

Section 4: Environmental and Social Safeguards & Gender

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Please note that this is section 4 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

4.1 Implementation of environmental and social safeguards and gender elements

Please provide information on the project or programme on the following: (1) key risks and impacts as identified; (ii) compliance with applicable laws and regulations including FAA conditions and covenants; and (3) progress in the implementation of environmental and social management plans and programs including monitoring activities undertaken during the implementation of the funded activity.

4.1.1 The information includes description on any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts as identified and arising from the implementation including any unanticipated risks and impacts (ex. from changes in laws and regulations) and, based on these if any change in the project's environmental and social risk category. In case of a change in the E&S risk category for the project, please provide an explanation.

4.1.2 The information should include status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA. This can be captured in the table below:

Status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the conditions and covenants specifically addressing ESS & Gender under FAA

Compliance Type
Covenant
Compliance Title & Description
<p>FAA Clause 9.02 In addition to Clause 18.02 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity covenants that as from the Effective Date of this Agreement it shall: [. . .] (d) Undertake and/or put in place any adequate measures in order to ensure that the management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Funded Activity complies at all times the recommendations, requirements and procedures set forth in the Environmental and Social Management Plan, and Social and Environmental Screening Procedure, which were provided by the Accredited Entity to the Fund before the Approval Decision (e) Obtain, or ensure that the Executing Entity shall acquire, all land and rights in respect of land that are required to carry out the Funded Activity and shall promptly furnish to the GCF, upon its request, evidence that such land and rights in respect of the land are available for the purposes of the Funded Activity.</p>
Status of compliance
<p>[. . .] (d) Adequate measures are being undertaken during the implementation of the project in compliance with the ESMP and SESP. Legal agreements (Memorandum of Understanding) were signed between the executing entity and the responsible parties (i.e. four provincial councils) prior to the responsible parties' involvement in the Project (e) The land area in which the project is being carried out is predominantly government-owned. Under Output 2, all the land area required for the installation of water treatment plants for new CWSS were government owned. However, for the construction of new deep boreholes, while majority of the land was government owned, a small extent of borehole locations were identified in private land plots. In such cases, letters of consent were first obtained from the owners on a voluntary basis. These were also certified by the relevant Divisional Secretaries. Subsequently, these land plots were purchased by the CBO on behalf of the project, using the community contributions with due consent. Only after the completion of this process was any activity initiated by the project. [. . .]</p>

Compliance Type
Law / Regulation
Compliance Title & Description
Forest Ordinance – No. 17 (1907) and subsequent amendments
Status of compliance
<p>Fully compliant. Required clearances were obtained from the Forest Department prior to the upgrading of VISs, which are fallen within the areas under the purview of Forest Ordinance, No.17 of 1907.</p> <p>Approval of the District Forest Committee was sought and obtained prior to removal of any tree, when such removal was strictly required to protect tank bunds of upgraded VISs.</p>

Compliance Type
Law / Regulation
Compliance Title & Description
<p>Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance Act (1993) This Act provides the protection, conservation and preservation of the fauna and flora of Sri Lanka</p>
Status of compliance
<p>Fully compliant. Engineering consultancy firms and engineering contractors were made aware about the requirements under the environmental management plans and provisions of the Ordinance, and they were included in the contract documents. The engineering consultancy firms and contractors followed the requirements under the Ordinance and the compliance was monitored by the Project engineer.</p>

Compliance Type
Law / Regulation
Compliance Title & Description
Antiquities Ordinance

Status of compliance

Fully compliant. After a review of the Ordinance (as well as the extra ordinary gazette notification No. 1154/14 of 2000 issued under the Ordinance), it was concluded that they provide higher standards than UNDP's Safeguard Standard 4 on Cultural Heritage and therefore must be followed by the project (per the SES requirement to follow the highest applicable policy). In 2018, Archaeological Impact Assessments were conducted for all village irrigation systems that were designed and approval of the Department of Archaeology was obtained for all village irrigation systems prior to start any construction activities. Further, recommendations of AIA were included in the site-specific environmental management plans and engineering contractors and supervisors were made aware about the requirements under the Antiquities Ordinance to ensure the safeguard of cultural heritage.

Compliance Type
Law / Regulation
Compliance Title & Description
National Environment Act
Status of compliance
Fully compliant. Requirements of the Act were incorporated to the Environmental Management Plan.

4.1.3 Provide a report on the progress made in implementing environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and frameworks (ESMFs) describing achievements, and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Implementation of ESMPs and ESMFs

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Draft Cascade level Environmental Management and Catchment Conservation plans for 8 Cascades including VIS specific Environmental Management Plans

Monitoring and oversight of the ESMP

- Site specific ESMPs were communicated to Engineers, contractors, and other stakeholders
- Establishing Participatory Monitoring Committees
- Continue the services of ESS specialist to monitor the implementation of ESMP
- Site visits and frequent monitoring meetings with the engineers, contractors, responsible parties and community members for performance monitoring and ESMP implementation monitoring
- Field visits

Outputs during the reporting period

.Addressing site specific Erosion, Drainage and Sediment Control in VISs upgraded during year 2020(EDSCP)
Minutes of the progress review meetings conducted with the contractors, consultant and CSOs' Visit reports

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

Erosion, drainage, sediment control, water quality, noise and air quality, water quality, fauna and flora management

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

no

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

VISs upgrading

- Orientation to engineering consultants and contractors on ESMP
- Scheduling construction activities based on weather events
- Issuing 10-day weather forecast to the engineering consultants, contractors, civil society organizations and participatory monitoring committees to plan the construction activities, based on weather forecast to avoid soil erosion and sedimentation due to exposing of construction activities to rains
- Implementation of erosion control, water quality management, noise management, waste management and air quality measures
- Waste management in construction sites
- Health and safety measures taken at construction sites

Outputs during the reporting period

BoQs and engineer's estimates that incorporate environmental and social safeguard considerations

Construction schedules based on 10-day weather forecasts

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

Erosion, water quality, noise, air quality, fauna and flora management, waste management

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

The project has been fully compliant with safeguards requirements under the Antiquities Ordinance and provisions under the Ordinance are now part of the ESMP. However, the updates that were to be complied and finalized in 2020 will be completed in 2021.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Rain water harvesting tanks

- Scheduling construction activities based on weather events
- Use of pre-fabricated materials to minimize waste

Outputs during the reporting period

Rain Water tanks installed with minimal wastes generated during the process

Used PE tanks instead of Cement Concrete tanks

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

Waste management

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

no

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Installation of manual rain gauges, tank water depth gauges and flow measuring gauges

- Use of pre-fabricated materials to minimize the waste
- Scheduling construction activities based on weather events
- Participatory Site selection

Outputs during the reporting period

Gauges were installed with minimal environmental impacts during the process, including amount of waste generated

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

waste management and water quality

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

no

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Installation of advance filtration systems in schools

- Use of pre-fabricated materials to minimize the waste
- Scheduling construction activities based on school holidays and weekends
- Special guidelines for chemical storage and handling, including trainings
- Advise contractors to design and develop a chemical storage and handling related instructions and train the teachers, school caretakers and members of school development committees on chemical handling to minimize the health impacts to children and other members of school community

Outputs during the reporting period

Activities were scheduled in school holidays and weekends to minimize the exposure of school children and contractors were given additional instructions to ensure safety of school children

Meetings and Awareness programs were conducted to health authorities, teachers, caretakers, school children and surrounding communities.

Chemical storage and handling instructions available

Awareness for teachers and parents conducted in selected locations.

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

Waste management, chemical management

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

no

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Outputs during the reporting period

40 Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) formed in 2018 and 2019 were in operation and convened. 4 committees were newly established during the year of assessment in Anuradhapura district.

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

Eligibility, temporary disturbances, information disclosure

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

no

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Obtaining clearance from Forest Department, Department of Wildlife Conservation and Department of Archaeology based on the assessments made in 2019

Outputs during the reporting period

Clearances received for rehabilitation of tanks planned to rehabilitate in 2020 except few forest tanks

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

Compliance with relevant national laws and regulations

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

no

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Implementation of all project activities following the national health guidelines for Covid 19 issued by the Ministry of Health.

Outputs during the reporting period

Activities carried with minimum health risks.

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

Compliance with National Health Guideline of the Health Ministry.

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

no

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Water source Protection and ground water management

Training the cascade ground water management and recharging to district and divisional officers

Conduct awareness programmes for CBO leaders on ground water recharging

Outputs during the reporting period

51 officers trained on ground water management and recharging to enrich water sources used for CWSS

25 CBO leaders made aware of ground water recharging

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

Water quality and quantity

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

no

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Conduct Preliminary investigations for all VISs planned for 2020 onwards

Outputs during the reporting period

80 Preliminary investigations in 5 cascades were conducted

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

Incorporating community needs in engineering designs

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

no

4.1.4 Provide information on how the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism, as well as the AE's GRM (e.g. contact details, accessibility, and basic procedures of such mechanisms), is brought to the attention of executing entities, people, and beneficiaries in the project target area and the public in accordance with the relevant ESMS/ESIA.

Grievances received during the year of 2020 can be categorised under several key areas such as; beneficiary selection for installing rainwater harvesting tanks, issues while laying PVC pipes in Rural Water Supply Systems (RWSS), concerns related to construction activities such as quality of construction work and poor performance of engineering contractors, design failures and delays in the construction work in VIS upgrading and rural water supply systems (RWSS) etc. Grievances were not reported from Mannar and Polonnaruwa districts.

Four (4) new GR committees were established in Rathmale cascades in Anuradhapura district and related awareness activities were carried out.

Categorising grievances;
The nature of Grievances received have been segregated into three major areas while compiling as follows;

1. Requests
2. Complaints
3. Comments and Suggestions

Further to that, grievances are also categorized under 03 major items by considering the key components of the CRIWMP and are as follows;

- A. Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) (Output - 01)
- B. VIS Upgrading (Output - 01)
- C. Drinking Water Supply - (Output - 02)

Overall, the project received 97 grievances with the highest number 59 cases reported under the Drinking Water Supply category. Out of the total cases, the project has been able to resolve 85 grievances (88%). One of the major characteristics of this process is that, the project had been able to arbitrate most of these grievances within the tier/level 01 in collaboration with the project stakeholders.

The grievances resolved at GN divisions were considered as level 01 (tier 01) and others at DS were considered for level 02 (tier 02).

See below for details.

4.1.5 Include a description of the actions undertaken towards increasing the relevant stakeholders' engagement in the project environmental, social and gender elements.

The information in this subsection should be provided for all projects regardless of the E&S risk category for the project.

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

Activities implemented during the reporting period

Mid Year 2020 Project Progress Review

Dates and venues of engagement activities

24/08/2020 at Bravo Hotel, Kurunegala

Information shared with stakeholders

Project concept,

Environmental and Social Management Plan as a cross-cutting theme, plan of the 2020

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

- Engage stakeholders to ensure necessary steps continue to be taken to fully implement the ESMP across the national to grass-root level;
- Finalized the structure of new GRCs.

Activities implemented during the reporting period

Progress meeting with the H.E. the President, officials of Ministry of Irrigation and relevant agencies

Dates and venues of engagement activities

08/01/2020 at President's House

Information shared with stakeholders

Project progress, issues related to obtaining the clearances, co-financing requirement

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

- Delays in obtaining the clearances and other implementation bottlenecks were addressed.

Activities implemented during the reporting period

Project monitoring meeting with the Minister of Irrigation

Dates and venues of engagement activities

18/12/2020 at Minister's House, 8/12/2020 via Zoom

Information shared with stakeholders

Project Progress. Possible inputs to the Wari Saubhagya (Irrigation Prosperity) national irrigation development programme

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

- Co - financing requirements informed
- Possible inputs to national programme identified

Activities implemented during the reporting period

District/Divisional Agriculture Committee Meetings

Dates and venues of engagement activities

Puttalam District Secretariat Office- 14/01/2020, 03/03/2020, 07/07/2020,
11/08/2020,
08/09/2020,
06/10,2020

Vavuniya –District Secretariat Office, 13/05/2020, 13/08/2020, 11/11/2020,

Kurunegala- Following Divisional Secretariat Offices,
Ehetuwewa -, 7/1/2020 Polpithigama,- 2/9/2020 Ehetuwewa,- 7/9/2020 Galgamuwa,- 8/9/2020

Puttalam - Nawagattegama Divisional Secretariat Office
11/18/2020

Trincomalee – District Secretariate Office 10/06/2020, 11/11/2020

Anuradhapupra – Following Divisinal Secretariate Offices,
Medawachchiya – 08/09/2020
Horowpathana – 14/01/2020, 11/02/2020, 09/06/2020, 14/07/2020,11/08/2020, 08/09/2020

Palugaswewa – 07/01/2020, 04/02/2020, 03/03/2020,01/09/2020

Information shared with stakeholders

Review the progress of the project with heads of the departments, identify urgent matters to be resolved, bottlenecks and support needed from agencies

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

- Update on activities of the relevant month
- Support needed from stakeholder agencies
- Issues were discussed and addressed

Activities implemented during the reporting period

District Project Progress Monitoring Meetings / District Coordination Meetings chaired by the District Secretary

Dates and venues of engagement activities

Vavuniya District Secretariat office, 01/03/2020, 29/09/2020
31/08/2020 -

Trincomalee –District Secretariat Office –
01/01/ 2020, 28/ 09/2020

Puttalam District Secretariat Office
09/06/2020, 13/09/2020
Gem Light Hotel Anamaduwa, 15/09/2020

Kurunegala – Bravo Hotel, Kurunegala
22/09/2020,

Anuradhapura – Crescent Inn Hotel, Anuradhapura 10/09/2020

Information shared with stakeholders

Detailed discussions on project progress against the AWP, feedback from stakeholder agencies, identify some of the issues and clearances to be obtained, coordination requirements of the institutions, way forward

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

- bottlenecks were addressed;
- Initiatives were taken to provide required clearances from relevant agencies for project implementation

Activities implemented during the reporting period

Meetings with Governors of Provinces

Dates and venues of engagement activities

North Central Province – Governor's office, 26/05/ 2020, 28/07/ 2020

Eastern Province – Governor's office 06/10/2020

Information shared with stakeholders

Progress and Implementation Challenges and approach related to ecosystem development activities under Tank rehabilitation

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

- Identification of replication options and collaborations with other projects implemented in the Provinces

Activities implemented during the reporting period

Meeting with the State Minister of Regional Water Supply

Dates and venues of engagement activities

04/09/2020, Ministry of Water Supply

Information shared with stakeholders

Overview to the Water Supply component of the Project,
Current status and challenges, support needed to resolve issues, Detailed discussion on the activities of the Puttalam District

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

- Activities and targets of the Water Supply component in the AWP 2020 agreed
- Funding limitations/ government co- financing issues informed

Activities implemented during the reporting period

Progress review meeting of tanks rehabilitation with Engineers, contractors and mandated agency (i.e. Provincial Irrigation Department), CSOs

Dates and venues of engagement activities

Every month in each district

Information shared with stakeholders

ESM plan of the project, roles and responsibilities of the Engineer and contractor in implementing the ESMP in VIS upgrading, issues related to construction, grievances of the community members

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

- Agreed on work plan for the upcoming month;
- Scheduling of the earth work based on 10-day forecast;
- Addressing the issues related to construction activities; and
- Actions agreed to address the grievances

Activities implemented during the reporting period

Annual Progress Review and Annual Work Plan 2021 finalized with Heads of the Responsible Parties and stakeholder agencies

Dates and venues of engagement activities

14th Dec 2020

Information shared with stakeholders

Responsible Parties /Stakeholder awareness created, and consensus obtained for AWP 2021

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

- 2021 AWP agreed with Responsible Parties/ Stakeholder Agencies

4.1.6 Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism - list on the grievances received in the reporting period with the description of the grievance, the date the grievance was received, and the resolution of the grievance.

