mitigation Based Criteria
High Risk	The subproject will be classified as 'High risk' if: The sub project is expected to cause significant, severe, long-lasting, or permanent damages on the natural, physical or social environment, cannot be mitigated or; ○ Sub-projects that involve significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats such as sensitive ecosystems (e.g., wetlands, primary forests, protected areas). ○ The effects extend beyond the project site, potentially impacting entire regions or even neighbouring provinces. ○ The risks of the sub project are novel, complex, or the project involves specialized or hazardous processes that are difficult to manage. ○ Sub projects involving large-scale use of hazardous materials, significant air emissions, or large volumes of untreated industrial waste. ○ Sub projects that significantly alter major hydrological systems, such as large dams or barrages, which can affect river flow, aquatic biodiversity, and downstream communities. ○ Sub projects requiring the physical displacement or economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to resources) of a large number of people. ○ Sub projects impact on Indigenous Peoples/Vulnerable Groups ○ Sub projects that negatively affect the land, natural resources, culture, or livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples or other significantly vulnerable populations, often requiring Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). ○ Major construction activities or infrastructure that poses severe risks to the health, safety, and security of surrounding communities (e.g., large-scale labor influx, major traffic hazards, or structural risks).	Mitigation necessitates meticulous planning and the implementation of high-tech, costly design solutions. Even with such measures, residual effects are likely to persist.

	○ Destruction or significant damage to nationally or internationally recognized physical cultural resources or heritage sites.	
Substantial Risk	The Subproject will be classified as a substantial risk intervention if it will directly lead to the following; ○ Activities that could lead to invasion or spread of weeds and feral animals or the use of toxic chemicals, intensive use of pesticides. ○ Activities that could dangerously lead to the exposure of sensitive/critical/vulnerable habitats. ○ Construction of large new infrastructure within or directly adjacent (in buffer zones) to protected areas. ○ Illegal Activities as defined specifically under the Forest Ordinance and Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance. ○ Subprojects, those involve collection of seeds/farming materials from the wild. ○ Sub-projects that may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes. In addition, as per the screening the subproject will have a majority of large-scale E&S impacts that will cause irreversible damage to the environment and communities.	Mitigation is feasible and effective, requiring only moderate design-based and/or operational planning. Residual effects are expected to be nil, minor, or temporary in nature.
Moderate Risk	The subproject will be classified as 'Moderate risk' if: ○ The subproject will have a majority of reversible, small-medium scale E&S impacts, specifically limited to the civil works phase of the project that can be managed by site specific mitigation measures. ○ Require minor land acquisition or restrictions on land use, as a result of which there will be no significant impact on incomes or livelihoods. ○ Subprojects requiring adoption of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and or E&S Assessment and require further screening in line with the detailed technical designs of the respective subproject.	Mitigation is straightforward and low-cost, and it is expected to fully address the impact. No residual impacts shall remain.

Low Risk	A subproject will be classified as 'Low risk,' if: ○ The Subproject has low-negligible E&S impacts that can be managed via mitigatory codes of practice that will be defined as part of the contractual agreement/memorandums of understanding with project implementing contractors or operators. ○ The Subproject does not require any land acquisition or lead to any impact on incomes or livelihoods. ○ The Sub-project does not require formal E&S assessment, nor preparation of ESMPs and do not have identifiable negative E&S impacts.	No mitigation required or minimal preventive measures sufficient within O & M.

4. Environmental Screening

Table 15: Environmental Screening for the two Cascades

No	Screening Questions	Yes/No	Scale of Impact	Remarks
1	Will the proposed project involve the **construction of new physical infrastructure or the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure**? Or; Will the project involve any of the following? (Select all that apply) **1.1.** Construction of new physical infrastructure (e.g., buildings, roads, anicuts, canals, sluice gates, pipelines *etc.*). **1.2.** Rehabilitation, expansion, or upgrade of existing physical infrastructure. **1.3.** Will the project activities involve changes to the original design levels of the headworks (Raise the height of tank bund? And/or raise the height or length of existing spill?) that could lead to the inundation of new areas within the catchment? **1.4.** Dredging of the tank bed and the subsequent disposal of dredged materials? **1.5.** If yes, will the dredged material be disposed of on-site or off-site??	**1.1. No** **1.2. Yes** **1.3. No** **1.4. Yes**	**Low risk**	Only rehabilitation works are proposed under the seven ponds. — including restoration of the bunds of the ponds, cleaning and rehabilitation of canal network. 1.1. No. new **infrastructure is** proposed under each pond. 1.2. Yes. Only Rehabilitation works are proposed including desilting of beds. 1.3. All proposed activities will follow the original design levels 1.4. The terms **"Earth cutting in Tank bed and spoil to waste as directed"** and **"Earth cutting in the canal and spoil to waste as directed"** are noted in the tables above. As explained by the **DAD TO**, these activities are intended to remove non-invasive aquatic vegetation and accumulated sediment from the tanks and canal segments. However, it should be noted that the deposited silt will not be removed from the site;

No	Screening Questions	Yes/No	Scale of Impact	Remarks
	1.6. Solid waste management:			instead, it will be reused to compact the pond and canal dikes. 1.5. On site. 1.6. Sold wastes are not expected considerably, any waste resulted from the labour shall be taken out of the site, with assistance of the local government authority, as required. Any reusable shall be reused or distributed among the farmer organization as decided by the DAD.
2	Will any of the planned improvements necessitate an artificial lowering of the reservoir's water level? * If the water level will be artificially lowered, please specify the anticipated duration and magnitude of the draw down.	**No**	--	Construction work is scheduled to be carried out during the inter-seasonal period to avoid the **Maha season**. Typically, no significant volume of water remains in the Jaffna ponds following the **Northeast Monsoon (NEM)** season.
3	If the water level will be artificially drawn down, please assess the potential impacts on: **3.1. Surface Water:** Will the draw down alter water flows in nearby streams, rivers, or canals, particularly during the dry season?	**3.1. No** **3.2. No** **3.3. Yes**	**Low risk**	3.1. No streams, rivers, or canals remain around except the artificial canals that belong to the cascade system. 3.2. A vital function of these ponds is to **recharge the groundwater aquifer**. Maintaining these water levels is essential for sustaining the capacity of **agro-wells**, which provide the necessary irrigation for **Other Field Crops (OFCs)** during the dry season.

No	Screening Questions	Yes/No	Scale of Impact	Remarks
	3.2. Groundwater: Will the draw down affect the groundwater table or flow in local wells, especially during the dry season? **3.3. Ecology:** Is there a risk that this activity will affect the ecology of the tank bed or other important wetlands around and canal systems that depend on it? **3.4**. If a risk is identified, please describe the specific potential impacts on the ecosystem (e.g., impact on aquatic life, changes to vegetation, effects on migratory birds and other fauna).			3.3. the construction boundary is extremely limited. And no vehicle movements or heavy machinery involvement is resulted under the proposed civil works except one Bacho for dredging. 3.4. No such an impact will result.
4	Will the project cause localized flooding and/or poor drainage during construction?	**No**	--	No such an impact is expected.
5	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*.)	**No**	**--**	The proposed physical interventions are minor level civil works. No such impact is expected.
6	Will construction of the project cause soil erosion within the site due to steep grade or soil content?	**No**	**--**	The rehabilitation of pond dikes and connecting canals is proposed. These seven ponds are situated on flat paddy fields in an area that receives minimal rainfall outside of the NEM period. Consequently, the required

No	Screening Questions	Yes/No	Scale of Impact	Remarks
				earthworks are minimal, as the heights of the pond and canal dikes are insignificant.
7	Will the Project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to **7.1.** Air? **7.2**. Nearby surface or groundwater sources? **7.3**. Soil?	**7.1 Yes** **7.2. No** **7.3 No**	Low Risk	7.1. The project will generate minor, localized emissions from limited construction machinery and vehicle exhaust. But the overall impact on air quality is considered negligible.

8	Will the proposed activities cause **8.1**. Noise? **8.2**. Vibration? **8.3**. dust emission? **8.4.** Release of light? **8.5**. Heat energy? **8.6**. Electromagnetic radiation?	**8.1.** Yes **8.2**. Yes **8.3**. Yes **8.4.** No **8.5**. No **8.6**. No	Low Risk	The overall impact considered to be negligible.
9	Does the proposed location fall within or border any gazetted Protected Areas (PAs) designated by the Forest Department (FD) or the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC), Department of Archaeology or any other?	**No**	**--**	---
10	Is the proposed project location known to contain any species protected under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance, or any other sensitive species of fauna or flora? If yes, please provide details on the species and why they are considered sensitive (e.g., critical for breeding, migration routes, *etc.).*"	**May be**	**Low Risk**	While a comprehensive ecological assessment has not been conducted for the three tanks and their surroundings, the habitat—which primarily consists of active and abandoned paddy fields, as well as wetland areas—suggests a high probability of diverse wildlife, particularly avian and reptilian species.
11	Will the proposed project activities cause negative effects on wildlife habitats, populations, corridors or movement?	**May be**	**Low Risk**	Based on the preliminary environmental screening, direct negative impacts on wildlife populations and habitats are not anticipated. The rehabilitation activities are strictly focused on pre-existing small infrastructure, meaning no significant habitat fragmentation or destruction is foreseen. However, the movements can disturb ground-dwelling birds, reptiles, their nests, and associated habitats.

12	Will the proposed project activities cause negative effects on impact on fish migration and navigation?	**No**	--	Such an impact is not expected.
13	Will the proposed project activities will cause increased risk of wildlife poaching and forest fires?	**No**	**--**	
14	Will tree felling be required for the proposed project activities? If yes, please provide an estimate of the number of trees to be felled and their species.	**No**	**--**	
15	Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by construction activity?	**No**	**--**	
16	Any invasive fauna or flora presents in the tank or surrounding area?	**Yes**	**Substantial Risk**	**Terrestrial invasive species** were not observed around the ponds; however, **aquatic invasives**, such as *Salvinia*, were present in a few of them.

5. Screening Decision and Recommendation

Project Overview and Scope: The rehabilitation of seven ponds across two minor cascade systems in the Jaffna Peninsula is proposed. These activities consist of minor-scale physical works under the purview of the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD) – Jaffna. The scope of work primarily includes the rehabilitation of pond and canal dikes, alongside the desilting of these water bodies.

Environmental Context: The project sites are primarily surrounded by active and fallow paddy fields. There are no human habitation or protected areas located within the project's impact zones. Regarding local fauna, no major wildlife is present; the area is home only to aquatic birds and common dry-zone reptiles, such as snakes.

The proposed desilting of ponds represents the most critical intervention within the project scope. These activities must be executed in strict adherence to **prescribed technical specifications** and conducted under the direct, continuous supervision of the **DAD**. Given that surface water is a **scarce resource** for local agriculture, the hydrological balance of the area is under constant pressure. The underlying **groundwater aquifer** is highly sensitive to even minor anthropogenic "shocks" or technical errors. Any deviation from the approved technical inputs or improper mechanical intervention poses a significant risk of: **Irreversible damage** to the natural basal seal (hardpan); **Permanent loss of water retention capacity** due to induced seepage into the limestone substrate and **Long-term degradation** of the regional water table, which would jeopardize the sustainability of local farming systems.

Logistics and Impact Assessment: As these are minor-scale works, they do not require a labor influx; therefore, no labor camps will be established. Furthermore, the surrounding landscape of paddy fields offers no physical space for such camps. All interventions will follow standard construction practices for small-scale irrigation rehabilitation. Any potential negative impacts are considered insignificant, as they are localized, short-term, and reversible. These limited effects are primarily associated with the temporary construction phase.

✅ Environmental Management and Mitigation

The contractor shall appoint a **full-time, dedicated officer** to supervise the implementation of the **EMP**. The best practices outlined in the **EMP** must be followed as closely as possible. Provided that the specified mitigation measures are fully implemented, the proposed project is recommended to proceed.

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Title: Senior Environmental Specialist - IRDCRP
Date: 18.03.2026

6. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Table 16: Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for construction and operation stages of the ponds that belongs to the Nunuvil Kulam Cascade and Karapiddiyar Kulam Cascade – Jaffna.

ID: ESMP - 14

The Environmental and Social Management Plan

Project Name: Integrated Rurban Development and Climate Resilience Project (IRDCRP)

Sub-Project Name: Rehabilitation Works of Karadipiddiyar kulam, Thamarai kulam, Paravai kulam, Vevil kulam, Nunuvil kulam, Thaddankerni kulam and Irasapooval kulam.

Package Number: MoALLI/IRDCRP/PMU/NCB/Works/ Karadipiddiyar kulam, Thamarai kulam, Paravai kulam, Vevil kulam, Nunuvil kulam, Thaddankerni kulam and Irasapooval kulam tanks /2026/01/Jaffna District

1. In line with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and adhering to the relevant national legislation, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is attached to this bid document.

2. This document serves as guides for the contractor, the contractor's staff, sub-contractors, the implementing agency, and any other relevant stakeholders to safeguard the natural environment and the interests of affected persons.

3. The ESMP consists of two parts viz. Part -01 and Part -02. The Bidder shall bid for any cost required to implement the mitigation measures stipulated in the ESMP (Part – 01 and Part 02).

4. The selected bidder under this contract is legally bound and responsible for implementing the stipulated mitigation measures in the Part – 1 and the Part - 02 of the ESMP and implementing the works of the contract in a socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

PART – 1

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for construction and operation stages of the ponds that belongs to the Nunuvil Kulam Cascade and Karapiddiyar Kulam Cascade – Jaffna.

No	Potential Environmental Impacts	Key project activities causing the impacts	Mitigation Measures proposed and action to be implemented by the Contractor	Mitigation Cost	Implementation	Compliance Monitoring
1	Occupational Health and Safety: Risks to workers, particularly the potential for snake attacks during material transport, site access, and construction activities. Dehydration for workers.	**During the site access** **Material transport** **During the work**	1.1. Environment, Occupational Health and Safety Officer (EOHS Officer) shall be employed by the contractor covering the both cascade works. He or she will be responsible for the daily implementation of EMP[2] and SMP[3] (ESMP[4]). 1.2. Implement measures to prevent heat stroke and dehydration during the hot sunny days. Mandatory provision of safe, clean drinking water (potable water) accessible at all times. It may schedule heavy work for cooler parts of the day (e.g., early morning). Clean food shall be provided for the workers at all times. 1.3. Possible risks of snake bites, insect attacks.	Engineering cost (Please specify the estimated cost here if financial resources are required to implement the mitigatory measures mentioned.)	Contractor	DAD PMU

[2] Environmental Management Plan

[3] Social Management Plan

[4] Environment and Social Management Plan

			Safety shoes and/or boots shall be provided for all workers, and their use is mandatory on the worksite to protect against snake bites, sharp objects, and other ground hazards. 1.4. No one shall remain on the site after working hours. 1.5. First Aid and Emergency Response: In the event of an incident (such as a snake bite, insect attack, or any other), a designated sentinel person trained in first aid and emergency response should be kept ready on site. Immediate Hospitalization Protocol: readily available facilities must be established on site for immediate hospitalization, ensuring rapid access to the necessary medical facilities. 1.6. Cooking shall not be allowed on the sites. However, if it is essential to make tea/coffee on site, the following procedure shall be followed. Select a location on bare soil, rock, or gravel, away from overhanging branches, dry grass, or fallen leaves. Create a fire buffer zone by clearing all flammable material (leaves, dry grass, twigs, *etc*.) down to the soil in a circle at least 10 feet (3 meters) in diameter around the fire site. Lay a ground cloth or large piece of foil/rock to protect the ground, then spread a layer of mineral			

			soil, sand, or gravel at least 3-5 inches thick on top. Build the fire on this mound. The fire should be kept small to boil the required amount of water. No kerosene, diesel, or petrol is used to ignite the fire. Use only dead and downed wood that can be easily broken by hand. Never cut wood from standing trees (dead or alive). Gather wood from a wide area to minimize impact or bring it from outside. Keep extra firewood and flammable items well away from the fire buffer zone. Keep a bucket of water (or a large pot of water) and a shovel nearby at all times to quickly extinguish any embers or spreading flames. Never leave the fire unattended, even for a moment. A responsible person must be responsible for supervising the fire until it is completely out. Finally, allow the fire to burn down to fine white ash and small embers. Pour lots of water onto the fire, ensuring all embers, coals, and wood fragments are thoroughly soaked. Do NOT use dirt to put out the fire, as it can smother the flames but insulate hot coals, allowing them to reignite later. Use a stick or shovel to stir the ashes and coals to ensure the water reaches the centre and bottom layers. Drown and stir repeatedly until the mixture is cool to the touch. (The ashes and pit must be			

			cool to the touch before leave the site in the evening. Once completely cool, scatter the ashes and any unburned wood widely over the prepared area to further minimize impact. 1.7. Ensure all heavy equipment and vehicles are inspected, well-maintained, and operated only by certified and licensed operators. 1.8. To prevent accidental falls and vehicle-induced collapses, all sites must be clearly demarcated. **Physical Barriers:** Use rigid barricades (e.g., scaffolding pipes or heavy-duty plastic fencing) at a minimum height of **1.1 meters** around the perimeter of the cut, as appropriate. **Warning Signage:** Post high-visibility "Deep Excavation" and "Authorized Personnel Only" signs at 10-meter intervals, as appropriate/if required. **Night Visibility:** All delineation zones must be equipped with solar-powered amber flashing lights to ensure visibility during low-light conditions or heavy rain. **Surcharge Loading:** No heavy machinery, excavated spoil, or construction materials shall be placed within **1.5 meters** (or a distance equal to the depth of the cut) from the edge of the excavation.			

2	Biological Invasion: The risk of spreading invasive terrestrial and aquatic plant species.	Rehabilitation of pond dikes, canal dikes, cleaning/rehabilitation of canals, and Material transportation.	Terrestrial invasives were not observed, but few ponds had aquatic invasives such as salvinia. 2.1. None of the chance shall be kept to inoculate salvinia or any other species to the canal segments. 2.2. All tools and machinery (machetes, shovels, vehicle tires, and boots) shall be cleaned before leaving the site. 2.3. Borrow material for tank bund rehabilitation works to be brought from properly identified borrow pits and quarry sites; the sites should be inspected in order to ensure that no other form of invasive plant species is being carried with the borrow material. As much as possible, locate burrow sites within a radius of 10Km to the site	-----	Contractor	DAD
3.	Accumulation and disposal of solid waste due to proposed activities.	Stockpiling of soil and dredged materials. Removal of vegetation. Solid waste from construction staff.	3.1. Disposal should be coordinated with the Department of Agrarian Development and the local Farmer Organization (Govi Sanvidhana). 3.2. Always consider surrounding paddy fields. Ad-hoc dumping in one area can cause rapid pollution in the next tank in the cascade. 3.3. No labour camps shall be allowed on site under this contract on or around the worksite. 3.4. Reusable waste, shall be either resold or reused. 3.5. Any hazardous waste must be handled with special care and according to instructions from the local authority. 3.6. The contractor shall document all types and quantities of waste generated, including their	------	Contractor	DAD PMU

			removal from the site and their disposal locations, under the supervision of the TO - DAD officer. 3.7. Food waste shall not be discarded into the surrounding environment. 3.8. There should be no burning of wastes on site. 3.9. Workforce-related solid waste shall be removed from the site on a daily basis. 3.10. Any cleared vegetation shall be removed from the construction sites under the supervision of the DAD before the commencement of proposed interventions in the bund. No debris shall be burned on the site.			
4	Air and Noise Pollution: Impacts related to dust, noise, and vibration.	**Operation of equipment and machinery. Material storage and transport.**	4.1. Working time for noise/vibration generation activities should be restricted and carried out only from 7.00 am to 5.00 pm. 4.2. All equipment and machinery should be operated of noise not to exceed 75 dB (during construction) as practically possible. Regular maintenance of all construction vehicles and machinery to meet noise control regulations stipulated by the CEA in 1996 (Gazette Extraordinary, No 924/12). Due to urgent or unavoidable reasons, if the construction activities happen during the nighttime, it is necessary to maintain the noise level below 50 dB.	----	Contractor	DAD
5	**Extraction of natural resources**	**Material (soil/earth/gravel) Sourcing**	5.1. The contractor shall source materials from pits/quarries that hold a valid Industrial Mining License (IML) or Artisanal Mining License (AML).	-----	Contractor	DAD PMU