Description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period	Date of receipt
<p>Grievances Under VIS Upgrading;</p> <p>During 2020, a total of 35 grievances received under the VIS upgrading with concerns related to construction activities such as quality of construction work (covered by provisions of the defects liability period) and poor performance of some civil works contractors and delays in the construction work in VIC upgrading. Grievances were not reported from Vavuniya, Puttalam and Polonnaruwa districts.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>Description of resolution</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Status of addressing issues/complaints</p> <p>The project had resolved 27 cases through tier-01 GRM through discussions held with the community, technical staff and the CSO and by attending to the minor defects during the defects-liability period. Further, delays were analysed on a case-by-case basis and rectified by providing contract extensions for completion of works. 8 cases are yet to be resolved in Anuradhapura, Puttalam and Kurunegala districts.</p> <p>The unresolved issues are being attended to by the technical staff and are as below,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 04 in Anuradhpura pertaining to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water leakages in Alapathwewa sluice 2. Water leakage in Kudalugaswewa sluice 3. Periyakulama construction delay 4. Some crop damages by vehicles used for tank rehabilitation • 03 in Puttalam <p>Requests were made to change the VIS upgrading designs. However, actions were taken to explain that accommodating those changes would not be possible since the designs were being carried out in reference to nationally accepted guidelines. For example, the currently adopted Technical Guidelines for Irrigation Works (which are also now being updated) specify Tank bund top width and bund slopes. Requests to deviate from these specifications were not entertained in case where such requests could potentially lead to any adverse impact on bund safety.</p> • 01 in Kurunegala <p>Grievance relates to boundary demarcation of an upgraded VIS in the Mamunugama, which is currently being addressed. To further clarify, this grievance is not related to land ownership but rather to the current land use. These grievances are being amicably resolved through participatory demarcation community consultations.</p>

Description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period	Date of receipt
<p>Grievances Under Drinking Water Component;</p> <p>Fifty Nine (59) cases were received pertaining to Output 02 under Drinking Water Supply such as; beneficiary selection for installing rainwater harvesting tanks, requests for access and/ or temporary closure of access related issues while laying PVC pipes in Rural Water Supply Systems (RWSS), concerns related to construction activities such as quality of construction work (covered by provision of the defects liability period) and poor performance of civil works contractors, and delays in the construction work in rural water supply systems (RWSS). These delays were analysed and rectified through contract management procedures.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

<p>Description of resolution</p>	<p>Status of addressing issues/complaints</p> <p>During 2020, 57 cases have been resolved through the established tier-1 GRMs, through extensive consultations with aggrieved parties.</p> <p>Only 2 unresolved complaints are currently being addressed by the technical staff.</p>
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<p>Description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period</p> <p>Grievances Under Climate Smart Agriculture Promotion;</p> <p>Only three grievances were received under this item from Puttalam district</p>	<p>Date of receipt</p>
<p>Description of resolution</p>	<p>Status of addressing issues/complaints</p> <p>One was solved through the established GRM through consultations with aggrieved parties.</p> <p>Two requests are pending and resolution will be sought in 2021.</p> <p>(i) Request for project support (plants, seeds, and equipment's) under the Climate Smart Agriculture program by the few community members, those who are living in outside the cascade but adjacent to the cascade boundaries - The project scope basically lay upon the small holders' farmers within the cascade level, in particular the farmer families under the VISS, therefore, project is not in a position to cater these communities.</p> <p>(ii) Seeking project assistance either to construct or to renovate individual Agriculture wells/ Construct new tube wells. But the project is not in position to support all individual requests pertaining to the water resource development.</p>

4.2 Gender Action Plan

During the reporting period, activities of project intervention were carried out adhering to the Gender Action plan of the CRIWMP finalized in 2020. The project interventions implemented through CSOs ensured specific gender stereotypes, biases, issues and potential entry points to incorporate gender dimensions into project activities and mainstream gender in resilience building towards integrated water management approach. The approach for gender mainstreaming involves improving equitable access to resources including the assets base, financial instruments, markets, information etc. Further, the Project recognizes and facilitates the different gender-based roles, both at household and societal levels, to ensure their engagement, sense of ownership and decision-making in integrated water management. Potential policy level interventions are also considered in gender mainstreaming in building climate resilience.

Both men and women in the dry zone share specific gender roles and responsibilities. During the day-to-day activities mostly women play a supporting role and the project activities focused to ensure their contributions are duly recognised through promotion of leadership, entrepreneurship, management decision making, resilience building and further enhanced with capacity building.

Key Gender responsiveness measures undertaken through project activities:

- The project implemented women targeted livelihood development activities. As a result, the agricultural technology packages (refer section 2.3, Activity 1.3 for details) including soil conservation, water conservation, agronomic practices, food processing etc., were adopted by 13,503 women beneficiaries (i.e., including 325 widows, 73 disabled and 1,116 youth) across Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Mannar and Polonnaruwa districts.
- The existing institutional framework in VISs (farmer organizations) does not encourage the participation of women in water management. Under the current setup, a representative of a household, usually male, attends the farmer organization. As water resources in a cascade is intricately linked to the Tanks, this institutional barrier needs to be lifted. Considering these challenges and recognizing the increased role women play in water management, the Project has been taking steps to advocate for policy development to ensure women participation in water governance and management. These include designing a new cascade level set-up to be incorporated into the existing system for representation of women's farmer organizations and women-led CBOs. This new set-up demonstrates the success of the cascade water user organizations established, which represents water users, including women groups. The lessons and experience gained through this process will be used to inform policy formulation to ensure women participation beyond the project.
- 158 women actively participated in water management practices and finalizing the irrigation system designs.
- Activities of the output 3 of the project was conducted in a manner that benefits both men and women. Flood risk assessment has included details of vulnerabilities by different characteristics such as gender, disability and other socio and economic characteristics. This information will be used for disaster preparedness as well as regular development activities of the DS divisions. COVID19 sensitive disaster preparedness for camp management was developed, and gender aspects were incorporated.

The following table details out the progress for the reporting period against the GAP.

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved as a result of completion of an activity. Further it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include a reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative report of the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

4.2.1 Progress on implementing the project-level gender action plan submitted with the funding proposal

Activity / Action	
<p>Activity 1.1: Improve technical capacity and knowledge management targeting ASCs, local field officials and CBOs including FOs to carry out and maintain planned interventions.</p> <p>Strengthen women farmers and women's organizations in these villages to engage in Farmer Organisation activities and technical aspects of water allocation, sharing and irrigation rehabilitation. Provide women with training to undertake technical aspects, understand and monitor water management and allocation SOPs and advisories</p>	
Indicator	
<p>a) Number of men and women engaged in cascade water resource development and management planning</p> <p>b) Number of women (disaggregated by age) employed through jobs – agriculturally based and others.</p> <p>c) Number of households with increased income.</p> <p>d) Number of female-headed households with increased income.</p> <p>e) Number of male and female farmers reached through dissemination of climate resilient agriculture technology packages.</p> <p>f) Number of women farmers implementing climate resilient agriculture technologies and practices.</p>	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0	<p>a) 32,500 (of which 16,575 are women)</p> <p>b) 16,677</p> <p>c) 16,677</p> <p>d) 17,000</p> <p>e) 520,000</p> <p>f) 16,677</p>
Budget	Currency
27,500	USD
Report on annual progress	
<p>A total of 14,000 people including 6,860 men and 7,140 women participated in cascade water resource development and management planning process</p> <p>A total of 370 women engaged in jobs: (A) small scale agro-processing enterprises (05 women including 01 youth), (B) other micro enterprises (108 women including 03 widowed and 17 youths) and, (C) farmers' market (257 women)</p> <p>Downstream agriculture production of 223 VISs cultivated by 11,815 farmers (8,338 male, 3,472 female, 841 youth, 370 widows, 178 disabled) in 6 districts) increased by 20% and accordingly they earned LKR 1,478,193,376 (USD 7,990,234). Average annual income has been increased by 20% of these 11,815 farmers through the downstream cultivation programme (i.e., from US\$560 to US\$672).</p> <p>And 1,167 rural women farmers (45 widowed, 14 people with disabilities and 293 youths) saved LKR 40,008,000 (USD 216,259) by establishing 1,167 home gardens in project districts. The average saving per HH is LKR 24,000 (USD 130).</p> <p>Total of 270,120 male and female farmers were reached through dissemination of agriculture technology packages</p> <p>13,503 women farmers are implementing climate resilient agricultural technology packages (including 325 widows, 73 persons with disabilities 73, 1,166 youth).</p>	

Activity / Action	
<p>Activity 1.2: Improve and upgrade village irrigation systems in the targeted cascades.</p> <p>Women in farmer organisations undertaking tanks rehabilitation work where appropriate.</p> <p>Developing a management and financing plan for each FO incorporating means to attract women and young farmers as decision-makers.</p>	
Indicator	
<p>a) Number of women and men benefiting from improved production as result of tank rehabilitation.</p> <p>b) Number of men and women trained on construction supervision</p> <p>c) Number of renovated irrigation systems in selected cascades.</p>	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0	<p>a) 20,000</p> <p>b) 1,500</p> <p>c) 325</p>
Budget	Currency
15,740,000	USD

Report on annual progress

Downstream agriculture programme was implemented under 223 VISs including 131 VISs rehabilitated by the project and 92 VISs to be rehabilitated in the coming years. Increased water holding capacity of 08-10% of 131 VISs rehabilitated through the project, and improved water management and agronomic practices of 223 VISs cultivated by 11,815 farmers (8,338 male, 3,472 female, 841 youth, 370 widows, 178 disabled) in 6 districts has increased the agriculture production by 20% (CI of 223 VISs increased from 1.0 to 1.2) and accordingly they earned LKR 1,478,193,376 (USD 7,990,234).

102 women in farmer organizations trained on construction supervision
 131 VISs were fully completed while further 06 were partially completed

Activity / Action

Activity 1.3: Enhance climate resilient agricultural practices and knowledge management.
 Monitoring of the politicization of the FO and DAD structure by the women included in training and as beneficiaries of CSA.

Women as primary beneficiaries of CSA activities aimed at reducing chemical inputs, improving water use efficiency and climate resilient crops/land management practices.

Women trained and women producer groups supported to engage in value adding of crops and agriculture produce to be able to maximise profit for market-oriented climate resilient crops.

Increased awareness amongst school children, especially girls, on effective use of available resources to address water sanitation and agriculture issues at school/ village levels, and roles and responsibilities of children to achieve rural resilience and sustainability

Indicator

- a) Number of women and men who participated in technical focused meetings.
- b) No of women farmers implementing climate resilient agriculture technologies and practices
- c) No of men & women farmers reached through agriculture extension services for climate resilient agricultural technological packages.
- d) Number of men and women trained in monitoring and evaluation.
- e) Number of children and girls targeted at schools identified through the Provincial Ministries of Education during scoping mission.
- f) Number of teachers identified to be trained in rural resilient building as supplementary knowledge in extracurricular activities available in school level such as scouts/girl guides, environment societies etc.

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation

- a) 16,677
- b) 16,677
- c) 520,000
- d) 2,000
- e) 10,000
- f) 250

Budget

655,000

Currency

Please select

Report on annual progress

Direct trainings were provided to 12,824 farmers including 6,424 female farmers with special focus on widows, youth and farmers with disabilities (6,396 male, 6,428 female, 629 widows, 1,817 youths and 246 disabled) on climate smart home gardening, livelihood diversification and alternative livelihood development, soil and water conservation and management, wise use of minor tank eco-system resources, aquaculture etc.

The project introduced agriculture technology packages for 13,503 women beneficiaries with special focus on widows (325 farmers), youths (1,116 farmers) and farmers with disabilities (73 farmers) across Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Mannar and Polonnaruwa districts. Women farmers were instrumental in adoption of improved agronomic, erosion control and soil conservation, and irrigation practices around the VISs for improving productivity and resilience. Women farmers were also instrumental in promoting agrometeorological advisory-based agricultural decision making in the project districts. Further, women farmers were key to responding to COVID19 pandemic and associated food security issues through promoting rural (1,116) and urban (2,600) home gardens. 370 women farmers also adopted diversified livelihood options including micro enterprises (108), small scale agro-processing enterprises (5), and farmers markets (257 women).

Climate smart agriculture extension services were provided to 49,094 farmers (24,056 male and 25,038 female) through Provincial Agriculture Departments in order to promote agrometeorological advisory based agricultural decision making and agriculture technology packages in 7 project districts. Out of these 25,038 women farmers, agriculture technology packages were adopted by 13,503 women beneficiaries (325 widows, 1116 youth, 73farmers with disabilities) during the reporting year.

Not performed

Awareness creation programmes were conducted for 6,398 school children including 2,726 girls on climate change, climate change adaptation, nature-based solutions and climate smart agriculture during the reporting year.

Awareness creation programmes were conducted for 22 school teachers on climate change, climate change adaptation, nature-based solutions and climate smart agriculture during the reporting year

Activity / Action

Activity 2.1: Improve capacity of water-supply support staff at district/divisions, selected partner organisations (NGOs) and CBOs to implement and maintain community-based drinking water related interventions.

Provide technical and administrative training, including book-keeping and maintenance of water supply plants- to facilitate capacity development of women's organizations to become water supply societies/enterprises.

Women trained to better understand water quality issues and protecting watersheds.

Establish link between infrastructure rehabilitation and the catchment protection through drinking water societies / enterprises as part of their role in source protection.

Indicator

- Number of female and male members in FOs/CBOs trained in management and accounting to run profitable and sustainable drinking water supply schemes.
- Number of households, especially at-risk groups including children and girls, with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply.
- Number of women engaged in managing and maintaining community drinking water supply schemes.
- Number of women of water-supply support staff at district/divisions, of RPs and selected partner organisations (NGOs) trained to implement and maintain community-based drinking water related interventions.

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation

- 20,000 persons
- 32,000 households
- 20,000 woman
- 150 woman

Budget

4,375,000

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

- Training on Leadership & effective communications, Financing, record keeping, financial auditing, transparency, procurement, income generation and diversification to CBO leaders & Committee members; 132 males and 218 females
- Participatory Monitoring Committees were established for construction monitoring for 7 CWWSs in Thalokolawewa, Mamunugama, Ihalathimbiriyawa, Ihalagalkulama, Andiyapuliyankulama, Rambepitiya, and Kachchirawa/Kuddetiya with the participation of 556 males and 287 females.
- Training of construction supervision and technical aspects of water supply to CBO leaders & monitoring Committee members; 205 males and 214 females in the above-mentioned CWSSs.
- Capacity building of CBOs in existing CBO managed RWS schemes; trained 270 males and female 237 on Large Advance Filtering systems in Vavuniya, Anuradhapura and Kurunegala Districts.
- Capacity building of School children/Teachers, surrounding communities, health centre Staff, District/Divisional stakeholders; 3005 males and 3120 Females in Vavuniya, Anuradhapura and Kurunegala Districts.
- A total of 5,092 HH [24,200 beneficiaries] were provided with safe drinking water facilities in frequently drought affecting Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Kurunegala and Vavuniya districts enabling year around drinking water access.
- 93 women (and 118 men) were appointed as executive members of community-based organizations set up by the Project for 09 rural water supply schemes in year 2020. Their activities and responsibilities continued with additional training and capacity building programs provided in year 2020.
- Capacity building and training program were conducted to RPs and relevant stakeholders; NWSDB, DNCWS, Divisional Officers and CSO staff; 17 women (and 126 men)

Activity / Action

Activity 2.2 Implement sustainable drinking water solutions through CBOs in coordination with the ASCs and National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB).