			Every load of sand, gravel, or soil transported to the site must be accompanied by a GSMB-issued Transport Permit. (Unauthorized transport is a legal offense). If purchasing from a third party, they must hold a Mineral Trading License. 5.2. Sourcing or purchasing of any material that is sourced from any protected areas and/or designated natural areas, is strictly prohibited. Materials cannot be extracted from within the statutory reservations of rivers, streams, or the tanks themselves (usually defined as 60m from a river bank and specific limits from the high-flood level of a tank) unless specifically approved for desilting. 5.3. The contractor is required to ensure that sand, aggregates (if required for this contracts), and other quarry material is sourced from licensed sources or the instructions given by the pond ownership (The Department of Agrarian Services). The contractor is required to maintain the necessary licenses and environmental clearances for all burrow and quarry material they are sourcing – including soil, fine aggregate, and coarse aggregate. 5.4. If the contractor uses a non-commercial burrow/quarry site or tank bed, the site should be remediated accordingly once material sourcing has			

			been completed. Prior approval shall be taken from the Engineer – DAD. For new borrow pits, under recommendation and approval of the DAD, a **Restoration Plan** must be submitted to the PMU (or else should inform to the PMU for restoration plan). This includes plans for backfilling, slope stabilization, and replanting to prevent the pits from becoming breeding grounds for mosquitoes or safety hazards. 5.5. When there is a requirement, the contractor must submit in writing all relevant numbers and details of prerequisite licenses and their current status to the DAD and/or the PMU. 5.6. To prevent accidents, borrow pits must be finished with slanted edges. This will reduce the danger to both humans and animals.			
6	**Exposing and damaging physical and cultural resources**	**Site preparatory work**	Upon discovery of physical cultural materials of Archaeological importance during construction work, the following shall be carried out; 6.1. Immediately stop the performing activity. (With the approval of the resident engineer, delineate the discovered site area. 6.2. 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.	Engineering cost (Please specify the estimated cost here if financial resources are required to implement the	Contractor	DAD PMU

			6.3. Through the responsible officer of DAD, notify the responsible authorities, the Department of Archaeology, and local authorities within as soon as possible. 6.4. Submit a brief chance find report under the supervision of the DAD officer, within a specified time period, with date and time of discovery, location of discovery, description of finding, estimated weight and dimension of PCR, and temporary protection implemented. 6.5. Responsible authorities would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on the proper procedures to be followed. 6.6. An evaluation of the finding will be performed by the Department of Archaeology who may decide to either remove the Physical Cultural Resources (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. 6.7. Construction work could resume only when permission is given by the Department of Archaeology after the decision concerning the safeguard of the heritage is fully executed.	mitigatory measures mentioned.)		
8	**Soil erosion, sedimentation**		8.1. Soil stockpiles and other construction material shall not be placed within the tank bed or on the tank	Engineering cost	Contractor	DAD

	of nearby water bodies, and paddy fields.	**Dredging of the tanks.** **Construction work including, Removal of top soil, rehabilitation of the tank bund, and rehabilitation of main canals.**	bund, canals, or access road area. Soil and gravel shall be taken to the site as required without storing/stockpiling larger volumes. 8.2. Installing and maintaining erosion and sediment control measures, such as silt traps, to avoid sediment runoff into the tank and nearby lands and paddy fields. 8.3. For any activity related to the construction, the excessive clearing of ground vegetation, or the removal of trees shall not be done. 8.4. Avoid stockpiling disposed material such as removed earth from the spill area and spill canal, tank bund, and canal rehabilitation works. Those shall be reused or disposed of appropriately as guided by the TO-DAD. 8.5. All exposed soil areas shall be stabilized and re-vegetated as soon as possible on completion of works to prevent potential future erosion.	(Please specify the estimated cost here if financial resources are required to implement the mitigatory measures mentioned.)		
9.	**Damage to the hardpans/hard core of the ponds**	**Desilting**	**9.1. Where dredging of tank or canal beds is required, the predetermined desilting depth and spatial extent shall be clearly defined by the DAD and the Contractor by using the method of statement mentioned below "<u>Method Statement for Desilting of Jaffna Ponds".</u>** 9.2. **Prohibited Substances:** No refueling, oil changes, or maintenance of heavy machinery shall occur within **20 meters** of the pond edge to prevent	Engineering cost (Please specify the estimated cost here if financial resources are	Contractor	DAD

			direct hydrocarbon contamination of the high-permeability limestone aquifer. 9.3. A qualified Technical Officer-DAD must be present during all mechanized desilting activities. The Contractor shall maintain a daily logbook recording the depth of silt removed and any geological observations.	required to implement the mitigatory measures mentioned.)		

9.1. Method Statement for Desilting of Jaffna Ponds

I. General

The pond bed in the Jaffna Peninsula generally consists of a thin layer of deposited silt overlying natural sandy soil with relatively low clay content. The underlying formation is predominantly limestone (hard pan). Field investigations indicate that the maximum clay content of the existing pond bed soil is generally less than 57%, while in most locations the clay content is below 26%.

To minimize seepage and water infiltration, the pond bed should maintain a low-permeability top layer consisting of CH (high plasticity clay) material with an approximate clay content of 55%. Therefore, desilting operations shall be carried out carefully to preserve the natural impermeable layer and prevent exposure or damage to the underlying limestone.

The primary requirement of the local communities is the removal of accumulated silt while maintaining the water-retaining capacity of the ponds.

II. Objective

The objective of this method statement is to provide a safe and controlled procedure for desilting Jaffna ponds while:

- Removing accumulated deposited silt.

- Preventing damage to the limestone hard pan.
- Maintaining or restoring the impermeable clay layer at the pond bed.
- Minimizing water infiltration after rehabilitation.
- Protecting the surrounding environment.

III. Major Risks

The principal risks associated with pond desilting are:

- Damage to the natural hard pan or limestone bedrock.
- Removal of the existing impermeable clay layer.
- Exposure of limestone resulting in excessive seepage losses.
- Over-excavation below the design level.
- Disturbance of pond bed materials due to excavation under water.

Because of these risks, desilting shall be undertaken using controlled methods, although these methods may involve higher construction costs.

IV. Methodology

IV.I. Pre-Construction Survey

i. Establish a **5 m × 5 m grid system** throughout the entire pond bed.
ii. Provide permanent reference baselines and grid coordinates.
iii. Install durable timber pegs or markers at all grid intersections.
iv. Survey and record the elevation of every grid point before commencing excavation.

IV.II Soil Investigation

i. Carry out auger boreholes at every grid intersection.
ii. Collect soil samples at suitable depth intervals.
iii. Determine:
    - Thickness of deposited silt.
    - Thickness of the clay layer.
    - Depth to limestone.
    - Clay content of the existing topsoil.
iv. Prepare a pond bed profile and calculate the volume of deposited silt to be removed.

Note: Sections 4.1 and 4.2 have to be completed before preparing the final estimates. The preliminary feasibility studies conducted to date are not fully adequate for detailed implementation. Therefore, these activities should be carried out jointly by the Contractor and the Implementing Agency (IA) technical staff to minimize contractual disputes and unforeseen issues during construction. Additional expenses are to be included in the bid for the surveying & soil investigation and laboratory tests

IV.III. Preparation

i. Completely drain the pond before commencing work.
ii. Allow the pond bed to dry sufficiently to support construction equipment.
iii. No dredging or underwater excavation shall be permitted.

IV.IV. Excavation Method

i. Desilting shall be carried out only using small bulldozers (maximum equivalent to D4 size) or lighter machines fitted with low ground-pressure rubber tracks.
ii. Excavation using hydraulic excavators directly on the pond bed shall not be permitted.
iii. The dozer blade shall gently scrape and push the deposited silt toward predetermined collection points.
iv. The thickness of each scraping layer shall not exceed **200 mm**.

v. Excavation below the identified design level shall be strictly prohibited.
vi. Continuous monitoring shall be carried out to prevent disturbance of the impermeable clay layer and limestone surface.

IV.V. Loading and Transportation

i. Hydraulic excavators may be used only at designated collection points for loading stockpiled silt into tipper trucks.
ii. Excavators shall not travel or operate directly on the pond bed.
iii. Removed silt shall be transported and disposed of at approved disposal sites in accordance with applicable environmental regulations. This should be strictly supervised by the DAD.

IV.VI. Restoration of Pond Bed

After completion of desilting:

i. Inspect the entire pond bed.
ii. Verify the remaining thickness and quality of the impermeable clay layer.
iii. Test representative soil samples to determine clay content.

Where the remaining topsoil contains less than approximately **55% clay content**, an artificial partially impermeable layer shall be constructed by:

- Placing suitable CH clay material.
- Mixing the clay with bentonite where required to achieve the desired impermeability.
- Moistening the material to its optimum moisture content.
- Compacting the layer uniformly to the required density.
- Maintaining a finished surface of uniform thickness and level.

Under this desilting program, our intention is not to completely seal the pond bed after desilting. Instead, we propose to partially seal the pond bed to retain sufficient water for the intended requirements while still allowing a degree of natural infiltration. The objective

is to reduce the infiltration rate to an acceptable level rather than eliminate it entirely. We intend to improve the pond bed surface by developing a partially impermeable layer using in-situ materials with approximately 50% clay content, where suitable.

The formation of the partially impermeable layer shall be supervised and certified by a qualified geotechnical or soil engineering specialist.

V. Environmental & Social Requirements

- Dispose of excavated silt only at approved disposal locations.
- Implement erosion and sediment control measures during transportation.
- Prevent contamination of nearby agricultural land and water bodies.
- Restore temporary access routes after completion of the works.
- Minimize dust and noise during construction.
- Provide a compensation package for the stakeholders for the drawdown of the pond

VI. Quality Control

The Contractor shall maintain records of:

- Grid survey data.
- Auger borehole logs.
- Soil laboratory test results.
- Clay content measurements.
- Excavation levels.
- Daily excavation quantities.
- Final pond bed survey.
- Quality inspection records.

VII. Key Construction Restrictions

The following activities are strictly prohibited:

- Dredging or excavating underwater.
- Excavation below the identified design level.
- Damaging or exposing the limestone hard pan.
- Using hydraulic excavators directly on the pond bed.
- Removing the impermeable clay layer.
- Excavating layers exceeding **200 mm** thickness in a single pass.
- Allowing heavy machinery to operate directly on the prepared pond bed.

VIII. Technical Supervision

All desilting activities shall be carried out under the direct supervision of qualified engineers and geotechnical specialists. Regular inspections shall be undertaken to verify excavation depth, preservation of the clay layer, and protection of the limestone formation. Any area where the impermeable layer has been disturbed shall be repaired immediately before completion of the works.

PART -2

Social Management Plan

Rehabilitation Works of Karadipiddiyar kulam, Thamarai kulam, Paravai kulam, Vevil kulam, Nunuvil kulam, Thaddankerni kulam and Irasapooval kulam tanks This is a mandatory document for signing contractors in order to adhere to the social compliance of ESF-WB. In this respect, the contractor is responsible for the preparation of the Social Management Action Plan (SMAP), and it should be implemented to avoid or mitigate possible adverse impacts during the construction period. Along with this, individual code of conduct in annex 01 and contingency plan in annex 02 shall also be included in the contract agreement.						
No	**Adverse social impacts**	**Mitigation measures**	**Implementing place**	**Implementing cost**	**Responsibility**	**Time Frame**
01	**Rehabilitation of dam head works and rip rap associated irrigation infrastructure related impacts**					
	Temporary suspension of water issuance for irrigation in the canal (diminishing water for downstream water uses such as bathing, drinking water supplies, irrigation of home gardens, etc.).	The rehabilitation work should be planned to commence during the dry season after harvesting. During this period, water levels in the tanks will naturally decrease; therefore, artificial water drawdown will not be required. Construction work should be completed before the next cultivation season begins in order to avoid disturbance to cultivation. If the construction work extends beyond the planned construction period, site-specific mitigation measures should be implemented by the contractor.	Site	Contractor's cost	Contractor and DAD/ASC	Construction period.

		Early Consultation: Conduct participatory meetings with farmers, Farmer Organizations (FOs), and other stakeholders to inform them about project timelines, construction activities, and potential impacts.	Site	-Do-	-Do-	Prior to construction
		Schedule rehabilitation activities outside the main cultivation seasons (Maha & Yala) to minimize disruption to agricultural activities.	Rehabilitation area.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Early Consultation: Conduct participatory meetings with farmers, Farmer Organizations (FOs), and other stakeholders to inform them about project timelines, construction activities, and potential impacts.	Site	-Do-	-Do-	Prior to construction
		Schedule rehabilitation activities outside the main cultivation seasons (Maha & Yala) to minimize disruption to agricultural activities.	Rehabilitation area.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Changes to original design levels of the headworks that will result in inundation of new land in the catchment.	-Do-	NA	NA	NA

		Avoiding disturbances to bathing spots that may become unusable during the construction period.	-Do-	NA	NA	NA
		Disturbance to drinking water supply sources located in the project area will be avoided, as they may be rendered unusable during the construction period.	-Do-	Contractor's	Contractor and DAD/ASC	During the construction
		Not changes to original design levels of the headworks.	-Do	N/A	N/A	N/A
02	**Disturb access-temporary impact**					
	Residents, Farmers and pedestrians have difficulties accessing their homes or paddy areas during construction work.	Avoid disturbance to access roads used by residents, pedestrians, and farmers. (precautionary actions should be taken during the construction stage).	Site	Contractor's cost	Contractor and DAD/ASC	During the construction
		Obtain consent letters from adjacent landowners before commencing construction work if construction activities may potentially have adverse impacts on their land	Site	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
03	Construction management of time-shifting construction work, adhering to the requirements of socially sensitive areas such as	When implementing construction activities using heavy machinery, flexible time arrangements shall be adhered to in order to mitigate adverse impacts and protect the host community and sensitive institutions	Site	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

	schools, religious sites, or other public gathering places.	such as schools, religious places, nurseries, or public gathering places (e.g., if a school is adjacent to or very close to the site, construction work shall be carried out only on weekends, holidays, or at night after school hours).				
04	**Safety of road users and workers- temporary impact**					
	Safety issues for the residents and road users of during construction using heavy equipment & machinery.	Alarm warning to the community walking on the road, visitors, or farmers and workers using signboards, barriers, fences, band tape, etc.	Site	-Do-	Contractor and DAD	During the construction
		Contractor must comply with the provisions in health and safety regulations under the Factory Ordinance with regards to provisions of health and safety measures, amenities at work places.	Site and contractor's vehicle yard, material storage yard, damaged roads.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Make a safety inspection checklist in taking into consideration what the workers are supposed to be wearing and monitored during specific construction activities.	Site	-Do-	Contractor, PMU and DAD, ASC.	During construction and periodic monitoring
		Considering public awareness regularly and provide required	-Do-	Contractor	Contractor, DAD and PMU	

		publicity for the new construction for road users and workers those who are using construction site.				During construction
		Ensure basic emergency aid service is in place in the work site.	-Do-	-Do-	Contractor and DAD	-Do-
		Ensure appropriate safety equipment, tools and protective clothing (PPE) are provided to workers and that safe working methods are applied.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Ensure training of basic health and safety to be provided to the work force prior to commencement of construction where emphasis on all the above critical factors are emphasized	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Before starting construction
		Clear work camp sites after use and reinstate with vegetation, damaged roads, or any other damaged properties.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
05	**Traffic congestion- temporary impacts**					
	Traffic congestion would be aggravated due to rehabilitation work.	Signboards will be displayed to aware the public or farmers on traffic management of the particular area. (If needed, a flagman should be employed when construction vehicles are turning or moving).	Construction area	Contractor	Contractor,	During the construction

06	**Land related impacts**					
	Temporarily or permanent land related impacts.	Avoid privately own land aquation, touching, damaging, or any other impacts.	Construction area	Contractor	Contractor	During the construction
		Obtain consent letters from adjacent landowners before commencing any construction activities if the work temporarily or permanently impacts their land.	-Do-	-Do-	Do-	Do-
07	**Shifting/damaging of common utilities -permanent impact**					
	Shifting/damaging of common utility services	Contractor's site staff and machine operators must be made aware to avoid accidental damages to utility items, during the construction.	Construction area	Contractor	Contractor and DAD	During the construction
		With the assistant of contractor staff, arrange with relevant service providers, a system to get immediate corrective action in case of any accidental damage to utility services.	-Do-	-Do-	Contractor and DAD	-Do-
08	**Structural damages/building damages**					
	Public or Private Structural damages/building dam ages	Make an early crack survey for the identified vulnerable house/structure and make a crack survey report, including monitoring status during the construction.	Surrounding structures located withing the construction area and near the	Contractor	Contractor and DAD	Prior construction

			Construction area			
		comply with a technically possible alternative technical strategy (technical options), tools, and equipment to avoid possible structural damages when making an approach road or any construction intervention	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	During the construction
		Ensure reinstatement of unexpected structural damages resulting from construction activities through proper insurance coverage.	-Do-	Contractor	Contractor and DAD	During the construction
		Make proper side coverage to avoid disturbances at the aforementioned vulnerable house.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Any damage caused to private or public buildings or structures as a result of construction activities, including vibrations, must be repaired or restored to their original condition.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
09	**Location of labor camps, vehicle parking yard and stockyards and managing the risk of adverse impacts on communities from project-induced labor influx-temporary impact.**					
	If construction camps, labor camps, stockyards, refueling stations, and	Care will be taken not to disturb the sensitive areas sites to avoid highly residential areas when selecting sites	Camp/Yard/Construction area	Contractor	Contractor/DAD	During the construction

	similar facilities are established near sensitive locations such as Buddhist temples or children's parks or highly populated areas, these sites could experience negative impacts. There is also a potential risk of adverse effects on nearby communities due to the temporary influx of workers brought in for the project.	to locate construction camps, labor camps, stock yards, and refueling areas etc.				
		Location selected for such temporary facilities shall be approved by the authorized persons of subproject supervision consultant/relevant authority agencies.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Make the contractor aware of advantages in giving priority to selecting labour from project influenced areas to minimize the need for erecting labour camps and minimize labour influx.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Frequent supervision of laborers activities, labour welfare needs, and action to ensure hygienic conditions in the work sites/ camps/including First aid box.	-Do-	-Do-	Contractor/DAD	-Do-
		Avoid illegal lodging arrangement by workers of contractors.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Avoid social conflict or tension and prevalence gender-based violence.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Avoid ad-hoc labour recruitments.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Produced working agreements to ensure appropriate contracts for workers.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