Provision of safe drinking water through women-led CBOs

Expansion of community water supply scheme enabling reduction in travel time to collect water for women

Source protection committees supported to monitor quality issues and contaminants in the watershed Rainwater tanks at household level for women headed, elderly and disability or kidney disease affected HH.

Prioritize water supply to schools in consultation with Provincial Education Authorities to improve water/sanitation facilities provided by NWSDB, Ministry of Health and other agencies.

Indicator

- a) Number of female-headed households with access to drinking water.
- b) Number of households with at-risk groups, particularly children and girls, with access to drinking water.
- c) Number of people, particularly women and children (esp. girls), with access to water for essential sanitary needs.
- d) Number of people affected by illness due to poor quality drinking water.
- e) Number of people falling ill due to CKDu.
- f) Time needed to collect water, with particular emphasis on time saved for women and girls.
- g) Number of safety concerns resulting from reduced travel time to collect water.
- h) Number of households with rain/water facilities
- i) Number of schools with improved water supply and number of children (esp. at-risk children and girls) benefited

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation

- a) 12,000 female
- b) 32,000 households
- c) 108,500 person
- h) 39 schools
- i) 4,000 households

Budget

13,455,000

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

- In 2020, the Project was able to provide access to 267 women headed households by providing RWH Systems to reach the facility of clean drinking water.
- 5092 HHs particularly women and children (esp. girls), provided with access to water for essential sanitary needs.
- 13,452 women and children provided with access to water for essential sanitary needs [assume 2 women and a child in one HH + School children]

N/A

Data not available

On average of 1 to 1.3 hours per day= 39 hrs. per month, was saved by each of the 5,092 HHs on fetching water. As such $39 \times 5,092 = 198,588$ labour hours/month in total could be effectively saved by women and girls.

Most significant safety concern in the project areas is related to human elephant conflict. Through the installation of water supply systems, this safety concern is avoided by most beneficiaries.

1,200 RWH Units were established.

13 schools covering 3,268 at-risk children and girls were provided with safe drinking water facilities

Activity / Action

Activity 3.1 Establish effective monitoring systems for drought, floods and water management.
Training to farmer organisations and women-led water supply CBOs to monitor rainfall and stream/reservoir levels

Indicator

Number of women and men receiving information via SMS that can be applied to effective drought, flood and water management.

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation

205000

Budget

300,000

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

Farmers trained on manual gauge reading and application of data for farming activities are 283 (Male - 236 Female - 37)

Activity / Action

Activity 3.2 Co-develop and disseminate weather- and climate-based advisories for agricultural and water management through ASCs and FOs to farmers and village water managers

Provide information about climatic changes by the DoM. via SMS.

Indicator

- a) Number of men and women farmers receiving seasonal forecast and water and agricultural advisories
- b) Number of female and male farmers and water managers receiving information via SMS.
- c) No of men and women trained and sensitized on accessing, interpreting, and applying climate forecast and advisories.

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation

- a) 520000 farmers
- b) 3,000
- c) 52,000

Budget

758,000

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

Total 270,120 farmers (132, 359 Males, 137,761 females) reached through weather and agro met advisories.

Mobile app is available to access real time water level data emit by automated water level recorders. This app is open to all stakeholders but mainly used for decision making by Irrigation and Disaster Management. Total officers - 120 male 85 and female 35

Web based data platform is available to monitor the real time Agro Meteorological and Rainfall data for all stakeholder officers. Total number of Agriculture and Agrarian officers who are mainly use this data base is 260 (Male - 156 female -104)

Total officers trained on accessing, interpretation and application of weather information is 1815 (1478 males and 987 females)

Total farmers trained on accessing, interpretation and application of weather information is 2401 (1466 males and 935 females).

Activity / Action

Activity 3.3 Preparing responses to advisories and forecasts for agriculture, water management and flooding in cascade systems
Women farmers (mostly upland and home garden cultivation) receiving climate advisories from the DoM via SMS.

Climate advisories shared with schools to activate preparedness plans for drought (water scarcity)/flooding through School Disaster Preparedness Programmes implemented by Education and Disaster Management Authorities

Indicator

- a) Number of female and male farmers receiving flood advisories for water management
- b) Number of men and women covered through disaster preparedness and response mechanisms
- c) Number of men and women (officers) trained on interpreting and using agricultural and water management SOPs
- d) Number of school children reached through School Disaster Preparedness Programme with climate advisories for activating preparedness actions

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation

- a) 445500
- b) 301,500
- c) 500
- d) 10,000

Budget

1,210,000

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

53,485 people (Male 26,716 and 26,769) benefited from flood and water management services provided by the Irrigation Department for the Yan Oya and Malwathu Oya river basins

Total men and women benefited from disaster preparedness and response plans are 26,227 (12,986 males and 13,471 females) in 24 GNDs

No of officers trained on SOPs on cascade flood and drought management is 187 (134 males and 34 females)

Mainly COVID19 related awareness and hygiene promotion/first aid trainings conducted for school children in 2020. Total number of beneficiaries - 4,176 (males - 2,046, females 2,130)

4.3 Planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period

The following activities are planned for 2021:

Output 1

- Completion of Level 01 plans of Cascade Water Resource Development and Management Plans, including the environmental management and catchment restoration plan [Deliverables: Level 01 cascade water resource development and management plans] in 08 cascades
 - o Achieving 60% progress in level 2 plans in the same cascades
 - o Achieving 30% progress in level 1 plans in another 3 cascades
- Preliminary assessments (PIRs) for all 13 VISs planned for 2021 in 01 cascade [Deliverable: Clearance and recommendations-based preliminary assessments and/or Archaeological Impact Assessment]
- Awareness building programmes targeting the Engineers, contractors, participatory monitoring committees, divisional and district project monitoring committees on the Project's ESMP will be continued in 05 cascades. [Deliverable: Training reports]
- Preliminary assessments (PIRs) for 37 VISs planned for 2022 VIS upgrading programme. [Deliverable: Clearance and recommendations based preliminary investigation and/or Archaeological Impact Assessment]
- Establishing participatory monitoring committees in all new VISs and community managed water supply schemes planned for 2021. [Deliverables: Committees established]
- Establishment of GRM mechanisms in 05 cascades to be upgraded in 2021
- Improving 235 Ha of VIS ecosystems by planting 100,000 perennial fruit trees and forest trees including keystone species, while improving farmer income
- Completion of the demarcation exercise to discourage further encroachment of VIS ecosystems by neighbouring communities in the cascades rehabilitated through the project by end of year 2021
- Upgrading the ESMP, incorporating requirements under the Antiquities Ordinance

Output 2

- Implementing ground water recharging systems in all new CWSS, in existing RWS where large advanced filters are proposed, in schools/hospitals where small advanced filters are installed and in locations where RWH Systems are installed.
- Implementing waste treatment facilities for all treatment plant wastes in all new CWSS, in existing RWS where large advanced filters are proposed, in schools/hospitals where small advanced filters are installed and in locations where RWH Systems are installed. This is in line with the ESMP Clause 78, 79 and Control Activity W 3.6 in Table 1: Water Quality Management Measures

Output 3

- Develop village Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans (12 plans) and SOP's for flood and drought management in the new 5 cascades to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of people.

Provide a list of activities in the ESMP to be implemented in the next reporting period. Include relevant deliverables such as reports or action plans, and other project specific products. Please include the monitoring schedule concerning ESS (including other potential vulnerable groups and indigenous people) for the next annual reporting period.

4.4 Planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

Activities to be undertaken in 2021:

- Train - participatory monitoring committees for 05 cascades to be upgraded in 2021, especially women to engage in monitoring of the irrigation system rehabilitation work
- Ensure women producer groups play an important role and their water demands are recognized in cascade water resource development and management through establishing cascade management organizations, with equal rights to women producer groups
- Train 228 Women to take leading positions in drinking water CBOs. Expansion of community water supply scheme enabling reduction in travel time to collect water for women.
- Provide 873 Rainwater Harvesting Systems for women headed, elderly and disability or kidney disease affected HHs.
- Provide 90 training programs on maintenance of Rainwater Harvesting Systems at household level
- Implement disaster preparedness Programmes through Disaster Management Authorities, targeting the vulnerable men and women (preparedness plans available)
- Provide 12 training programs on technical and administrative matters, including book-keeping and maintenance of water supply schemes- to facilitate capacity development of women's organizations to become water supply societies/enterprises.
- Provide 20 training programs on Climate Resilient Water Security & Safety Plans-including GW Recharge and Emergency Response Plans to women led CBOs
- Climate smart agriculture technology packages will be disseminated to 200,000 women in 7 districts
- Climate smart agricultural livelihoods including agro-processing, climate smart value chain and value adding micro enterprises, will be established by 2,500 women in 7 districts. Therefore, women will be instrumental for establishing climate smart agriculture value chain and livelihoods
- System in place to disseminate weather and agro-met advisories to 200,000 women farmers in 7 districts.
- Develop flood early warning system for Mi Oya basin to reach 40,000 flood-affected 35,000 women who are vulnerable to floods.
- Updating data collection templates and train field officers and social mobilizers on collecting data, based on the indicators of the upgraded GAP
- PCR-VCA will be conducted in 3 cascades

The progress of the activities monitored quarterly through quarterly reviews and quarterly progress reports and will be reported in the 2021 APR.

Provide a list of activities in the gender action plan to be implemented in the next reporting period. Include relevant deliverables such as reports or action plans, and other project specific products including processes that will be involved to implement the activities effectively. Please include the monitoring schedule concerning gender activities for the next annual reporting period. Report on actions taken on any of the recommendations made by the secretariat (if applicable) to improve the level of integration of gender issues in the project.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 4 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 4 is complete and ready for submission.

Section5:Annexes

Section 5: Annexes

Please note that this is section 5 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

Annex 1: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity

2020 APR_Project Implementation Plan_Sri Lanka_24022021.docx

Submit only if there are any changes from implementation plan submitted in the FAA.

Annex 2: Accredited Entity compliance reports

Self-assessment reports, Report on Actions pursuant to Clause 18.02, if applicable. Self-assessment reports: In accordance with the AMA requirement in Clause 13.01 of the Accreditation Master Agreement, with the Fiduciary Principles and Standards, ESS and Gender Policy. Report on Actions pursuant to Clause 18.02: Only applicable to International Accredited Entities. In accordance with the Monitoring and Accountability Framework, a report on its actions carried out or planned to be carried out pursuant to Clause 18.02 of the Accreditation Master Agreement.

Please provide comments on the annexes attached above if any.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 5 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 5 is complete and ready for submission.

Section6:Attachments

Section 6: Attachments

Please note that this is section 6 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

Click on '+ Add row' to attach more than one document.

FP16 UNDP Sri Lanka 2020 APR.docx

Submit the Unaudited/Audited financial statement and Interim/Final evaluation report (as required by FAA). Submit a supporting document for Section 2.4. (Update Progress on the Logic Framework Indicators), describing the calculation methodology for the current values provided.

This sub-section 2.4 is not applicable for REDD+ Results-Based Payments Projects.

Other Attachments (if any). Such as additional budget-related information, loan repayment schedules to GCF (interest/principal), equity investment schedules, other related reports relevant to the Funded Activity, statements of capital account, valuation reports, credit guarantee agreements, investor reports, and others, as specified in the relevant legal agreements (e.g. Funded Activity Agreement, Shareholders Agreement)

For the Annual Performance Report of REDD+ Results-Based Payments projects, provide 'Implementation Timetable/Milestones for the next reporting period' and 'Financial Progress Details' as an attachment in this section.

Comments from AE (if any)

n/a

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 6 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 6 is complete and ready for submission.

AdditionalSection:COVID-19Impact

Additional Section: COVID-19 Impact

In this additional section of the Annual Performance Report (APR), please provide an update of COVID-19 impact on your project/programme. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

Please indicate if your project/programme is adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Please select

Please choose the severity of overall impact.

Please select

Description of levels of severity:

1. On-track with no or minor impact: No or minor impact on project implementation and corresponding annual activities.
2. Facing delays: Implementation progress faced delays in the timeline but did not require any substantial changes in the implementation plan.
3. A minor change(s) required: Changes that are not classified as Major changes but requires intervention from GCF.
4. A major change(s) required: As per paragraph 16 of the Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation - Board Decision B.22/14 paragraph (a). Please find the link to the policy document below.

[GCF Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation](#)

Please describe an overall impact on your project/programme by the COVID-19 pandemic (100-word limit).

Provide a short description of the adverse impact on your project/programme and provide references or supporting materials in the Annexes and Attachments sections as relevant.

Please describe details of challenges encountered and corrective/mitigation measures taken.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Field Activities

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

This could include activities halted due to restrictions on movement and assembly of people e.g. baseline studies, construction work, workshops, training, planting activities, limitations in ability to supervise activities, etc.

Sample challenges for Field Activities:

- Delays in travels, planned training, workshops, conferences, events, and awareness-raising events
- Limited access to project sites especially outer islands
- Postponed field missions for collecting/validating information, and conducting consultations with local stakeholders
- Measures required to ensure the security and safety of workers
- Delays in pilot projects, feasibility/baseline studies

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

Mid-March to mid-June 2020, an island wide lockdown was imposed in Sri Lanka. As a result, following activities had to be put on hold,

training and awareness programmes

hydrological studies

rehabilitation of Village Irrigation Systems (VISs)

installation of rainwater harvesting systems

construction of rural water supply schemes and advance filtering systems

workshops

monitoring of field level activities related to the agriculture programme by project personnel and country staff members in monitoring and project quality assurance

This period also overlapped with the Yala /minor cultivation season. However, with the support of the respective government agencies, partner agencies and communities, agricultural activities of the Project continued.

Since June until to date, though an island-wide lockdown is not observed, regular travels and meetings with a large number of people are often restricted and the progress in the project has slowed down. Further, service providers have expressed their difficulties in meeting contractual obligations affecting the overall project progress.

During this period, the project innovatively approached barriers to physical monitoring and evaluations obligations by switching to e-monitoring. The project was in continuous communication with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and all the other service providers to carry out the possible operations such as designing of VISs, preparation of Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs), dissemination of agro-met advisories, agriculture for livelihoods and food security. Local stakeholders were engaged to ensure the interest to the project activities kept live. Further, they actively assured the safety of mobilized resources of the project.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Supply Chain

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

These are disruptions along the supply chain that are likely to be result from COVID-19 containment measures including lockdowns and travel restrictions resulting in delays in receiving inputs or equipment e.g. for agricultural activities, construction, etc., in addition to logistical disruptions from accessing markets.