		Introduce an individual code of conduct (see the annex-3) for labourers to ensure a good working environment.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Establish a system of sanctions for non-compliance applicable to both contractor and workers.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Keep close cooperation with law enforcement agencies to deal with potential crime and illicit behavior of workers.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Prevent complicit between workforce and host communities.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Keep a complaints /grievances box and establish a labour GRM to report their grievances.	Camps/Yard/Sites	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Conduct awareness programs to labour force on hygiene and dangers of STD/HIV/AIDS/OHS.	Contractors work force	Contractor's cost	-Do-	-Do-
		Prepare an inventory (including names/National ID numbers/ addresses etc.) of the entire labour force employed by the contractor, and share with Employers PMU, DAD and ASC. This inventory shall be regularly updated.	Site	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
10	**Parking of contractor's vehicles along the road-temporarily impacts**					

	Parking of contractor's vehicles along the road	Contractor shall rent out suitable places for parking of vehicles used for construction work which may lead to inconvenience to host community accesses.	Construction technical boundaries and social boundaries. (vehicle parking area).	Contractor's cost	Contractor	During construction
		Avoid parking of contractor's vehicles in sensitive areas.	Site	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
11	**Consideration of occupational hazards (workers, host community and sensitive institutions like school, religious places, nursery or public gathering places).**					
	Occupational hazards which can arise from working in subproject.	Develop and implement site specific plan considering occupational hazard such as; a). excluding the public from the defined construction area; b). ensuring all workers are provided with and use personal protective equipment (PPS); c). Provision of H&S training for all site personnel; d). documented procedures to be followed for all construction activities; e). documentation of work-related accidents;	Site	Contractor's cost	Contractor/DAD/ASC	During construction

		f). arrange for safety officers support to implement the safety-related activities.				
		When moving to construction activities, ensure technically feasible safety measures are in place to protect the host community and sensitive institutions such as schools, religious sites, nurseries, and public gathering places.	Site	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Provide health and safety training to all new workers to ensure that they are appraised of the basic rules of work at the site, personal protection, and preventing injuries to fellow workers	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Ensure that the first-aid station is provided within easy access to all and that trained first-aid workers are made available to attend to first-aid needs	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Provide medical insurance coverage for all contractor's workers/staff.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Ensure the all-construction areas are barricaded to prevent unauthorized persons entry and thereby reduce the risk of accidents.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

		Provide source of safe drinking water and clean eating place for workers, at a location not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Provide visitors with necessary safety gear if visitors to the site are allowed access to areas where hazardous conditions or substances may be present.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Ensure that visitor/s do not enter hazard areas unescorted by relevant authorized partners in attendance.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Ensure moving machinery & equipment are outfitted with audible back-up alarms to avoid accidents.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Provide sign board to mark, hazardous areas such as energized electrical devices and lines, service rooms housing high voltage equipment, and areas for storage and disposal of hazardous substances.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Such signage shall be guided by the international standards and be well known and easily understood by workers, visitors, and the general public.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

		(NB-Project manager or responsible representatives of the contractor should be responsible for complying with the aforesaid matters).				
12	**Lack of awareness & gender-based issues of workers- temporary impact**					
	The absence of adequate sanitary facilities for women workers, wage imparity, entitlement on leave, lack of awareness of workers, encouraging local community for works, Gender related social issues (GBV, SH, SEA, OHS)	Provide water and sanitary facility for employees/laborers as per IFC standards (1 toilets for 15 persons and separate facilities for men and women).	Site	Contractor's cost	Contractor/DAD/ASC	Construction period
		Equal participation of women for the work shall be encouraged and ensure wage parity during the implementation of sub projects according to the policy in Sri Lanka Government sector recruitment; women are given equal pay for work of equal value. (this will be included in the contractual agreements)	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		prevent employing the children under 16 years of age and employing the young persons with ages between 16 and 18 in the dangerous jobs such as mining, excavation, operating heavy vehicles &	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

		machinery, electric works, blasting & explosive works. Prevent female workers employing for underground works.				
		Entitlement of leave for workers according to the Shop & Office Employees act (regulation of employment and remuneration). (NB-It should be considered about LMP-IRDCRP)	-Do-	-Do-	Contractor and DAD	-Do-
		Avoid GBV, SH, SEA, and OHS-related incidents at the site/labor camp or host community.				
		Conducting gender-related awareness programs, workshops, and timely, considerable programs.	ASC area including construction area	IRDCRP	IRDCRP/DAD/ASC	Construction period.
13	**Handling complains from the community-temporarily impacts**					
	Road users, vehicles, residential & commercial community, workers of construction sites, cultivators make complain regarding inconveniences due to construction works.	Conducting GRC meeting once in a month or when needed with community representatives from project impact area.	Site office or suitable place	Contractor's cost	Contractor and DAD	Construction period
		Keep complain registry, complain box at the site office.	-Do-	Contractor's cost	-Do-	-Do-
14	**Contingency Measures including Livelihood Support Assistant (LSA)**					

	Lack of irrigation water and drinking water, income loss, construction disruptions Vulnerable farmers affected, delays in project completion, disturbance to tourism activities, crop failure, reduced yield.	**Provision of Alternative Irrigation Sources:** If there are any delays in construction work due to unavoidable circumstances or contractor failures, arrange temporary irrigation canals, pumps, or water bowsers to ensure farmers have access to water for crops during construction.	Affected area due to rehabilitation	-Do-	Contractor and DAD/ASC	During the construction
		If there is a drought period in the aforementioned situation, the contractor must distribute alternative drinking water by using bowsers, temporarily located water tanks, or any other suitable water arrangement system until soil-burning issues.	-Do-	Contractor's cost	Contractor/DAD/ASC	-Do-
		Staggered Construction: Carry out rehabilitation work **section by section**, allowing parts of the tank to remain operational for irrigation.	Rehabilitation Site	-Do-	Contractor and DAD/ASC	-Do-
		Temporary Storage Ponds: Create small temporary ponds to store rainwater or diverted water for emergency irrigation.	Affected area from rehabilitation site	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

		Cash-for-Work Opportunities: encourage to employ affected farmers in construction activities (e.g., manual labor, maintenance) under fair wage conditions.	Affected area from rehabilitation work	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
		Alternative Livelihood Training: Offer short-term skill development programs (e.g., home gardening, animal husbandry, handicrafts).	-Do-	IRDCRP	IRDCRP/DAD/ASC	During the construction
		Vulnerable Group Support: Provide special assistance through taking help from local government or nongovernment organizations (CBOs) to vulnerable farmers, such as women-headed households, elderly farmers, or landless laborers.	-Do-	Relevant external supporting agency	DAD/ASC	-Do-
		Disturbance to tourism activities; 1. If there is disturb to tourism activities, contractor responsible to early aware relevant organizations, institutions or particular tourism industry about construction intervention.	Construction area	N/A	N/A	N/A

		2. Arrange to alternative divert access with proper awareness.	-Do-	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Protection of animal husbandry and recovery of livelihood loses. **1.** Implementing safety measure for animal protection (Goat, cattle, poultry etc.,) 2. Make proper insurance coverage for protect animal husbandry of surrounding community at close to the construction site. 3.Livelihood losses experienced by the host community as a result of the contractor's actions etc. (It should be adhered to in accordance with the relevant guidelines, advice, and procedures of the authorized government line agencies)	Construction area	Insurance company or Contractor's cost	Contractor/relevant insurance company/DAD/ ASC	During the construction / At the completion of the subproject
14	**Reinstate of construction yard, sits, road and other properties**					

	Reinstatement of all damages, construction yards, sites, digging holes in the tank or any other construction areas, cutting down posts, drainages, toilet pits, temporarily made canals, stockyards, material installed places (all site cleaning), structural damages (public/private), utility items, workers' payments, payments for host community services (if received), etc.	The contractor is responsible for ensuring reinstatement of the construction area before claiming final payments for the construction. All aspects of site clearance should be checked by DAD and ASC. When releasing the final bill of payment, the social and environmental sections of the IRDCRP also should be recommended under certification of the ASC and DAD responsible bodies.	Construction area	Contractor's cost	Contractor, DAD, ASC	At the completion of the subproject
15	**Post-Rehabilitation Measures**					
	Early releasing of water, Capacity building, Monitoring of recovery.	Once rehabilitation is completed, fill the tank gradually to allow farmers to start irrigation as early as possible.	Rehabilitated Tank	Contractor	Contractor/DAD/ASC	Post rehabilitation period.
		Train Farmer Organizations in sustainable water management and tank maintenance to prevent future disruptions.	Rehabilitated Tank	IRDCRP	IRDCRP/ DAD/ASC	-Do-
		If needed, track agricultural recovery and provide additional support if income restoration is delayed.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

		Special support packages such as providing seeds or plants for the affected community (If need).	Farmers of affected area.	IRDCRP	DAD/ASC	-Do-
16	**SMAP operation**					
	Preparation of Social Management Action Plan (SMAP).	Before commencing construction activities, the contractor shall prepare a Social Management Action Plan (SMAP) in accordance with this SMP, and obtain clearance from the Senior Social Development Specialist of IRDCRP.	Construction area.	Contractor's cost	Contractor/ASC and DAD	Construction period.

Annex 01: Individual Code of Conduct (with Sinhala Version)

Individual Code of Conduct

Implementing Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS), Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Standards, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Preventing Gender Based Violence (GBV).

I, _____, acknowledge that adhering to Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) standards, following the project's Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) requirements, preventing Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH) is important. The company considers that failure to follow ESHS and OHS standards, or to partake in activities constituting GBV-be it on the work site, the work site surroundings, at workers' camps, or the surrounding communities-constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties or potential termination of employment. Prosecution by the Police of those who commit GBV may be pursued if appropriate.

I agree that while working on the project I will:

1. Consent to Police background check.
2. Attend and actively partake in training courses related to ESHS, OHS, SEA, SH and GBV as requested by my employer.
3. Will wear my personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times when at the work site or engaged in project related activities.
4. Take all practical steps to implement the contractor's environmental and social management plan (C-ESMP).
5. Implement the OHS Management Plan.
6. Adhere to a zero-alcohol policy during work activities, and refrain from the use of narcotics or other substances which can impair faculties at all times.
7. Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
8. Not use language or behaviour towards women, children or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
9. Not sexually exploit or abuse project beneficiaries and members of the surrounding communities.
10. Not engage in sexual harassment of work personnel and staff —for instance, making unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct

of a sexual nature is prohibited. E.g. looking somebody up and down; kissing, howling or smacking sounds; hanging around somebody; whistling and catcalls; in some instances, giving personal gifts.

11. Not engage in sexual favors —for instance, making promises of favourable treatment (e.g. promotion), threats of unfavourable treatment (e.g. loss of job) or payments in kind or in cash, dependent on sexual acts—or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour.
12. Not use prostitution in any form at any time.
13. Not participate in sexual contact or activity with children under the age of 18—including grooming, or contact through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defence. Consent from the child is also not a defence or excuse.
14. Unless there is the full consent[5] by all parties involved, I will not have sexual interactions with members of the surrounding communities. This includes relationships involving the withholding or promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex (including prostitution). Such sexual activity is considered "non-consensual" within the scope of this Code.
15. Consider reporting through the GRM or to my manager any suspected or actual GBV by a fellow worker, whether employed by my company or not, or any breaches of this Code of Conduct.

With regard to children under the age of 18:

16. Bring to the attention of my manager the presence of any children on the construction site or engaged in hazardous activities.
17. Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working in the proximity of children.
18. Not invite unaccompanied children unrelated to my family into my home, unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger.
19. Not use any computers, mobile phones, video and digital cameras or any other medium to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography (see also "Use of children's images for work related purposes" below).
20. Refrain from physical punishment or discipline of children.
21. Refrain from hiring children for domestic or other labour below the minimum age of 14 unless national law specifies a higher age, or which places them at significant risk of injury.
22. Comply with all relevant local legislation, including labour laws in relation to child labour and World Bank's safeguard policies on child labour and minimum age.

[5] **Consent** is defined as the informed choice underlying an individual's free and voluntary intention, acceptance or agreement to do something. No consent can be found when such acceptance or agreement is obtained using threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or misrepresentation. In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the World Bank considers that consent cannot be given by children under the age of 18, even if national legislation of the country into which the Code of Conduct is introduced has a lower age. Mistaken belief regarding the age of the child and consent from the child is not a defense.

Use of children's images for work related purposes When photographing or filming a child for work related purposes, I must:

23. Before photographing or filming a child, assess and endeavor to comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images.
24. Before photographing or filming a child, obtain informed consent from the child and a parent or guardian of the child. As part of this I must explain how the photograph or film will be used.
25. Ensure photographs, films, videos and DVDs present children in a dignified and respectful manner and not in a vulnerable or submissive manner. Children should be adequately clothed and not in poses that could be seen as sexually suggestive.
26. Ensure images are honest representations of the context and the facts.
27. Ensure file labels do not reveal identifying information about a child when sending images electronically.

With regard to Sexual Harassment in the Construction Site:

I ensure to avoid unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. In this regard I am committed to avoid from:

1. Inappropriate jokes or comments.
2. Unwanted touching or physical advances.
3. Displaying offensive material.
4. Persistent unwelcome invitations or communications.

Simultaneously avoiding of aforesaid matters, I endeavor to apply SH related following prevention strategies in the construction site:

1. Clear anti-harassment policies.
2. Reporting mechanisms.
3. Regular training and awareness programs.
4. Promoting respect and inclusion.
5. Encouraging open communication.
6. Zero tolerance policy.
7. Immediate action on reports.
8. Thorough and impartial investigations.
9. Support for victims
10. Employee Assistance Programs
11. Protecting the privacy of victims.

12. Role in prevention and response.
13. Understanding rights and responsibilities.
14. Supporting colleagues and reporting incidents.
15. Discuss outcomes and lessons learned.
16. Encouraging diversity and inclusion.
17. Regular feedback and surveys.
18. Adapting to new challenges.

With regard to sexual exploitation and abuse, I shall be committed to avoiding in the construction sites:

1. **Sexual exploitation:** Any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability for sexual purposes, including profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another (this includes prostitution, trafficking, and exploitation in the workplace or educational institutions).

2. **Sexual abuse:** actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions (this includes rape, sexual assault, and harassment).

In this effort, I shall be committed to complying with and adhering to the Key Mitigation Principles of the following:

I **Survivor-Centered Approach:** Ensuring safety, confidentiality, and respect for victims.
II **Accountability:** holding perpetrators accountable; organizational responsibility.
III **Prevention:** Proactive measures to prevent SEA.

Sanctions:

<u>I understand that if I breach this Individual Code of Conduct, my employer will take disciplinary action which could include:</u>

I Informal warning.
II Formal warning.
III Additional Training.
IV Loss of up to one week's salary.

V Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months.

VI Termination of employment.

VII Report to the Police if warranted.

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS), occupational health and safety (OHS) Standards, Sexual Exploitation and abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Preventing Gender Based Violence (GBV) standards are met. That I will make and adhere to the OHS management plan. Simultaneously, I will adhere to implement GRM in the construction site during the construction period. That I will avoid actions or behaviours that could be construed as GBV. Any such actions will be a breach this Individual Code of Conduct. I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Individual Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to SEA, SH, ESHS, OHS, GBV issues. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Individual Code of Conduct or failure to act mandated by this Individual Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action and may affect my ongoing employment.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

තනි පුද්ගල චර්යාධර්ම සංග්‍රහය

පාරිසරික, සමාජීය, සෞඛ්‍ය සහ ආරක්ෂාව, වෘත්තීය සෞඛ්‍ය සහ ආරක්ෂාව සම්බන්ධ ප්‍රමිතින්, ලිංගික සූරාකෑම සහ අපයෝජන, ලිංගික හිරිහැර සහ ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය පදනම් වූ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය වැළැක්වීම

.....වන මම පාරිසරික, සමාජමය ,සෞඛ්‍ය ,සහ ආරක්ෂාව (ESHS) සම්බන්ධ **ප්‍රමිතින්** පිළිපැදීම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ,වෘත්තීයමය ,සෞඛ්‍ය සහ ආරක්ෂාවට (OHS) අදාළ අවශ්යතාවයන් අනුගමනය කිරීම ,සහ ස්ත්රීපුරුෂ සමාජභාවය මත පදනම් වූ හිංසන ක්‍රියාවන් (GBV) වැළැක්වීම වැදගත් බව පිළිගනිමි .වැඩබිම ,වැඩබිම අවට ,කම්කරු කඳවුරුවල හෝ අවටප්‍රජාවන්හිදී වේවා ESHS සහ OHS

ප්‍රමිතීන් අනුගමනය කිරීමට අපොහොසත්වීම හෝ GBV සම්බන්ධ ක්‍රියා කාරකම්වල නිරතවීම දැඩි විෂමාචාර ක්‍රියාවන් බවට සමාගම සළකන හෙයින් ඒ අනුව ඒවා දඬුවම් පැනවීමට ,දණ්ඩනවලට ලක්කිරීමට හෝ ඇතැම්විට සේවය අවසන් කිරීමට වුවද හේතු වේ .GBV ක්‍රියාවන්වල යෙදෙන්නන්ට විරුද්ධව අවශ්‍ය නම් පොලීසිය විසින් නඩු පැවරීමටද කටයුතු කරනු ඇත.

එබැවින් ව්‍යාපෘතියේ සේවයේ නියුක්තව සිටින අතරතුර දී මෙහි සඳහන් ආචාර ධර්ම පිළිපැදීමට මම එකඟ වෙමි.