Sample challenges for Supply Chain:

- Delays in procurement and importation of materials, and equipment due to halt in production or lack of raw material and supplies
- Logistic challenges leading to loss of business opportunities
- Need for extensions of tender submission dates

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

Due to travel restrictions and the lockdown, procurement of goods and services has been affected.

Awarding of civil construction works in VIS rehabilitation, Rainwater Harvesting Systems (RWHS) and transportation of planting materials to agriculture sites were delayed. Similarly, the civil contractors were unable to access their worksites as well as procure material required for construction. Further, the community water supply schemes suffered from import restrictions for the items manufactured only overseas.

This context is likely to continue until restrictions are lifted or vaccines are available for public to resume business as usual. UNDP is further assessing procurement and supply chain issues in order to find solutions that can ensure continuity of project activities under COVID-19 and its consequences as discussed above.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Liquidity and Solvency Risks

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

This could relate to impacts on revenue of user-payment (fee-for-service) projects, due to reduced demand; payments of penalties for non-adherence to timelines and compensation for higher costs and losses on contractual obligations, e.g. construction projects with specific timelines and deliverables; financial distress resulting from reduced income vis-à-vis running costs impacting companies' ability to meet financial obligations and the tightening of post-crisis fiscal space and its potential impact on private sector risk-appetite and market liquidity, etc.

Sample challenges for Liquidity and Solvency Risks:

- Liquidity, market, and credit risk of sub-projects
- Limitations on marketing process and income difficulties
- Inflation expected due to unstable markets
- Limited ability to deploy longer-term debt for capital expenditure investments
- Lower disbursements from risk mitigation measures and decreased loan demand

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

Some civil contracts were given no-cost extension to meet contractual obligations. In these extensions, project decided to bear preliminary costs; insurance, additional bank charges for performance and advance guarantees, key human resources, safety and hygiene. These costs were covered via provisions for contingencies.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Project Costs

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

This could include additional costs related to security, safety and office rentals going up as institutions put in place measures to protect their staff; retain offices and staff for longer than anticipated or set up remote working arrangements; increases in costs of materials due to limited supply vis-à-vis demand due to pandemic.

Sample challenges for Project Costs:

- Cost increases or budget reallocations due to personnel contract extension, security, safety, office rentals, shipping, travel as well as needs for sanitizers, workshops, communication modalities on the field, and remote-working arrangement
- Cost inflection due to delayed purchases and unstable markets

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

It was essential to award (especially those contracted for civil works) extensions to service providers to complete their work which will incur additional costs in certain cases. Minor budget adjustments were proposed (under the FAA reallocation threshold) to adhere to the changing circumstances and to ensure the safety of staff and beneficiaries. Staff and field personals were provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) to use while engaging in day-to-day activities as well as in field missions. The project ensured hygiene in all physical meetings, trainings and workshops which included in the budget allocation.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Financing and Concessionality

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

This includes increased demand for countercyclical financing; changes in pricing and types of instrument and financial support sought e.g. from financial intermediaries, demand for additional subsidies/concessionality as affordability/viability becomes negatively impacted by the COVID-19 crisis, challenges in securing co-financing as potential funders face financial constraints or financing becomes redirected to COVID related initiatives.

Sample challenges for Financing and Concessionality:

- Possible amendments to co-financing availability, financing for project management costs, and disbursement schedules
- Contractors facing challenges in acquiring loans from financial institutions and commercial banks
- Increased risk aversion towards the agricultural and agroforestry sectors
- Increasing uncertainty causing postponement or cancellation of investment decisions
- Likely extension for the closing date and completion date

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

There is low co-finance rate that is observed during the pandemic. The impacts on the co-financing commitments, disbursement schedules are due to contracted fiscal space due to the economic downturn created as a result COVID19.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Others

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

This could include other factors not covered in the other options e.g. staff attrition, expected meeting conditions to funding due to impact of COVID-19 crisis-related restrictions, etc.

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

The project and UNDP procured and provided Zoom and video conferencing equipment to key stakeholders in order to conduct important meetings effectively.

Please describe if any support is required from the GCF to address the COVID-19 impact on your project/programme.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit the additional section of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in the additional section on COVID-19 is complete and ready for submission.

Section1:GeneralInformation

Section 1: General Information

Please note that this is section 1 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

1.1 Please indicate if information provided in this APR is disclosable outside the Green Climate Fund. *

- Yes - The Accredited Entity agrees that the information reported is disclosable.
- No - The information reported is partly confidential. The disclosable version of the APR will be attached.

If you select the second option [No - The information reported is partly confidential. The disclosable version of the APR will be attached], please follow the below steps.

- Step 1: Fill in all the sections of the APR with disclosable information.
- Step 2: Save each section using the 'Open as PDF' function provided in the top-right corner. (Do NOT submit an APR at this step).
- Step 3: Attach all these disclosable six sections, including an additional section on COVID-19, to the attachment boxes below, which will be shown once you check the second option only.
- Step 4: Update all the sections of the APR below with non-disclosable information.
- Step 5: Submit the non-disclosable APR with an attachment of the disclosable APR in the PDF format.

Please attach the disclosable Section 1 of the Annual Performance Report

Please attach the disclosable Section 2 of the Annual Performance Report

Please attach the disclosable Section 3 of the Annual Performance Report

Please attach the disclosable Section 4 of the Annual Performance Report

Please attach the disclosable Section 5 of the Annual Performance Report

Please attach multiple documents, if required.

Please attach the disclosable Section 6 of the Annual Performance Report

Please attach multiple documents, if required.

Please attach the disclosable Additional Section on COVID-19 of the Annual Performance Report

1.2 Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity

Once the APR is created in the PPMS, please use the 'Open as PDF' function to download the report in PDF format and to share with relevant authorities (i.e. NDAs) before submission. Select 'Yes' only if shared to ALL the relevant NDA(s).

Please Indicate the date of submission to NDA(s)

If the APR is submitted to multiple NDAs, please indicate the latest date of submission to NDA, and provide the other dates per NDA in the further explanation box below.

Please provide further explanation, if any:

1.3 Funded Activity Title (Project/Programme Title)

1.4 Funding Proposal Reference Number

16

1.5 Board Meeting Number

13

1.6 Accredited Entity contacts for this APR**Full Name**

Mr. Yusuke Taishi

E-mail Address

yusuke.taishi@undp.org

Phone Number

+66-02-304-9100 Ext 5015

1.7 Executing Entity(ies)**Full Name of Executing Entity**

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

1.8 Project Duration**From**

2017-06-28

To

2024-06-28

1.9 Current Year of Implementation

3

Indicate the year number, e.g., '2'

1.10 Annual reporting period covered in this report**From**

2020-01-01

To

2020-12-31

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 1 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

 The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 1 is complete and ready for submission.

Section2:ImplementationProgress

Section 2: Implementation Progress

Please note that this is section 2 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

2.1 Overall (summary) project progress

During the reporting period, the project benefits reached to 313,300 smallholder farmers, of which 153,517 are men and 159,783 are women. This is around 41% of the total direct beneficiaries targeted by the project and 34% of the total river basin population of the three river basins; i.e., Mi Oya, Malwathu Oya, and Yan Oya.

Output 1: The Project made progress despite the constraints posed by the COVID19 pandemic and political changes that continued during the latter part of 2019. Upgrading of 29 VISs continuing from 2019 was completed in 2020. Cumulatively, 131 VISs were fully upgraded and key structures in another 06 VISs were completed during the reporting period. Surveys and investigations were completed additionally for 76 VISs and their engineering designs will be completed by January 2021. Initial screening was completed in yet another cascade comprising of 13 VISs, for which surveying and designing will be conducted in 2021. Thus, the Project has already initiated the upgrading process for 100% of the total selected VISs, which is about 92% of the end-of-the project target of 325 VISs. 44% of the selected VISs are fully completed. It is expected that by the end of next reporting period, 75% (i.e., 247/325) of the total VISs will be fully upgraded.

Rural Home Gardens development programme contributed to ensure food security of 1,167 vulnerable families during the COVID19 pandemic by saving 40% of the annual vegetable cost, equivalent to LKR 40,008,000 (USD 216,259). Responding to the COVID19 pandemic, the project expanded the home gardens programme targeting urban and suburban poor families with the establishment of an additional 2,600 home gardens. This programme also paved the way for development of new local agricultural value chains that provided food items from suburban areas to urban areas during the Pandemic situation. In anticipation of the potential food shortage due to pandemic related import restrictions imposed by the Government, in addition to paddy cultivation during the Maha season, the Project facilitated cultivation of an additional 1,782 Ha of 'Other Field Crops (OFCs)' in VIS downstream lands supporting 4,874 of the 11,815 small holder farmers during the minor cultivation season (Yala season) and mid-season cultivation period (in between the two main seasons) based on agro-meteorological advisories. The Project also engaged the Private sector to ensure better market offtake for the agricultural produce. As a result, during the Maha season of 21,773,942 kg (sold at an est. LKR 50 per kg) of paddy were harvested by 11,815 small holder farmers earning a total of LKR 1,088,697,100 (USD 5,884,849); and additionally from the OFCs programme, 3,807 farmers harvested 2,049,980 kg (sold at a est. LKR 190 per kg) of 'OFCs' earning a total of LKR 389,496,276 (USD 2,105,385) within a period of two months (average earning per farmer only through OFCs was LKR 102,310 (USD 553)). Overall, under the VIS downstream cultivation programme, 4,954 Ha of aswaddumized (command area) extent under 223 VISs was cultivated by 11,815 farmers (8,338 male, 3,472 female, 841 youth, 370 widows, 178 disabled) in six districts in year 2020. Thereby the average agriculture production of VIS downstream lands has been increased by 20% (average cropping intensity of the 223 tanks increased from 1.0 to 1.2). Earnings of 11,815 farmers under the project was recorded at a total of LKR 1,478,193,376 (USD 7,990,234, i.e. USD 2,105,385 from OFCs and USD 5,884,849 from paddy) through downstream cultivation programme. Average annual income of the 11,815 farmers by the downstream cultivation programme has increased by 20% (i.e., from USD 563 to USD 676).

Seasonal forecasts, agricultural advisories, and climate resilient agriculture technology packages were disseminated to 270,120 men and women farmers through 40 Agrarian Services Centres (ASCs) and Agriculture Zonal offices in five districts. During the reporting year, the National Guideline on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), its summary document, and the training manual were finalized. Printing was delayed due to political changes during the year and is expected to be launched in 2021.

Output 2: Construction activities of the 6 new Rural Water supply Schemes (RWS), commenced in 2019, were continued along with commencement of a new RWS scheme. The 11 Community-based organizations, established in 2019, were further strengthened in 2020. However, at the request of the communities, the three CBOs established for Kelewa CWSS in Anuradhapura were brought under one CBO in 2020. Seven CBOs, except Hevana and Kelewa, were provided with construction supervision and other trainings benefitting 8,219 individuals of which 4,074 were females. In addition, 24,200 individuals were provided with safe drinking water through new Community managed Water Supply Schemes (CWSS), installation of Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) tanks and advance filtration systems (AFSs). Selected stakeholder group trainings were recently commenced on climate resilient aspects of drinking water supply covering 25 individuals of whom 07 were females. This training exercise will be expanded targeting a wider number of beneficiaries in 2021.

Output 3: Project disseminated weather and Agro Met advisories to farmers in 40 ASCs in the river basins which were used for seasonal cultivation planning, crop management and harvesting. The Project completed flood risk assessment in all three river basins covering 192 Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions in 25 Divisional Secretariat (DS) Divisions in 06 districts. Flood vulnerability of 70,000 households was assessed. Local officers were trained in data collection and application of GIS for flood risk assessment and disaster preparedness. Eight Automatic Water Level Recorders installed in 2019 has helped to provide flood and water management advisories to the downstream communities living in Yan Oya and Malwathu Oya river basins. During 2020, locations were identified to install another 15 Water Level Sensors in Mi Oya and Malwathu Oya basins. However, the government's new policies on import restrictions, due to debt burden and US Dollar shortage, affected the importation of the sensors. As such, the installation will now be shifted to Q1 2021. Manual rain gauges, tank depth gauges and flow measuring gauges were installed in project cascades to support water management advisories benefitting the farmers

--Please see attached word APR for full text--

Provide a narrative report describing the overall progress on the implementation of the funded activity, focusing on implementation achievements, delays, and challenges according to the planned activities. As relevant, include references to other sections of this report (including Annexes or Attachments). Include a description of key milestones of the funded activity achieved during this reporting period including any deviations from original expectations. Also, describe challenges encountered and actions undertaken to resolve these challenges, and lessons learned during the implementation, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results. If any issues have arisen in the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project, please provide a description of those items and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets. Kindly make sure that this section just gives an overall summary and doesn't have overlap with other sections.

2.2 Performance against the GCF investment criteria (summary)

Provide a narrative report describing the progress on the funded activity's performance against the GCF investment criteria framework. The performance should be compared against the initial assessment provided in the Board-approved Funding Proposal (section E). The list of the investment criteria as per the current framework is provided below. For each investment criteria outlined below, please include an assessment of current status, changes, progress and impact of the project as well as any impact of project context on the project during this reporting period against the initial baseline scenario and planned activities as per the assessment presented in the approved Funding Proposal. This sub-section 2.2 is not applicable for REDD+ Results-Based Payments Projects. Please write 'Not Applicable' as the response.

Relevant Links

[The GCF investment criteria framework](#)

2.2.1 Impact Potential ?

The GCF-funded Integrated Water Management Project advances climate resilient sustainable development of Sri Lanka by ensuring adaptation of its smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate risks and impacts. This is expected to contribute to fund level impacts of increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security and increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions. The Project supports an integrated approach to strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone through three inter-related outputs contributing to climate resilient water and agricultural management.

The project is targeting 770,500 direct beneficiaries and 1,179,874 indirect beneficiaries with a mid-term target of 422,664 direct beneficiaries.