1. පොලීසිය විසින් සිදුකරනු ලබන පසුබිම් තොරතුරු සෙවීමට කැමැත්ත පළ කිරීම.
2. මාගේ සේවා යෝජකයාගේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි ESHS, OHS සහ GBV සම්බන්ධ පුහුණු වැඩසටහන්වලට සහභාගි වීම සහ ඒවාට ක්‍රියාශීලීව සම්බන්ධවීම.
3. වැඩබිමේ සිටින විට දී සහ ව්‍යාපෘතියට සම්බන්ධ කටයුතුවල නිමග්නව සිටිනා සෑම අවස්ථාවකදීම මාගේ පුද්ගලික ආරක්ෂක උපකරණ (PPE) පැළඳගෙන සිටීම.
4. කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුගේ පාරිසරික සහ සමාජ කළමනාකරණ සැළැස්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය සෑම ප්‍රායෝගික පියවරයන්ම ගැනීම.
5. රැකියාශ්‍රිත සෞඛ්‍ය ආරක්ෂණ කළමනාකරණ සැළැස්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.
6. සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින අවස්ථාවන්හිදී මධ්‍යසාර භාවිතයෙන් තොර ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුගමනය කිරීමට සහ මොළයේ ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වයන් නිතරම අඩපණ කරන්නා වූ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හෝ වෙනත් අන්තරායකාරී ඖෂධ භාවිතයෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
7. වර්ගය ,ශරීර වර්ණය ,භාෂාව ,ආගම ,දේශපාලන හෝ වෙනත් මතිමතාන්තර ,ජාතික ,ජනවාර්ගික හෝ සමාජ සම්භවය ,දේපල වත්කම් ,ආබාධිත බව ,උපත හෝ වෙනත් තත්ත්වයන් සළකිල්ලට නොගෙන සියළුම කාන්තාවන්ට ,වයස අවුරුදු18 ට අඩු ළමයින්ට ,සහ පුරුෂයින්ට ගෞරවාන්විත ලෙස සැළකීම.
8. කාන්තාවන්ට ,ළමයින්ට සහ පුරුෂයින්ට නොගැළපෙන හිංසාකාරී ,දෝෂාරෝපණ -බැනවැදීම් , ලිංගික වශයෙන් ප්‍රකෝපකාරී ,පහත් කොට සළකන්නා වූ, සංස්කෘතික වශයෙන් නුසුදුසු , ඇමතීම්වලින් හෝ හැසිරීම්වලින් වැළකී සිටීම.
9. ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රතිලාභීන් සහ අවට ප්‍රජාවන්හි සාමාජිකයින් ලිංගික සූරාකෑම්වලට හෝ අපයෝජනය කිරීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
10. සේවක පිරිස හා කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයට ලිංගික හිරිහැර නොකිරීම .උදා -අනාරාධිත ලිංගික චර්යා සඳහා පෙළඹවීම ලිංගික අනුග්‍රහයන් නොපැතීම සහ ලිංගික ස්වභාවයේ වෙනත් වාචික හෝ ශාරීරික ක්‍රියාවන් සපුරා තහනම් වේ .උදා -කෙනෙකු දෙස පාදාන්තයේ සිට කේශාන්තය දක්වා බැලීම් ; සිපගැනීම් ,උස් හඬින් කථා කිරීම හෝ ශබ්ද කිරීම ;නුසුදුසු ලෙස කෙනෙකු ළඟ ගැවසීම ;සුරුවම් බෑම සහ නොමනා ශබ්ද සහ ලිංගික ස්වභාවය හුවා දැක්වෙන අභිනයන් ;සමහර විටෙක පෞද්ගලික ත්‍යාග ලබා දීම.
11. ලිංගික අනුග්‍රහයන් හි නොයෙළීම - උදා -විශේෂ සැළකිලි පිළිබඳ පොරොන්දු දීම) උදා -සේවයේ උසස් කිරීම වැනි ,(අයහපත් ප්‍රතිවිපාක දක්වන තර්ජන) සේවයෙන් පහ කිරීම (හෝ මූල්‍යමය හෝ ද්‍රව්‍යමය ගෙවීම් ,වෙනත් ආකාරයේ නින්දිත ,පහත් හැසිරීම් හෝ පළිගැනීම් සහගත හැසිරීම්.
12. කිසිම විටෙක කිසිම ආකාරයක ගණිකා වෘත්තිය භාවිතා නොකිරීම.

13. ඇඳුම් පැළඳුමින් හෝ ඩිජිටල් මාධ්‍ය හරහා සම්බන්ධවීම් ඇතුළුව වයස අවුරුදු18 ට අඩු ළමයින් සමඟ ලිංගික සම්බන්ධතා හෝ ලිංගික ක්‍රියාවල නොයෙදීම .ළමයකුගේ වයස පිළිබඳව වැරදි නිශ්චය නිදහසට කාරණාවක් නොවේ .දරුවාගේ කැමැත්ත මත එවැන්නක් කිරීමද සමාවට හෝ නිදහසට කරුණක් නොවේ.
14. අදාළ සියළුම පාර්ශ්වයන්හි පූර්ණ කැමැත්ත[6] නොමැතිව ,අවට ප්‍රජාවන්හි සාමාජිකයින් සමඟ ලිංගික සබඳතා මා හට පැවැත්විය නොහැකිය .ප්‍රතිලාභ නොගෙවා රඳවා ගැනීම් හෝ සත්‍ය වශයෙන්ම ප්‍රජාවේ සාමාජිකයින්ට වන පොරොන්දු) මූල්‍යමය හෝ මූල්‍යමය නොවන (සත්‍ය ප්‍රතිලාභවල සැපයීම්) මූල්‍යමය හෝ මූල්‍යමය නොවන (රඳවා ගැනීම් හෝ ලබා දෙන බවට පොරොන්දුවීම් ආදියද මෙයට ඇතුළත් වේ.
15. GBV හිංසනයන් සත්‍ය වශයෙන්ම සිදුවීමේදි හෝ එවැන්නක් යැයි සැක කෙරෙන අවස්ථාවලදී මෙන්ම මෙම චර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය කිසියම් ලෙසකින් උල්ලංඝනය වන්නා වූ අවස්ථාවලදී එය සිදු කරන පුද්ගලයා මා අයත් සමාගමේ කෙනෙකු වූවත් නොවූවත් දුක්ගැනවිලි කමිටුවට හෝ මාගේ කළමනාකරුට වාර්තා කිරීමට සැළකිළිමත් වීම.

වයස අවුරුදු 18 ට අඩු ළමයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන්:

16. ඉදිකිරීම් භූමියේ ළමයින් සිටී නම් හෝ අන්තරාදායක ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල යෙදි සිටී නම් ඒ බව මාගේ කළමනාකරුගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම.
17. ළමයින් ආසන්නයේ වැඩ කරන විටදී වැඩිහිටි පුද්ගලයෙකු ඒ අසල සිටිය යුතු බවට හැකි සෑම විටකම වග බළා ගැනීම.
18. මාගේ ඥාති නොවන කිසිම දරුවෙකු ,හදිසි තත්ත්වයක් මත වහාම ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය විටෙක හෝ ශාරීරික වශයෙන් අනතුරකට ලක්වීමේ අවදානමක සිටින අවස්ථාවක හැර මාගේ නිවසට තනිව කැඳවා ගැනිමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
19. ළමයින් ලිංගික සූරාකෑමට හෝ හිරිහැරයකට ලක් කිරීමට හෝ ළමා අසැබි දර්ශන නැරඹීමට ඉඩ සළසන කිසිදු පරිසරයක් ,ජංගම දුරකථන ,වීඩියෝ සහ ඩිජිටල් කැමරා හෝ වෙනත් මාධ්‍යයක් භාවිතා නොකිරීම) පහත සඳහන්“ සේවා අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ළමා ඡායාරූප භාවිතා කිරීම ”ද බලන්න
20. ළමයින්ට ශාරීරික දඬුවම් කිරීමෙන් හෝ හික්මවීමෙන් වැළකී සිටීම.
21. නීතියෙන් ඉහළ වයස් සීමාවක් නියම කර නොමැති විටෙක අවම වයස් සීමාව අවුරුදු 14 ට අඩු ළමයින් ගෘහාශ්‍රිත හෝ වෙනත් ශ්‍රම අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා කුලියට යොදා නොගැනීම ;කෙසේ වෙතත් අනතුරක් වීමෙ සැළකිය යුතු අවදානම් තත්ත්වයකට පත් වීමට ඉඩ ඇති අවස්ථාවන්හිදී වයස අවුරුදු 14 ට වැඩි වුවද ළමයින් සේවයේ යොදා ගත නොහැක.

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[6] පුද්ගලයෙකුගේ නිදහස් සහ ස්වේච්ඡා මය අභිප්‍රා ය ,පිළිගැ නීම ,යමක්කිරිමට එකඟවීම මත පදනම් වූ දැ නුවත් තේරීම කැ මැ ත්ත ලෙසට අර්ථ ගැ න්වී ඇත .එවැනි පිළිගැනීමක් හෝ එකඟතා වයක් ,තර්ජනය කිරීමෙන්, බලෙන් හෝ අන් ආකා ර වල සංයෝ ජනයන්ගෙන්, බලෙන් පැ හැ රගෙන යා මෙන්, වංචා වෙන්, රැවටීමෙන්හෝ වැ රදි ලෙස නිරූපණය කිරීමෙන් ලබා ගන්නා අවස්ථා වන්හිදී කැ මැ ත්ත නො මැ නි බව සො යා ගත හැ ක .චර්යා ධර්ම පද්ධතිය හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලබන රටෙහි ජා තික නීති සම්පා දනයේ අඩු වයසක් දක්වා තිබුණද ලෝ ක බැංකුව එක්සත් ජා තීන්ගේ සංවිධා නයේ ළමා අයිතිවා සිකම් පිළිබඳ සම්මුතිය අනුව යමින් වයස අවුරුදු 18ට අඩු ළමයින් යනු කැ මැ ත්ත ලබා දිය නො හැ කි අය බවට සලකනු ලබයි .ළමයකුගේ වයස පිළිබඳ වැ රදි විශ්වා සය සහ ළමයා ගේ කැ මැ ත්ත නිදහසට හේතුවක් නොවේ .

22. ළමා ශ්‍රමයට අදාළ කම්කරු නීති ඇතළු සියළුම දේශීය නීති සහ සහ ළමා ශ්‍රමය සහ අවම වයස පිලිබඳ ලෝක බැංකුවේ ආරක්ෂණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අනුකූලවීම.