During the reporting year, the Project reached to 313,300 (153,517 men and 159,783 women), who directly benefited from the project interventions. The project benefits were delivered mainly through 40 Agrarian Services Centres (ASCs), each serving about 6,750 smallholder farmers. These 313,300 direct beneficiaries were reached through:

Beneficiaries Types Beneficiary Numbers

Output 1 Benefits

Delivered to

(including overlaps) Beneficiaries excluding the overlaps

Farmers benefited from the improved Cropping Intensity (CI) of 4,954 Ha through VIS upgrading programme 11,815 -

Women farmers benefited from adoption of agriculture technology packages 13,503 -

School children reached through awareness building programmes 6,398 6,398

School teachers reached through awareness building programmes 22 22

Government officers reached through various training programmes 1,389 1,389

Farmers reached through training programmes on the technologies on climate smart home gardening, livelihood diversification and alternative livelihood development, soil and water conservation and management, wise use of minor tank eco-system resources, aquaculture etc. 12,824 -

Farmers reached through dissemination of Agriculture technology package in 40 ASC areas 270,120 270,120

Output 2 -

Men and women received access to safe drinking water through New community managed rural water schemes out-side the river basin boundaries 1,589 1589

Men and women received access to safe drinking water through installation of large-scale Water treatment and purification systems: Large to existing community managed RWS systems 1,460 -

Men and women received access to safe drinking water through installation of small-scale Water treatment and purification systems: Small to schools and hospitals/health centers 16,351 -

Men and women benefited from Rainwater harvesting and recharging systems (976 are outside the river basin boundaries) 4,800 976

Capacity building and training in drinking water sector (685 are outside the river basin boundary) 9,732 685

Trainers trained on various training of Trainers programme 167 -

Participatory monitoring committee members benefited from various training programmes (236 are outside river basin boundaries not covered previously) 843 236

Output 3

Men and women received Water management advisories (i.e., disaster preparedness, flood advisories, water management) (31,885 non-agricultural communities were also benefited) 81,790 31,885

Farmers reached through seasonal forecast for agriculture planning, Weather and agro-met advisories 270,120 -

Total Beneficiaries - 313,300

The beneficiaries reached is around 41% of the total direct beneficiaries targeted by the project and 34% of the total river basin population of the three river basins; i.e., Mi Oya, Malwathu Oya, and Yan Oya. During 2020, the impact highlights can be summarized as follows;

- Under Result Area 01 the Project reached to 270,120 smallholder farmers (including 137,761 women) through dissemination of seasonal forecasts, agriculture advisories, and climate resilient agriculture technology packages.
- Related to Result Area 02, 24,200 individuals in 5092 HHs, 3,268 students in 13 schools and 683 patients in 04 hospitals received year-round access to safe drinking water through installation. In addition, 1,200 RWH systems were installed.
- The poverty reduction potential was demonstrated by the increased food production in 4,954 Ha and increased income of 11,815 farmers by 20%. Out of 3,767 total home gardens, 1,167 rural home gardens saved 40% of the annual total vegetable costs via increased food production and diversity.
- Flood mitigation potential was demonstrated by government institutions using the project-installed rain gauges and stream gauges during cyclone 'Burevi' and heavy rainfall periods by contributing to protect lives and livelihoods in the 03 river basins.

--Please see attached word APR for formatted table--

2.2.2 Paradigm shift potential

- The expected paradigm shift for the project derives from an integrated approach at the VIS and cascade levels to address food security, watershed, and water supply management. Accordingly, beginning 2019 action was initiated to develop an integrated cascade water resources development and management plan (CWRD&MP) in the upgraded cascades. The CWRD&MP comprises of 7 sub-plans. These are separately developed but combined before finalizing. Based on learnings from the first two years of the Project the CWRD&MP for the cascades has been prepared incorporating all the possible water users to achieve climate resilience through integrated water management using the CWRD&MP as a tool. This integrated management approach is bottom-up and profoundly community-driven and was to be formulated with their active participation. As such, COVID19 related restrictions on community gatherings and deviated attention due to the general election and other political activities have affected the further development of CWRD&MPs. All the CWRD&MPs that were originally planned for 2020 will now be completed in 2021, while sub-plans for additional locations will be undertaken with the commencement of VIS upgrading programme.
- The Project continued to implement CWRDMPs in 2020. However, project could not complete them due to issues mentioned above. Despite these setbacks the sub-plans of the CWRDMPs that were prepared in 2019, were implemented in 08 cascades during the reporting year. Especially, a water management programme in the 08 cascades where the VISs were upgraded was carried out based on the completed O&M plan, the measuring gauges, and the weather and agricultural advisories, starting from Maha 2020/21. Uninterrupted continuation of this activity is essential to calibrate the models developed and to explore the potential to be upscaled to the cascade level. In addition, 03 drinking water management plans, 01 groundwater management plan (at community level) were completed, and data collection for groundwater management plans were carried out in 03 cascades. Priority activities of the Village Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans for 08 cascades were implemented during 2020.
- Agricultural decision making in Project cascades was supported by agro-meteorological advisories leading to reduced vulnerabilities resulting from weather anomalies among the communities. Wise use of ecosystem resources for livelihood activities enabled the protection of reservoir environment while improving the income levels and avoiding social or economic displacement. Diversification of livelihoods reduced the demand for water and other natural resources, which will lead to the sustainability of this model. A groundwater quality assessment is being conducted and a surface water quality monitoring program in selected VISs was also initiated, which is expected to contribute to health and wellbeing of the communities as well as the wise use of local resources. The project has thus been able to facilitate replication of best practices through various interventions being implemented and fulfilling the major requirements for integrated water resource management.
- The impact of climate change on the safety and resilience of irrigation infrastructure has been a major consideration for the Project. Accordingly, the project has adopted a climate resilient design criteria for infrastructure designs since inception. Further, the design engineers and technical staff within consultancy teams, responsible parties have also been trained on applying the design criteria in engineering designs including hydrological safety criterion, fish ladders, partial desilting, and renovating tank ecosystems to reduce the impact of high intensity rainfalls and flash floods. The procedure adopted by the Project has created awareness among the technical community about the need for addressing climate change impacts and environmental concerns in the designs of irrigation infrastructure. Building on this interest, the Project was able to initiate the updating and development of the Technical Guideline for Irrigation Works prepared by the Irrigation Department of Sri Lanka to incorporate climate resilient aspects. It will incorporate some of the recommendations included in the design criterion adopted by the project and is expected to be completed by mid-2021 facilitating the Government's irrigation development programmes covering both village irrigation as well as major irrigation. Additionally, in 2020, the Project had planned to educate the engineers based on training module developed on design of climate resilient irrigation infrastructure. These trainings are now rescheduled to be conducted in 2021-22 owing delays caused by the enforcement of the COVID19 protocols.
- Under Output 2, one CWSS, two large advanced filters and 17 small advanced filters were completed during the reporting year. Few groundwater recharge systems were implemented in order to improve the water quantity and quality on a sustainable basis. The results are being monitored and they are expected to influence the national water policy and groundwater management policy in 2022.
- Based on the learnings, the Project was also successful in initiating an integrated water resources development and management strategy at national level for 2020-25 period addressing the urgent development needs in the sector and contributing to post-pandemic recovery plans. This activity will lay the foundation for a national water resources development and management plan covering the 2020-30 period, while identifying essential research and policy development needs required for climate resilience. The funds for this activity have been co-financed by UNDP, while the Project will provide technical inputs and coordination support.
- Furthermore, the adopted approach is gaining wider acceptance amongst the community for considering the cascades as an integrated ecosystem. Communities actively participated in the restoration and maintenance of upstream tree belt (catchment) and downstream interceptor and in the discussions leading to disaster preparedness, agriculture development, groundwater plans and resource mapping.

2.2.3 Sustainable development potential

Sustainable development potential

• The project is contributing towards poverty reduction, improving food security, promoting gender equality, and climate change adaptation through an integrated water management approach by delivering economic, social and environmental benefits to the target groups. The project has targeted vulnerable VISs in cascade systems with poverty and Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown Aetiology (CKDu) affected people when delivering services. On delivering livelihood development services, in addition to the established selection criteria, the project has also adopted a selection procedure to ensure that the most vulnerable segments in the target geographies are included in project beneficiaries. These co-benefits have been further outlined below.

Economic benefits

- Under the VIS downstream cultivation programme, 4,954 Ha of aswaddumized extent under 223 VISs was cultivated by 11,815 farmers (8,338 male, 3,472 female, 841 youth, 370 widows, 178 disabled) in 6 districts in year 2020, and thereby the average agriculture production of VIS downstream lands has been increased by 20%. These 11,815 farmers earned LKR 1,478,193,376 (USD 7,990,234) through downstream cultivation programme. Average annual income has been increased by 20% of these 11,815 farmers of the downstream cultivation programme (i.e., from US\$563 to US\$676).
- Rural Home Gardens development programme (1,167 rural home gardens) contributed for ensuring food security during COVID19 pandemic through fulfilling nearly 40% of the annual family vegetable requirement equivalent to LKR 40,008,000 (USD 216,259). This is a saving of LKR 24,000 (USD 130) per HH per year.
- Further, the project completed one CWSS (397 HHs), two large advanced filters (395 HHs) and installed 1,200 RWH systems for 1,200 water scarce HHs. A family in the project area spends 1-1.3 hrs per day on average to fetch water. This means that a beneficiary households could save approx. 46,800 labour hours per month, which is equivalent to USD 235,872 of opportunity costs saved from the RWH investment alone.

Food Security

- Under the 223 VISs, 6,669 Ha in 06 districts (this includes 4,658 Ha in Major cultivation season + 1,252 Ha in minor cultivation season + 158 Ha in mid-cultivation season) were cultivated by 11,815 (8,338 male, 3,472 female, 841 youth, 370 widows, 178 disabled) farmers (some farmers cultivated several times in a given year) during the three cultivation seasons in 2020 raising the CI from 1.0 (baseline) to 1.2 and thereby increasing the food production by 20%. Out the 6,669 Ha of total cultivated extent for the reporting year, 1,411 Ha were cultivated by 3,807 families in Yala and mid-season for the crops that were forecasted by the government for a potential shortage due owing to COVID19 import restrictions.
- Rural Home Gardens development programme (1,167 rural home gardens) contributed for ensuring food security during COVID19 lockdown through fulfilling nearly 40% of the annual family vegetable requirement equivalent to LKR 40,008,000 (USD 216,259). Responding to the COVID19 pandemic, the project expanded the home gardens programme to urban and sub urban areas with the establishment of additional 2,600 home gardens with food security affected communities. This programme also paved the way for development of new local agricultural value chain that provided food items from sub urban areas to urban areas during the pandemic.

Climate change adaptations & Environmental co-benefits

The Project contributed to climate change adaptation and environmental co-benefits in the following manner:

- Through the cascade upgrading programme, water holding capacity of 127 VISs was increased by 10% through desilting and improving the dead storage in these VISs up to the end of 2020. Further, nine abandoned VISs were fully renovated, improving their water availability by 100%.
- Groundwater sources used for drinking water were recharged with rainwater at 52 locations.
- Plantation covering 690 Ha of VIS catchment encroachment areas was carried out in 2020 (i.e. 6,287 forest trees and 277,850 perennial fruit plants in home gardens within the tree girdle ecosystem area of VIS, and 9,758 forest plants in VIS catchment forest areas). Under this, keystone species (e.g. Madhuca longifolia, Terminalia arjuna, Diospyros malabarica) were reintroduced in order to improve the ecosystem services of the VISs rehabilitated through the project. Planting of fruit bearing forest trees in VIS catchment forest areas will increase the availability of foods for wild animal that in turn will reduce their impacts on adjacent farmlands in long run.

Social benefits

- The Project provided year-round access to safe and reliable drinking water to 24,200 beneficiaries in the Project area. In the cascades, the same benefits were delivered in an integrated manner with a drinking water management plan within a framework covering water and associated resources.
- Empowerment of the community was improved through their engagement in preliminary investigations for VIS upgrading where the community's expectations were captured. Total of 544 individuals including 158 women provided inputs during this process. Ratification meetings with the same community members, scheduled to be conducted in 2021, will ensure all the feasible requests are attended to

Gender sensitive development

- Women beneficiaries; 13,503 (i.e., including 325 widows, 73 disabled and 1,116 youth) were instrumental in climate smart livelihood development in 07 dry zone districts under the project. The increased income by these women beneficiaries have positively contributed to the family wellbeing especially during the COVID19 pandemic. Out of these 13,503 women beneficiaries, 1,167 established rural home gardens saving up to 40% vegetable requirements.
- Livelihood development through home gardens, commercial agriculture and micro enterprises primarily targeting women in project areas is expected to have a significant impact on the empowerment of women; both economically and socially. The Project facilitated this productive role of women, by carefully selecting farming systems and techniques, and introducing appropriate machinery that could be operated by women to facilitate them engaging in these additional responsibilities.

2.2.4 Needs of the recipient

The project activities that specifically addressed the needs of the recipients during the reporting period includes the following:

- Building observation and forecasting capacity of the DoM to improve long- and medium-term climate /weather forecasts to provide accurate seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts continued during 2020.
- Dissemination of seasonal forecast, agricultural advisories and climate resilient agriculture technology packages to improve the access to climate information and services to vulnerable smallholder farmers for their water management and agriculture planning continued as well and expanded to 40 ASCs in 2020 from 13 ASCs in 2019.
- Expanding water availability of 132 VISs through desilting operations increased nearly 10% of the water retention capacity of these VISs. Against the aswaddumized extent of 4,954 Ha, 6069 Ha were cultivated by 11,815 farmers in 3 cultivation seasons in the year 2020 raising the CI (from 1.0 to 1.2).
- 13,503 smallholder women farmers adopted climate resilient livelihood practices and technologies during the reporting year. Out of these smallholder women farmers; 1,667 rural women were able to minimize the food security impacts during COVID19 pandemic, by establishing rural home gardens which saved 40% of the annual vegetable requirement. The project expanded the rural home gardening programme to the urban and semi-urban areas by establishing additional 2,600 urban home gardens.
- Total of 167 staff belonging to responsible parties received training under rural water supply component
- Providing year-round access to safe drinking water for 1,200 most vulnerable families through installing RWH systems during the reporting year. Beneficiaries of this activity comprise of women headed HH, Chronic Kidney Disease of Unknown aetiology (CKDu) affected families, families with disabled members and remote HH who have less potential for receiving pipe borne water.
- Introducing climate resilient water safety and security planning for RWS schemes by upgrading the current guidelines and manuals
- Participatory planning process and tools adopted by the Project facilitated empowering the target beneficiaries, especially women, in irrigation infrastructure related decision making. Participatory preliminary investigations carried out in 5 cascades in 2020 helped them decide on the upgrading needs of the VISs, ratification process ensured their needs are adequately captured in irrigation designs, participatory monitoring committees facilitated engaging them in construction and safeguard monitoring.
- Cascade water resource development and management planning process facilitated the engagement of all water users in development and management of water resources in an integrated manner, giving due attention to the needs of different water users. During the reporting period, agriculture planning and integrated water management activities (combining agriculture and water management advisories, weather forecast and O&M plans) were implemented in upgraded VISs.
- Disaster preparedness and response plans that were developed in 2019 in the 24 GN divisions of the 08 cascades were implemented during 2020 and they have helped people to connect with district and national level early warning and preparedness systems. Cascade flood and drought management was further strengthened by drafting a Standard Operating Procedure.