සේවා අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ළමා ඡායාරූප භාවිතා කිරීම

රැකියා හා සම්බන්ධ අරමුණු සඳහා දරුවෙකු ඡායාරූප ගත කිරීමේදී හෝ රූ ගත කිරීමේදී ,මා විසින්

23. දරුවෙකු ඡායාරූපගත කිරීමට හෝ රූ ගත කිරීමට පෙර හෝ පෞද්ගලික ඡායාරූප ප්‍රතිනිර්මාණ කිරීමේදි දේශීය සම්ප්‍රදායන් හා සීමාකරණයන් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම හා අනුගමනය කිරීමට ගතහැකි සියළු ප්‍රයත්නයන් දැරීම.
24. දරුවෙකු ඡායාරූපගත කිරීමට හෝ රූගත කිරීමට පෙර ,දරුවාගෙන් හා දෙමාපියන්ගෙන් හෝ භාරකරුවෙකුගෙන් ඒ පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් කර නිසි කැමැත්ත ලබා ගැනීම .මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඡායාරූපය හෝ චිත්‍රපටය භාවිතා කරන්නේ කෙසේද යන්න පිළිබඳ තේරුම් කරදීමට වගබලා ගැනීම.
25. ඡායාරූප ,චිත්‍රපට ,වීඩියෝ සහ ඩීවීඩී තැටි තුළින් ළමයින් නිරූපණය කිරීමේදී ළමයින්ගේ අභිමානය සහ ගෞරවය සුරක්ෂා වන පරිදි එය කිරීමට වග බලා ගැනීම .ඔවුන් අවාසි සහගත බලපෑම්වලට ලක් නොකිරීමට සහ යටහත් නොකිරීමට වග බලා ගැනීම .ළමයින් සුදුසු පරිදි ප්‍රමාණවත් ලෙස ඇඳුම් ඇඳිය යුතු අතර ලිංගික කාරණා ඉස්මතු නොවන ලෙස අදාළ ඉරියව්වලින් පෙනී සිටින ලෙසට වග බලා ගැනීම.
26. ළමා නියෝජනය කිරීමේදී ඒවා සන්දර්භය සහ සත්‍යවාදී කරුණු සමඟ සංගතතාවයෙන් යුක්ත බවට තහවුරු කිරීම.
27. විද්‍යුත් තැපැලෙන් ඡායාරූප යවන විට දරුවෙකු පිළිබඳ හඳුනා ගැනීමේ තොරතුරු ගොනු ලේඛල මඟින් අනාවරණය නොවන බවට සහතික වීම.

දණ්ඩනයන්

මා මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ චර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය උල්ලංඝනය කළහොත් ,මාගේ සේවා යෝජකයා මට විරුද්ධව විනය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගන්නා බවත් ඒවාට පහත දැක්වෙන දණ්ඩනයන් ඇතුළත් විය හැකි බවත් දනිමි.

1. අවිධිමත් අනතුරු ඇඟවීම්
2. විධිමත් අනතුරු ඇඟවීම්
3. අතිරේක පුහුණු කිරීමේ
4. සතියක් දක්වා වැටුප් අහිමිවීම්
5. රැකියාව අත්හිටුවීම) වැටුප් නොගෙවා ,(අවම මාස 1 ක කාලයක සිට උපරිම මාස 6 ක කාලයක් දක්වා
6. රැකියාව අවසන් කිරීම
7. අවශ්‍ය වුවහොත් පොලීසියට වාර්තා කිරීම

පාරිසරික ,සමාජමය ,සෞඛ්‍යමය සහ ආරක්ෂාවට අදාළ ප්‍රමිතින් සපුරාලීම සහතික කිරීමත්, වෘත්තීයට අදාළ සෞඛ්‍ය සහ ආරක්ෂක කළමනාකරණ සැලසුම පිළිපැදීමත්, එමෙන්ම ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය මත පදනම් වූ හිංසනයන් සේ හැඟවෙන ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වලින් සහ චර්යාවන්ගෙන් වැළකී සිටීමත් මගේ වගකීම

බව මම තේරුම් ගනිමි .එවැනි ඕනෑම ක්‍රියාවක් මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ චර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය උල්ලංඝනය කිරීමක් බවට මම අවබෝධ කර ගෙන සිටිමි .ඉහතින් දක්වා ඇති පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ චර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය මා විසින් කියවා බැලූ බවත් එහි ඇති ප්‍රමිතීන්වලට අනුකූලවීමටත් මම එකඟවන බවත් ,ESHS, OHS, GBV ගැටළු ඇති වීම වැළැක්වීමට සහ ඒවාට ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වීමට අදාළ මාගේ කාර්යභාරයන් සහ වගකීම් මා විසින් පිළිගන්නා බවත් මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටිමි .මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ චර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතිය හා නොගැළපෙන ක්‍රියාවක් සිදුකිරීම හෝ මෙම පුද්ගලානුබද්ධ චර්යාධර්ම පද්ධතියෙන් බලගන්වා ඇති පරිදි ක්‍රියා කිරීමට අපොහොසත් වීම ,විනයානුකූල පියවර ගැනීමට හේතු වන බවත් ඉන් දැනට මා නියුක්තව සිටින රැකියාවට කිසියම් අහිතකර බලපෑමක් සිදු විය හැකි බවත් මම අවබෝධ කරගෙන සිටිමි.

අත්සන: .....
මුද්‍රිත නාමය: .....
තත්ත්වය/තරාතිරම: .....
දිනය: .....

Annex 02: Contingency Plan

Contingency Plan for Recovery of Possible Livelihood Losses of Farmers During Rehabilitation of Rada Wewa

1. Introduction:

The construction and rehabilitation of aforesaid agricultural tanks can temporarily affect the livelihoods of farmers who depend on these resources for cultivation and daily income. This contingency plan outlines strategies and measures to minimize, mitigate, and recover potential livelihood losses experienced by farmers during the construction phase. The plan focuses on protecting vulnerable groups, ensuring timely livelihood restoration, and maintaining food security within the affected community.

2. Objectives of the Plan:

- To ensure that the farmers' livelihoods are not permanently disrupted due to construction activities.
- To provide short-term and long-term livelihood support mechanisms for affected farmers
- To promote community participation in decision-making and implementation of mitigation measures.

Type of Impact	Description	Affected Group

Loss of cropping season	Construction work may block irrigation water supply, delaying or halting cultivation.	Paddy and vegetable farmers
Temporary loss of access to agricultural land	Machinery, materials, or construction boundaries may restrict access to farmlands.	Landowners and tenant farmers
Reduced income from agriculture	Lack of water and access may reduce harvests, leading to income loss.	Farming households
Employment disruption	Local laborers dependent on agricultural work may lose daily wages.	Agricultural laborers
Disturbance to livestock activities	Movement of cattle or buffalo may be restricted due to site fencing or machinery.	Livestock owners

3. Potential Livelihood Impacts:

4.1. Pre-Construction Phase:	**Initial Screening Process:** Conduct an Environmental and Social Screening considering socio-economic assessment to identify affected farmers, land tenure status, cropping patterns, and income sources. Making SMP, EMP, ESMP in resulting screening process. **Community Consultation:** Engage with Farmers' Organizations (FOs), Grama Niladhari (GN), and Agrarian Development Department (DAD) to plan construction timing to avoid cultivation periods. **Awareness Programs:** Inform all stakeholders about construction schedules, access routes, alternative arrangements, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and the Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC) for irrigation and farming.
4.2. Construction Phase:	**Alternative Irrigation Arrangements:** • Provide temporary water channels, pumps, or pipes to ensure water supply for ongoing cultivation. • Schedule construction during the off-season (Yala or Maha) to minimize cropping losses.

	• Alternative technical options and site-specific, section-by-section construction scheduling should be adopted to minimize disturbances to farming activities. **Income Support Measures:** • Provide temporary employment opportunities in construction activities (e.g., unskilled labor, transport, cleaning). • Introduce food-for-work programs for affected households. **Livestock Support:** • Provide alternative grazing areas and temporary shelter for livestock. • Arrange safe passage routes for livestock movement around construction zones
4.3. Post-Construction Phase	**Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands (reinstate):** • Ensure the restoration of irrigation canals, bund access roads, and bathing steps before the start of the next cultivation season. • Provide community labor or machinery support for land leveling and field preparation. **Livelihood Recovery Programs:** • Conduct capacity-building and training programs on improved water management, organic farming, and crop diversification. • Promote home gardening, small livestock rearing, or value addition enterprises (e.g., rice milling, dairy products) as supplementary income sources. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** • Establish a joint monitoring committee (FO, GN, DAD, and project staff) to review livelihood recovery progress. • Conduct periodic follow-up surveys to ensure income restoration and project sustainability.

5. Institutional Arrangement:

Institution	Role and Responsibility
IRDCRP / Project Implementing Agency	Lead implementation of mitigation and recovery activities; coordinate with relevant government departments.
Department of Agrarian Development (DAD)	Technical advice, farmer registration, and compensation verification.

Grama Niladhari & Farmers' Organization (FO)	Community mobilization, grievance reporting, and local monitoring.
Social & Environmental Safeguard Team	Ensure ESS-2 and ESS-5 and ESS-10 compliance, maintain grievance mechanism, and monitor implementation effectiveness.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A dedicated Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will address complaints related to livelihood losses. The mechanism ensures that:

- Grievances are recorded, verified, and resolved within a reasonable time frame.
- Farmers can raise concerns without fear of retaliation.
- All cases and resolutions are documented and reported to the Project Management Unit (PMU).

7. Budgetary Provisions:

The Provisional Sum (PS) of the bidding document shall include a budgetary allocation for implementing this contingency plan. Furthermore, the contingency plan shall be directly linked with the EMP/SMP/SIMP/ESMP to cover livelihood recovery activities, including:

- Training and capacity building of farmers.
- Offer support for purchasing seeds, plants, fertilizers, or agricultural tools for the next cultivation season.
- Monitoring and grievance handling costs.
- Alternative site-specific water provisions (Farming activity), including drinking water (refer the SMP/EMP)

These budgetary provisions shall discourage compensation (cash payments) for any affected persons. Payment will be made to the contractor based on the measured quantities, and the payment methods are subject to the approval of the responsible engineer in accordance with the safeguard requirements.

8. Summarizing:

This contingency plan ensures that the construction of the Dangaswewa does not result in long-term livelihood losses for farmers. Through proactive planning, transparent alternative actions, and continuous community engagement, affected farmers will be supported to recover their livelihoods sustainably while contributing to the successful implementation of the project.