2.2.5 Country Ownership

- The project is implemented following UNDP's National Implementation Modality, where national partners take the full ownership and leadership in in project implementation including planning, implementation, monitoring of results, and fund disbursement, and mobilization of co-financing. Project progress was reviewed by H.E. the President in 2020 as well. At the same time, Project monitoring committees continued to perform at sub-national level (i.e., Provincial, district and divisional levels), where local authorities took frequent progress meetings with representations from different levels of sub-national level agencies to monitor the project progress. The Project is routinely being reviewed by the Governors of the respective Provinces and adopted as a novel development approach for water resources development and enhancing climate resilience.
- VIS upgrading activities continued to function in accordance with Government procedures and guidelines
- TWC established by the Project with the participation of the sector experts and key officials of the technical agencies of the national government continued during the reporting year and a meeting was held in March 2020, prior to the nation-wide lockdown. Despite the restrictions on meetings, the dialogue with the members continued which facilitated obtaining valuable inputs for developing a cascade development guideline. TWC provides a platform to the relevant sector experts and technical specialists to actively engage in planning and implementation of project activities. These experts are also supporting other similar projects implemented by bi- and multi-lateral agencies. Discussions were held to upscale the Projects TWC as the national advisory committee to all similar water management and climate change adaptation projects implemented in the country. This was interrupted due to the travel and meeting restrictions and will be continued in 2021
- The Project continued to provide technical inputs to other bi- and multi-lateral agencies to develop similar interventions in integrated water management and climate change adaptation. During the reporting year, the Project jointly organized a meeting with the World Bank funded Climate-Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project (CSIAP) and explained the conceptual approach of CRIWMP's integrated water resources management and related institutional framework, which was broadly accepted by the former for implementation. The Project team held discussions with the ADB's Consultation Mission for Integrated Water Productivity Improvement Project in November 2020 and tentatively identified the areas for collaboration.
- The Project's initiative to update Technical Guideline for Irrigation Works and to frame a Strategic Plan for Water Resources Development and Management will utilize the lessons learnt during project implementation and they are expected to contribute substantially to country's development strategy and post-COVID19 recovery plans
- The Project made a significant contribution to the Government's "Vari Soubhagya" (irrigation prosperity) programme which is scheduled to commence in 2021 and with an initial target of 1,000 Tanks in the year 2021, through improved technical guidelines and integrated management approach designed by the Project. The contribution was made in terms of the conceptual framework of the CRIWMP which encompasses socio-economic aspects, traditional practices, and technological innovations applicable to village irrigation, and this is an upscaling of the Project design to the national level.
- CSA guidelines supported by the Project is now being adopted by this Project and two other large-scale national development projects; World Bank funded Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project (CSIAP) and IFAD funded Smallholder Agribusiness Partnerships Programme (SAPP). This guideline developed under the patronage of the Ministry of Agriculture was adopted by the Ministry of Irrigation as well and now ready to be launched

2.2.6 Efficiency and Effectiveness

Continuing from last year, the Project has continued taking diverse measures to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the project activities.

- With the COVID19 pandemic and associated lockdown, the Project adopted Information Communication Technologies (ICT) to all its operations to ensure the business continuity. The Project mobilized resources from UNDP core resources to build the required IT capacity of the Project partners to enable them to continue the activities under the approved Work Plan. This helped to achieve a substantial portion of the annual work plan. The activities were supported by the electronic mode operations included procurement, contract award, regular progress monitoring, community and stakeholder consultation, awareness building, information sharing, and training
- Existing decentralized implementation modality of the Project which includes Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), local government agencies and local-level service providers was proven effective. Therefore, Project strengthened the decentralized implementation modality to continue business amidst COVID19. This further, helped to conduct several project activities without interruption despite special challenges faced in 2020.
- Local level value chains established by the Project, especially farmers' markets provided to be effective during COVID19, as the lockdowns affected functioning of agricultural value chains.
- Considering the COVID19 pandemic brought livelihood and food insecurity, the CSA work programme was tailor-made targeting the urban poor and also in line with national food security enhancement programme, which enabled the Project to mobilize the support of the government machinery to reach more beneficiaries during the reporting year.
- Community contribution for project implementation was continued in order to increase cost effectiveness and further increase the sense of ownership of the drinking water facilities. During the lockdown period, community continued with protecting the Project assets indicating the effectiveness of participatory approach and community ownership. The total community inputs were derived from cash, in kind contribution and labour of the CWSS now valued to LKR 29,159,000 (USD 156,769). The total community contribution provided for RWH interventions in 2020 has amounted to LKR 17,040,000.00 (USD 91,613). Individual beneficiary HH has spent LKR 12,000 -15,000 (equivalent to USD 66-82) to construct basements of the RWH tanks, while the Project provided materials to those of who were unable to support the construction and facilitated labour contribution to vulnerable families unable to facilitate labour themselves. This is to ensure that the most vulnerable beneficiaries are not left out.
- During the reporting year, the Project invested in school awareness programmes to increase the awareness of the school children on climate change and its impacts. A total of 6,398 school children and 22 school teachers benefitted through this exercise.
- During the lockdown period, community-driven activities were prioritized with the aim of minimizing the impact on project implementation as much as possible. For example, 293,895 perennial plants were planted through community-based interventions covering 690 Ha in VIS catchment areas that were less affected by movement restrictions imposed across districts as a result of the enforcement of COVID19 protocols.
- The Government co-financing mobilized during the reporting year is amounted to USD 952,704 for the implementation year 3/4 as per the FAA, for VIS upgrading, water source investigation and water quality testing and capacity building of the water Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

2.3 Project Outputs Implementation Status

Use 'Add Row' button to add multiple outputs and/or activities reported against one output

Project Output Name

Output 1: Village irrigation infrastructure and capacities of small holder farmers strengthened for climate-resilient water

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

Project Activity 1.1 Improve technical capacity and knowledge management targeting ASCs, local field officials and community organisations for climate-risk informed water management and climate-smart agriculture

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

45

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

- Cascade water resource development and management planning process was continued during the reporting year as per guidelines prepared by the project in 2018 which involves establishing 7 sub-plans.
- By the end of 2019 80% of Level 1 planning had been completed, however, during the reporting period a combined Level 1 plan was unable to be produced. This was due to some of the sub-plans require substantial community participation and that was restricted by COVID19 and Parliamentary election related matters. As part of the 20% remaining, drinking water management plans in 03 cascades, ground water management plans in 01 cascade were completed, while other plans are being developed. The Level 1 plans in 08 cascades to be completed by Dec 2021 Plans were made to train 475 officials as master trainers in 2020, but decided to carry forward to 2021 due to 2020 COVID19 pandemic.
- During the reporting year, the completed components of the plans were implemented in all 8 cascades, gaps were identified and required amendments were made.
- A preliminary desk study to compile groundwater data in 03 cascades, (including aquifer thickness, productivity and some chemical parameters) available in existing databases completed. Additionally, data on land use, a well inventory, and current groundwater use, were collected, while the data gaps were identified. The progress was retarded due to movement restrictions, and groundwater management plans will be completed in 2022 after analysing groundwater variations between dry and wet periods. A community level groundwater management plan was completed in Sivalakukulama cascade.
- The mathematical model for water allocation within a cascade, which was developed in 2019, was calibrated in 1 cascade initially and will be continued in another 2 after the installation of Tank-level water depth gauges, rain gauges and flow measuring gauges, in 2021.
- Participatory rural appraisals were conducted in 05 new cascades (i.e., Etha Bendi Wewa, Kumbuk Wewa, Divul Wewa, Karamba Wewa and Mottapetthawa.) in 2020 (in addition to the 03 in 2019) using Participatory Climate Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (PCR-VCA) tools developed by the project in 2018.
- Total of 4,182 officials, farmer leaders and participatory monitoring committees were trained / made aware of different aspects of irrigation rehabilitation and cascade water resource development and management planning during the reporting year. The below table lists the training programmes conducted under Output 01 in its irrigation component in each cascade. These beneficiaries overlap with those from other training programmes. Details are listed in the Table below;
 District Puttalam Kurunegala Vavuniya Anuradhapura Total
 Training Programme M F M F M F M F M F Youth
 Construction Supervision 21 14 102 26 0 0 71 62 194 102 3
 Irrigation Water Management 55 61 54 83 96 2578 566 2744 653 38
 Participatory Demarcation of reservations 65 45 73 0 42 30 180 75 8
 Awareness building on roles and responsibilities DAD 0 0 0 0 18 16 18 16 0
 Awareness on Ground Water Management Plan 0 0 0 0 130 57 130 57 0
 Total 76 14 228 125 156 96 2839 731 3299 966 49
- A cascade rehabilitation and prioritization guideline was developed in 2019 in partnership with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). The guideline was reviewed and re-worked in 2020 to reflect the cascade selection criteria for rehabilitation. Training in hydrological modelling required to implement the guideline was provided in 2020. The guideline will be finalized and published in next reporting period.

--Please see attached word APR for formatted table--

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

- Level 01 Cascade Water Resource Development & Management Plans (CWRD&MP), which was planned to be finalized in 2020 but could not be completed, will be completed in 08 cascades
- 60% progress shall be achieved in level 02 plans in those 08 cascades
- Level 01 CWRD&MP will be initiated in 03 more cascades and will achieve 30% progress
- Technical Guideline for Irrigation Works will be published and made available to the key stakeholders
- 475 officials trained as master trainers to carry out programmes targeting FOs, women groups and other water users within the three river basins will be reprogrammed
- A computer model on cascade level water management developed and engineering staff of the Provincial Irrigation Departments will be trained on the developed model with an instruction's manual
- 69 ASCs capacitated as knowledge hubs to co-develop water and agricultural advisories and disseminate the same to farmer organizations and other water users.
- The cascade rehabilitation and prioritization guideline published in partnership with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Output 1: Village irrigation infrastructure and capacities of small holder farmers strengthened for climate-resilient water

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

Project Activity 1.2 Improve resilience of and upgrade village irrigation systems in the identified cascades including restoration of upstream watershed.

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

52 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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- Preliminary investigations were carried out in 80 VISs (cumulative 289) in 5 cascades and preliminary investigation reports (PIR) were completed and upgrading priorities were identified for all 80 VISs in 2020.
- Out of the 80 VIS where PIRs were completed, 04 were found to be in areas that were overlapping with the existing water users. The project has notified the Irrigation department to duly verify the site. Accordingly, the project has suspended the engineering designs and no rehabilitation work will be started in these 04 VISs until a decision is made in 2021. Accordingly, the designs of 76 VISs in 05 cascades will be completed in early 2021. In these 5 cascades with 76 VISs, surveys were completed, and engineering designs and engineering estimates were completed.
- As discussed under challenges with regards to progress in Section 2, VIS upgrading (construction civil works) programme of 2020 (comprising 03 cascades and 70 VIS) had to be postponed to 2021 owing to delays in realizing the fourth tranche. In 2020 the Project has completed surveys and investigations in another 05 cascades. It was initially planned to carry out the civil works of these five cascades in 2021. However, due to re-programming of 03 cascades from 2020 will now result in implementing only two cascades (40 VIS) out of five mentioned above in 2021. Remaining 03 cascades (surveys and designs completed in 2020) will be upgraded in 2022.
- 544 individuals representing various water user groups participated in the preliminary investigations in 2020, including 158 women. (i.e., 128 men and 71 women in Kurunegala Mottapethhawa cascade, 16 men and 3 women for Divul Wewa cascade, 38 men and 05 women in Karambawewa cascade (both in Anuradhapura), 79 men and 40 women in Kumbukwewa cascade, and 125 males and 39 women in Etha Bendi Wewa cascade (both in Trincomalee). This also includes youth groups to contribute their ideas for upgrading priorities in the selected VISs
- Cumulatively, construction activities under VIS upgrading were completed in 131 VISs in 08 cascades (please see the Table below for details) during the reporting year. The construction activities in another 03 cascades planned for the reporting year could not be carried out due to reasons explained in section 02-Challenges to Project Progress
- The above mentioned 131 VISs (55+76) were resulting from construction programmes initiative 2018 and 2019.
 - o Out of the 56 VIS selected from 04 cascades (located in Anuradhapura and Vavuniya Districts) for upgrading in 2018, 55 VIS were fully completed in 2020. The remaining 01 VIS was delayed due to the respective area being in the conservation zone and having archaeological importance. Expert advice from the Irrigation Department has been sought for this item of work and a decision will be taken in 2021. Canal systems are being upgraded with co-financing from the GoSL. Ecosystem components such as the upstream tree belt, filter, and downstream interceptor were restored with the participation of farmers
 - o Out of the 82 VIS were selected from 04 cascades (Located in Anuradhapura, Vavuniya, Kurunegala and Puttalam Districts) for upgrading in 2019, 76 VISs fully completed in 2020. In Medde Rambewa (95%), Thudduwaikulam (92%), Mamunugama (100%) and Anguruwella (100%) progress has been achieved and the remaining work will be completed in early 2021. Surveys have been completed in the canal system as well.
- O&M plans were completed in 137 VIS (55+82) in the above-mentioned 08 cascades, plans initiated in 71 VISs in another 03 cascades, and will be completed in 2021 in parallel to the construction programme

Table 1: The following table provides an update of the Upstream (Headworks) upgrading programme

Name of the cascade and district No. of VISs	Upgrading progress	PIR conducted	Surveys completed	Designs completed	Operation & Maintenance planning	Upgrading work
Mathavualthakulam – Vavuniya district 14	Completed in 2017	Completed in 2017	Completed in 2018	100% of the work completed	Completed in 2019	for all VISs
Bandarakumbuk wewa – Anuradhapura district 12	Completed in 2017	Completed in 2017	Completed in 2018	91% of the work completed.	10 VIS were handed over	Completed in 2020 for 11 VISs
Sivalakulama – Anuradhapura district 20	Completed in 2017	Completed in 2017	Completed in 2018	100% of the work completed.	Completed in 2019	for all VISs
Palugaswewa – Anuradhapura district 10	Completed in 2017	Completed in 2017	Completed in 2018	100% of the work completed.	Completed in 2019	for all VISs
Thuduwaikulam – Vavuniya/ Anuradhapura district 38	Completed in 2018	Completed in 2018	Completed in 2018	92% of the work completed	Completed in 2020	for all VISs
Medde Rambewa – Puttalam district 25	Completed in 2018	Completed in 2018	Completed in 2018	95% of the work completed	Completed in 2020	for all VISs
Mamunugama – Kurunegala district 08	Completed in 2018	Completed in 2018	Completed in 2019	100% work completed	Completed in 2020	for all VISs
Anguruwella – Kurunegala district 11	Completed in 2018	Completed in 2018	Completed in 2019	100% work completed	Completed in 2020	for all VISs
Kadawala – Puttalam/Kurunegala districts 26	Completed in 2019	Completed in 2019	Completed in 2019	Civil works contracts to be awarded in early 2021	Planned to be initiated in 2021	if upgrading work commences
Rathmale – Anuradhapura district 14	Completed in 2019	Completed in 2019	Completed in 2019	Civil works contracts to be awarded in early 2021	Planned to be initiated in 2021	if upgrading work commences
Aluth Halmillewa – Anuradhapura district 30	Completed in 2019	Completed in 2019	Completed in 2019	Civil works contracts to be awarded in early 2021	Planned to be initiated in 2021	if upgrading work commences
Divul Wewa-Anuradhapura District 17	Completed in 2020	Completed in 2020	More than 90% completed in 2020			
Sinnakunchukkulam- Mannar District 13	VISs field verified in 2020					
Karamba wewa 8	Completed in 2020	Completed in 7 VIS in 2020	More than 90% completed in 2020			
Etha Bendi Wewa - Trincomalee District 26	Completed in 2020	23 VIS Completed in 2020	More than 90% completed in 2020	Civil works contracts to be awarded in early 2021	Planned to be initiated in 2021	if upgrading work commences
Kumbuk Wewa-Trincomalee District 17	Completed in 2020	Completed in 2020	More than 90% completed in 2020	Civil works contracts to be awarded in early 2021	Planned to be initiated in 2021	if upgrading work commences
Mottapethhawa-Kurunegala District 12	Completed in 2020	Completed in 2020	More than 90% completed in 2020			
Total 301						

Table 2: The progress of downstream (canal system) is described below:

Name of the cascade and district No. of VISs	Upgrading progress
PIR conducted	Surveys completed
Designs completed	Operation & Maintenance planning
Upgrading work	Upgrading progress
Mathavualthakulam – Vavuniya district 14	Completed together with upstream (Headworks) Completed in 2017 Completed in 2018 85% of the work completed
Bandarakumbuk wewa – Anuradhapura district 12 -do-	Completed in 2017 Completed in 2018 33% of the work completed. -Do-
Sivalakulama – Anuradhapura district 20 -do-	Completed in 2017 Completed in 2018 15% of the work completed. -Do-
Palugaswewa – Anuradhapura district 10 -do-	Completed in 2017 Completed in 2018 40% of the work completed. -Do-
Thuduwaikulam – Vavuniya/ Anuradhapura district 38 -do-	Completed in 2018 Completed in 2018 -Do-
Maha Meddewa (Medde Rambewa) – Puttalam district 25 -do-	Completed in 2018 Completed in 2018 -Do-
Mamunugama – Kurunegala district 08 -do-	Completed in 2018 Completed in 2019 -Do-
Anguruwella – Kurunegala district 11 -do-	Completed in 2018 Completed in 2019 -Do-

Kadawala – Puttalam/Kurunegala districts 26 -do- Completed in 2019 Completed in 2019 -
 Rathmale – Anuradhapura district 15 -do- Completed in 2019 Completed in 2019 -
 Aluth Halmillewa – Anuradhapura district 30 -do- Completed in 2019 Completed in 2019 -
 Divul Wewa-Anuradhapura District 17 -do- Completed in 2020 More than 90% complete -
 Karamba wewa 8 -do- Completed in 7 VIS in 2020 More than 90% complete in 7 VIS -
 Sinnakunchukkulam- Mannar District 13 VISs field verified -
 Etha Bendi Wewa - Trincomalee District 26 Completed together with upstream (Headworks) Completed in 23 VIS in 2020 More than 90% complete -
 Kumbuk Wewa-Trincomalee District 17 -Do- Completed in 2020 More than 90% complete -
 Mottapetthawa-Kurunegala District 12 -do- Completed in 12 More than 90% complete -
 Total 301

- Cumulatively, designs for downstream development work in 08 cascades were completed by 2020. Out of these, downstream construction work in Sivalakulama (03 VIS), Palugaswewa (04 VIS), Bandara Kumbuk Wewa (04 VIS) and Mathavuvalthakulam cascade (14 VIS) is underway with the co-financing allocation of GoSL. Farmer Organizations are directly handling these contracts under the direct supervision of the Department of Agrarian Development. In other cascades, ratification meetings are being conducted with the farmer organizations and other stakeholders to finalize the designs and engineering estimates.
- The headworks construction activities in 2020 could not commence as planned due to the difficulties explained in section 02, and only the continuation activities from 2019 were carried out. The Project with the support of DoM generated and issued a 10-day weather forecast to engineering consultants, contractors and participatory monitoring committees to plan the construction activities based on the weather forecast. This has significantly improved the project progress.
- The Participatory monitoring committees in 2019 continued to monitor the upgrading activities in 2020.
- Operation and maintenance plans completed in 55 VISs were adopted in the cultivation meetings. List of equipment required for VIS maintenance has been identified and specifications were completed to initiate the procurement process.
- Operations and maintenance plans were completed for additional 82 VIS (including Anicuts) in 04 cascades completed in 2019-20. These will be finalized with the respective farmer organizations and will be adopted in the cultivation meetings. The O&M Plans are fully or partially being implemented in 137 VISs now
- Completed O&M plans, together with other inputs such as the measuring gauges and weather and agricultural advisories, contributed to an integrated water management programme that was initiated in Maha 2020/21 in the above-mentioned 08 cascades using a spreadsheet model. The success of this model is being monitored.
- Positive achievements include completing the VIS upgrading programme in Puttalam and Vavuniya Districts and extending the programme to all 06 Districts by 2020. Early completion of upgrading work is expected to provide enough time to focus on operationalizing Operations and Maintenance plans that were drafted for 82 VISs in 04 cascades.
- Both tier-01 and tier-02 Grievance redress mechanisms set-up under the project were extended to 03 new cascades to address any issues locally, with the active participation of local officials and men and women farmers. Under this, 10 tier-02 committees and 24 tier-01 committees were established and continued during the reporting year.

--Please see attached word APR for formatted table--

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

- PIR conducted in 13 VISs in 01 cascades selected from Mannar in 2021
- Designs completed for 76 VISs in 05 cascades in 2021, cumulative 283 in 16 cascades
- Construction completed in 247 VISs in 13 cascades, cumulatively (110 VIS in 2021)
- O&M plans completed for 247 VISs in 13 cascades (in 2021, 110 VIS in 05 cascades) and O&M plans operationalized in 137 VISs in 08 cascades

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Output 1: Village irrigation infrastructure and capacities of small holder farmers strengthened for climate-resilient water

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

Project Activity 1.3 Develop and disseminate climate resilient agricultural practices with targeted enterprise development for women

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

60 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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- Project has upgraded 131 VISs in which command areas were fully cultivated. Additionally, in another 92 VISs to be upgraded in future project years, the cultivations were carried out expanding the CSA programme. Accordingly, project implemented a series of activities in order to improve the CI of the downstream command areas of 223 VISs including (a) VIS rehabilitation for improving the water storage capacity from 8% to 10%, (b) facilitation of weather informed cultivation planning and water management decision making at the cultivation meetings, (c) more efficient demand driven water management, (d) cultivation of an additional season in between the two main cultivation seasons based on agrometeorological advisories, (e) cultivation of short duration varieties, (f) cultivation of less water consuming Other Filed Crops (OFCs) in downstream command areas and (g) adopting suitable agronomic practices etc. The project, however, did not implement farm mechanization activities due to limitation owing to the COVID19 pandemic.
- Under the VIS downstream cultivation programme, 4,954 Ha of aswaddumized extent under 223 VISs was cultivated by 11,815 farmers (8,338 male, 3,472 female, 841 youth, 370 widows, 178 disabled) in 06 districts in year 2020. Thereby the average agriculture production of VIS downstream lands has been increased by 20%. 11,815 farmers earned LKR 1,478,193,376 (USD 7,990,234) through downstream cultivation programme. Average annual income of 11,815 farmers by the downstream cultivation programme has been increased by 20% (i.e., from LKR 104,260 to LKR 125,112).
- Due to the VIS upgrading programme (131 VISs) and improved water management and agronomic measures as described above, 4,412 Ha extent have been aswaddumized under 202 VISs showed CI greater than the baseline situation (baseline CI is 1). A total of 21 tanks that have not been rehabilitated showed CI less than 1.0. Summary of district level CI data are as follows;

District Aswaddumized extent (Ha)

CI less than 1.0 CI between 1.0-1.2 CI between 1.2-1.6 CI more than 1.6

Kurunegala district 0.83 106.67 76.46 0.00 183.96

Puttalam district 57.30 107.21 82.29 133.28 380.08

Trincomalee district 0.00 685.00 302.08 93.33 1080.42

Anuradhapura district 0.00 1193.42 537.42 455.63 2186.46

Vavuniya district 267.31 393.33 156.67 90.42 907.73

Mannar District 215.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 215.00

Total 540 2486 1155 773 4954

District Number of VISs

CI less than 1.0 CI between 1.0-1.2 CI between 1.2-1.6 CI more than 1.6

Kurunegala district 1 6 7 0 14

Puttalam district 3 9 6 13 31

Trincomalee district 0 34 9 4 47

Anuradhapura district 0 58 16 15 89

Vavuniya district 11 12 8 5 36

Mannar District 6 0 0 0 6

Total 21* 119** 46 37 223

Note: * 21 VISs with CI less than 1.0 are yet to be rehabilitated through the project

** 71 out of 119 VISs with CI ranging from 1.0 to 1.2 have not been rehabilitated through the project yet

- Under the CI improvement programme, three farming systems were implemented by 11,815 farmers under 223 VISs as follows;
 - a) Cultivation of 4,659 Ha of paddy in the down-stream of VISs by 11,100 farmer families during the Maha cultivation season with intermediate technologies for increasing the land and water use efficiency
 - b) Cultivation of commercial OFCs in 1,252 Ha of VIS down-stream paddy lands by 3,270 farmers during Yala cultivation season, based on seasonal weather forecasts and agrometeorological advisories and with private sector participation for marketing of agricultural produce
 - c) Cultivation of commercial OFCs in 158 Ha of VIS down-stream paddy lands by 537 farmers during mid cultivation season, based on seasonal weather forecasts and agrometeorological advisories and with private sector participation for marketing services
- Project implemented on-farm water management demonstrations with 259 female farmers (3 widows, 1 disabled and 15 youth) under 8 VISs in 6 districts in collaboration with National Rice Research Institute and respective Provincial Agriculture Departments. Under this, demand driven water management technologies were demonstrated and findings will be replicated for improving the CI of downstream paddy lands in year 2021. Although it was planned at the beginning of the year, due to the pandemic situation, the project was unable to introduce mobile soil fertilizer testing kits for the farmers so that they can test the soil fertility level by themselves before fertilizer applications. However, the project linked 259 female farmers for relevant agencies in order to obtain the soil fertilizer testing services of downstream paddy lands which optimized the chemical fertilizer applications under 8 VISs. Mobile soil fertilizer testing kits will be introduced under AWP-2021.
- The project supported 1,111 women (43 widows, 14 disabled, 291 youth) to establish rural home gardens around the VISs rehabilitated through the project in order to improve the food security while protecting the VISs ecosystems. Under this, an economic incentive-based model was introduced to improve the participation of current resource users, who engaged in unsustainable resource use practices in VIS eco-systems, to project the sensitive eco-systems while improving the income of resource users. In addition, 56 home gardens were established with women in most marginalised families, who received project support to access safe drinking water. Rural Home Gardens development programme (1,167 rural home gardens) contributed for ensuring food security during COVID-19 Pandemic situation through fulfilling nearly 40% of the annual family vegetable requirement equivalent to LKR 40,008,000 (USD 216,259). Responding to the COVID 19 Pandemic, the project expanded the home gardens programme to urban and sub urban areas with the establishment of additional 2,600 home gardens with food in-secured communities. This programme paved the way for development of new local agricultural value chain that provided food items from sub urban areas to urban areas during pandemic situation.
- The project promoted micro irrigation technologies amongst home gardening beneficiaries in order to improve the water use efficiency. Drip and sprinkler irrigation technologies were introduced for 176 women farmers (14 widows, 5 disabled, 52 youth). Low-cost micro irrigation technology (i.e., pitcher irrigation) was introduced to 495 women farmers (15 widows, 4 disabled, 120 youth) with distributing of 17,825 pitcher irrigation pots in 7 districts. 29 female farmers (5 widows, 1 disabled and 2 youths) constructed run off water harvesting tanks for irrigation of farmlands. Micro irrigation technologies were effective for maintaining year-round home gardens despite the drought.
- The project was unable to implement animal husbandry programme at the originally planned scale due to the pandemic situation. However, 4 new cattle farming units were established during the reporting period, while integrating the poultry units established in year 2019 to the home gardens. 9 bio-gas units were also established in the animal husbandry units established in year 2019. 100 new bee keeping units were established with women farmers including 2 widows and 15 youths.
- With the support of the project, 293,895 perennial plants were planted (i.e. 6,287 forest trees and 277,850 perennial fruit plants in home gardens within the tree girdle ecosystem area of VIS, and 9,758 forest plants in VIS catchment forest areas) covering 690 Ha of VIS catchment encroachment areas in year 2020. Under this, keystone species (e.g. 'Mee'-Madhuca longifolia, 'Kumbuk' - Terminalia arjuna, 'Thimbiri' - Diospyros malabarica) were reintroduced in order to improve the ecosystem services of the VISs rehabilitated through the project. Planting of fruit bearing forest trees in VIS catchment forest areas will increase the availability of foods for wild animal that in

turn will reduce their attacks for adjacent farmlands in long run.

- Local level seeds and planting materials producing units were established by 282 women farmers (7 widows, 4 disabled and 29 youth). This improved the local seeds availability while reducing the dependency for seeds material on external sources. It should be noted that the local seeds production programme improved the resilience of rural farmers during pandemic situation in which the seeds availability was one of the biggest issues faced by dry zone farming community. The project also supported to establish 25 local forest plant nurseries by women farmers (2 widows and, 6 youth). The project will further expand local level seeds and planting materials production under AWP-2021.
- Commercial agriculture development programme was implemented under 1,782 Ha of commercial Other Field Crops in VIS downstream lands with 4,874 farmers in six districts during Yala cultivation season (Minor cultivation season) and an additional season in between two cultivation seasons following the agro-meteorological advisories with the participation of private sector agribusiness agencies. As a result of this programme, 3,807 farmers earned LKR 389,496,246 (USD 1,366,653) within a period of two months (average earning of a farmer is LKR 102,310 (USD 553)).
- The aquaculture development programme was carried out in 40 VISs rehabilitated through the project benefitting 2,012 farmers in three districts which contributed for improving food security during the pandemic situation. This programme will be expanded to other three districts under AWP-2021.
- The project trained 400 women on business idea generation and entrepreneurship, and facilitated to establish (a) 108 women managed micro enterprises (3 widows and 17 youth) that develop handicraft products by using aquatic weeds of VISs rehabilitated through the project, and plants extracts from VIS ecosystems, and small businesses that produce specific inputs for climate smart agriculture such as biochar and compost, (b) 5 small scale women managed agro-processing units including one youth farmer, (c) one farmer market with 257 women farmers in Anuradhapura district. The farmer market establishes climate smart local agriculture value chain through empowering entrepreneurial farmers to carry out middlemen function and thereby optimize the number of agriculture value chain actors. Farmers themselves act as retailers under the farmers' market model.
- The project established soil conservation bunds with 500 female farmers (39 widows, 9 disabled and 101 youth) around the VISs upgraded through the project in order to minimize the soil erosion and siltation of the upgraded VISs.

Detailed account of the agriculture technology packages adopted by women beneficiaries are as follows;

Agriculture technology package Women beneficiaries

Grand Total Widows Disabled Youth Total of Widows/Disabled /Youth

Construction of erosion controlling contour soil bunds within the upstream home stead farming units of VISs rehabilitated through the project 500 39 9 101 149

Micro irrigation in home gardens 176 14 5 52 71

Pitcher irrigation units 495 15 4 120 139

Adoption of Low water consuming Parachute paddy farming technology 71 4 2 6 12

Adoption of traditional paddy farming technology 140 7 5 17 29

Adoption of climate Smart Home gardens within the upstream of VISs rehabilitated through the project 1,111 43 14 291 348

Adoption of integrated home gardens by drinking water supply beneficiaries of the project 56 2 0 2 4

Home gardens adopted by food security affected urban poor HH with COVID 19 pandemic situation 2,600 151 12 225 388

Adoption of cattle farming with cut and feeding system, grass preservations technologies (i.e., preparation of silage) and improved cattle sheds technologies 4 0 0 0 0

Local level seeds and planting materials producing units 282 7 4 29 40

Wild elephant bio fencing with repellent crops that have commercial value (citrus) 64 0 0 12 12

Bee keeping 100 2 0 15 17

VIS interceptor improving model agriculture units 326 1 1 24 26

Micro enterprises 108 3 0 17 20

Farmer field water management demonstrations 259 3 1 15 19

Agro processing technologies 5 0 0 1 1

Farmer Market in Anuradhapura 257 0 0 0 0

Biogas units 9 1 9 0 10

Runoff water harvesting (Small) 29 5 1 2 8

Forest plant nurseries 25 2 0 6 8

Commercial OFC cultivation in paddy lands with forward sales agreements with private sector agencies based on agro-meteorological advisories (i.e., as a respond for anticipated food shortage due to COVID 19 pandemic) 4,874 26 6 231 263

Aquaculture 2,012 0 0 0 0

Total 13,503 325 73 1,166 1,564

- In year 2020, the project reached the entire farming population of 40 targeted ASCs (141,062 families and 282,124 farming population) through the dissemination of agriculture technology packages via various methods such as community radio programmes (216,540 farmers), TV programmes (150,000 farmers), leaflets (50,326 farmers), meetings and workshops (141,216 farmers), government extension systems (49,094 farmers), social media (13,357 farmers), while direct trainings were provided to 12,824 farmers (6,396 male, 6,428 female, 629 widows, 1,817 youths and 246 disabled) on the technologies on climate smart home gardening, livelihood diversification and alternative livelihood development, soil and water conservation and management, wise use of minor tank eco-system resources, aquaculture etc.

Following are some of the agriculture key technology packages that were disseminated through the above methods;

- o How to plan and implement a cultivation programme based on seasonal weather forecast and agrometeorological advisory
- o How to cultivate OFC in down-stream paddy lands based on seasonal weather forecast and agrometeorological advisory
- o Pre-harvest and post-harvest quality assurance of OFC based on ten days weather forecasts
- o How to improve the CI of VISs up to 1.6
- o Demand driven on-farm water management in paddy lands
- o How to improve the home gardens in tree girdle area of VISs
- o How to improve VIS interceptors through agricultural practices
- o Inland fisheries technologies
- o Micro-irrigation technologies
- o Chena improvement in VIS eco-systems

Notes:

Climate smart home gardens were established according to a model agreed by stakeholders and farmers to increase the climate resilience, increase the productivity and reduce greenhouses gas emission. They are characterized with ecological farming techniques, alternative pest and diseases control measures, soil erosion control measures, soil moisture conservation measures and micro irrigation techniques, biogas units, ground water harvesting units, bee keeping units, animal husbandry units etc. Through these model home gardens; community participation was facilitated for restoration of VIS eco-systems with zero displacement. Against the target of 900 for reporting year in concern and also with response to COVID19 pandemic, the project has completed 1,167 rural HHs and 2,600 urban and semi-urban HHs ensuring year-

round food security.

--Please see attached word APR for formatted table--

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Under AWP-2021, following key activities were identified:

- Mapping of soil drainage classes and soil types under the downstream of 289 tanks in 06 districts
- Dissemination of agriculture technology packages to 413,920 farmers in 07 districts through climate smart extension services of Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and partner CSOs by using video documentaries, community radio programs, leaflets and apps etc.
- Establishing 200 food security-based climate smart home gardens in rain water harvesting sites and consolidation of existing home gardens in Polonnaruwa district
- Establishing 280 commercial scale climate smart home gardens in potential market places in Kurunegala, Vavuniya and Trincomalee districts
- Implementing a chena improvement project in Anuradhapura, conversion of commercial vegetable farmers to ecological agriculture in Kurunegala
- Water management demonstrations in 26 VISs (Kurunegala: 5 tanks, Puttalam: 5 tanks, Trincomalee: 5 tanks, Anuradhapura: 5 tanks, Vavuniya: 5 tanks, Mannar: 1 tank)
- Facilitation of climate smart paddy farming Programme with 289 tanks for improving CI up to 1.6
- Aquaculture development Programme with 40 tanks in Kurunegala, Puttalam and Mannar districts
- Poultry and goat rearing Programme in seven districts (140 poultry units and 70 goat units shall be integrated existing home gardening units)
- Commercial agriculture-turmeric, ginger and etc. under forward sales agreements -30 units
- Establishing district level fruits and vegetable collecting centres (7 centres)
- Establishing OFC storage centres - 3 centres in Puttalam district
- Establishing ecological agricultural product marketing centres - 2 centres
- Establishing 4 small farmers markets with existing home gardens in Kurunegala, Puttalam, Trincomalee and Vavuniya districts
- Establishing a 'Hela Bojun Hala' (community managed food outlet) that uses only GAP/PGS certified products, and one stop shopping centre of agricultural products
- Strengthening and establishing 70 local seed producing farmers
- Establishment of 100 women-managed small business initiatives
- Introducing a mobile paddy drying machine in order to post harvest quality assurance amongst weather anomalies.
- Establishing 100 small scale women managed paddy parboiling centres
- Perennial fruit tree planting programme in order to improve the long-term climatic resilience of home gardens

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Output 2: Improved access to safe and reliable drinking water through supply systems able to withstand climate change and variability

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

Project Activity 2.1 Improve capacity of water-supply support staff at district/divisions, selected partner organisations (NGOs) and CBOs to implement and maintain community-based drinking water related interventions

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

62 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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- Using the completed detailed training needs assessment (TNA), the development of the Training of Trainers (TOTs) modules were continued. The TOT Programmes on integrating climate risks and adaptive options for drinking water, Preparation of climate resilient water safety and security plans, and Building awareness on operations and maintenance of RWH systems were completed during the reporting year. 80% of the work completed in Training modules on climate risks and adaptive options for sustainable management of Community managed water Supply schemes.
- Using the above modules and completed documents, the following TOTs and Training Programs were conducted targeting the number of trainers indicated. The total number trained are 167 (115 Male and 52 Female). The trainers have been selected and certified in all 04 districts for conducting the O&M in already installed RWH systems. The field trainings planned for the last quarter of 2020 had to be postponed due to the prevailing unfavourable COVID-19 situation for conducting field training and the funding shortage.

Category of TOT/Training /Awareness Program Number of trainings Planned Number of trainings Conducted Number of Trainees

Male Female Total

TOT on preparation of climate resilient water safety and security plans 05 01 18 7 25

TOT on building awareness on operations and maintenance of RWH systems 05 05 97 45 142

Total 17 06 115 52 167

- Participatory monitoring committees were established for the 07 new Community-managed Water Supply Schemes (CWSS), where construction is ongoing. These monitoring committees met regularly and participated in meetings with other partners; to discuss physical progress, site issues, grievances and community requests. A total of 843 individuals participated for these monitoring activities. (566 Male and 287 Female)

District Name of New RWS Number of Meetings Conducted Composition of Participatory Monitoring Committee

Male Female Total

Kurunegala Talakolawewa 08 117 19 136

Mamunugama 04 40 8 48

Ihalathimbiriyawa 04 40 8 48

Anuradhapura Ihala Galkulama 07 92 92 184

Vavuniya Andiyapuliyankulam. 15 97 122 219

Puttalam Rambepitiya 10 110 23 133

Kachchirawa/ Kuddetiya/ Narawila 05 60 15 75

Total 53 556 287 843

- Capacity Building and Technical trainings were conducted for the monitoring committees and selected potential staff of the CBOs in new CWSS and the details are as follows. These trainings were conducted using resource persons from RPs and CSOs. A total of 802 (Male -355, Female - 447 out of which 228 were youth) were trained during the reporting period as follows:

Type of Training Number of Training Category Composition of Trainees

Male Female Youth Total

Construction supervision 5 55 14 11

41 21 96

Pipe laying, Backfilling and Compaction 3 16 5 2 21

Leadership and Effective Communication 5 47 62 44 109

Participatory Construction (CAP 02) 3 81 115 21 196

Training on financing, record keeping, O&M 3 15 7 14 22

Financial Auditing, Financial Transparency & Procurement 5 27 21 29 48

Exposure Visits to a Best CBO Location with New CBOs and stakeholders 4 53 53 17 106

Income Generation & Diversification 3 43 128 71 171

Gender Development training program 2 8 0 3 8

Field Visit/ Awareness on Ground Water Recharging 1 10 15 6 25

Total 34 355 447 228 802

- Capacity building and training programmes were also conducted to RPs and relevant stakeholders; NWSDB, DNCWS, Divisional Officers and CSO staff and the details are as follows. These trainings were conducted using resource persons from RPs and CSOs. A total of 143 (Male -126, Female - 17 out of which 10 were youth) were trained.

Type of Training Number of Training Category Composition of Trainees

Male Female Youth Total

O & M of Rooftop RWH 01 10 5 6 15

Cascade Level Ground Water Management & Recharging to District and Divisional Officers 01 44 7 51

Awareness on Small Advanced Filters to Schools /Hospitals to District and Divisional Officers 01 36 4 2 40

Workshop on progress monitoring, roles and responsibilities of engineering assistants and community facilitators 01 36 1 2 37

Total 04 126 17 10 143

Note: Number of youth are not added to the total

- Capacity building and training programmes conducted to existing CBOs and communities providing Large Advanced Filtration Systems are presented below. These trainings were conducted using resource persons from RPs and CSOs. The total number trained is 507 (Male -270, Female - 237 out of which 103 were youth)

Type of Training Number of Trainings Composition of Trainees

Vavuniya Anuradhapura Kurunegala Total Number of Trainings Male Female Youth Total

District /Divisional Stakeholder Meeting 2 1 3 24 4 6 28

Orientation and Awareness for CBOs 5 7 12 144 161 91 305

Initial Planning and Agreement 3 03 65 28 02 93

Leadership and Effective Communication 2 02 11 13 24

Book keeping and documentation training programme 2 02 7 8 4 15

Exposure Visits to a Best CBO Location with New CBOs and stakeholders 2 01 03 19 23 42

Total 13 8 04 25 270 237 103 507

Note: Number of youths are not added to the total

- Capacity building and training programs conducted to schoolteachers/children, surrounding communities, health centre staff and district/divisional stakeholders on small advanced filter installations are presented below. A total of 48 trainings were conducted targeting 6,125 children and staff in schools (Male - 3,005, Female - 3,120). Of the total beneficiaries 5,696 were youth).

Type of Training Number of Trainings Composition of Trainees

Vavuniya	Anuradhapura	Kurunegala	Total Number of Trainings	Male	Female	Youth	Total
Provincial/District /Divisional Stakeholder Meeting	5	3	8	41	17	58	
Awareness to school staff, students, parents and surrounding communities	19	9	28	191	130	140	321
WASH awareness of the communities, and school children	5	07	12	2773	2973	5565	5746
Total	24	17	07	48	3005	3120	5696

- A total of 1,200 RWH systems were planned for 2020. Beneficiary selection for RWH systems was done through the established selection process and the most vulnerable 1,200 HHs were selected. Number of families selected under different vulnerable categories is as follows.

Category of Beneficiary HHs Number of HHs

Anuradhapura	Kurunegala	Puttlam	Vavuniya	
Families with special need/ Disabled members	14	38	42	30
Low-income families/ Samurdhi recipients	5	190	246	305
Elderly people living without family support	22	6		
Families with CKDu patients	4	36	47	15
Families with members having chronic diseases	59			
Woman Headed	17	58	74	100
Widowers	10	8		
Total Beneficiary HHs	50	350	350	450

- The training programs conducted for the RWH beneficiary HHs are presented below. A total of 53 trainings were conducted targeting 2298 individuals. (Male -1202, Female - 1096 out of which 246 were youth)

Type of Training Number of Trainings Composition of Trainees

Vavuniya	Puttalam	Anuradhapura	Kurunegala	Total Number of Trainings	Male	Female	Youth	Total
Training on awareness, Construction and O&M of RWH systems to stakeholders	11	3	01	15	248	413	71	661
Beneficiary Mobilization to	11	3	2	16	524	351	97	875
training on basement construction	3	12	2	17	426	332	78	758
Training to Masons	1	4	5	4	4			
Total	26	19	3	5	1202	1096	246	2298

- The Project has conducted a post user survey of the already completed 1,812 RWH Systems in 2020 and the data collected is being analysed currently. The user survey results and the outcome will be shared in the next reporting period.

District Number of HHs with RWH System Surveys completed

Anuradhapura	195
Kurunegala	542
Vavuniya	1075
Total	1812

- A Pilot Ground Water Recharge Program was commenced in Kurunegala district using the awareness program and field visit to the ground water recharging model demonstration unit at Ground Water Section (North Western Provincial Office), NWSDB, Wariyapola, Kurunegala. 52 HHs who had already received RWH systems in 2019 at Buduruwakanda, established ground water recharging units in their lands

- The RPs have conducted Capacity Building & Training to CBOs in Existing RWS System and RWH users where Project interventions were not provided, in the Project Districts using GoSL Counterpart funds and the details for year 2019 and 2020 are presented below;

Category of TOT/Training /Awareness Program Number of Events Total Number of CBOs

Mobilization	186	20
Leadership and Communications	171	40
Financial Management	213	65
Construction operations and maintenance of RWH systems	302	
Construction Management	172	46
WSP Training	223	50
Exposure Visits	258	28
Total	1525	249

--Please see attached word APR for formatted table--

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

- Organize and Conduct training programmes for Cascade and CBO level water committees and divisional officers including those in schools and hospitals on integrating climate-risks and adaptation options for drinking water access and quality.
- 100 officials trained as master trainers to carry out Climate Resilient Water Security & Safety Plans and climate resilient adaptation for drinking water programmes targeting CBOs, divisional level officers, women groups and other water users within the three river basins.
- Develop Climate Resilient Water Security & Safety Plans-including ground water recharge and emergency response plans for 04 new CWSS and 15 existing CWSS where large advanced filters are installed.
- TOT and other Trainings to new CSO, DNCWS and NWSDB RWS Unit staff as Capacity Building Programs.
- RP's to organize and conduct 44 training programmes for existing RWS CBOs in project districts to maintain and sustain RWS schemes.
- Conduct 150 training programs for new RHW System HHs on Operation & Maintenance of 3100 RWH systems
- Carry the balance usage survey in 1,200 RWH Systems and Water Quality Testing in 3,100 new RWH Systems

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Output 2: Improved access to safe and reliable drinking water through supply systems able to withstand climate change and variability

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

Project Activity 2.2 Implement sustainable, climate-resilient drinking water solutions through CBOs and government agencies

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

51 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

- The Project continued the construction of the selected 07 new CWSS during this reporting period. Out of these 07 schemes, one CWSS (i.e. Rembepitiya) was completed during this reporting period providing initial benefits to 1,589 HHs. The physical progress of the remaining 06 New CWSS is indicated below.

District	New Community managed RWS project	Planned No. of HHs	Planned Number of Beneficiaries	Physical Progress % by end 2020
Puttlam	Kachchirawa/ Kudettiyawa	245	980	38 %
Vavuniya	Andiyapuliyanakulam	528	2,110	45%
Kurunegala	Ihala Thimbiriyawa	228	911	6%
Mamunagama		189	755	11%
Thalakolawewa		430	1,720	71%
Anuradhapura	Ihala Galkulama	284	1,139	55%

- For the new CWSS in Ihala Galkulama, the Community Based Organization (CBO) had selected an existing shallow dug well as one of the water sources, after due consent of the owner. This source was confirmed as appropriate after pumping and water quality tests, however, subsequently, in around April 2020 the owner withdrew consent for water usage. Therefore, a new source was required to be selected by the project. Accordingly, a new deep borehole was constructed in Ihala Galkulama after geo-physical investigations in the vicinity. Subsequently, long-term pumping and water quality tests were conducted in December 2020 in compliance with the prescribed social and environmental safeguards and the deep borehole was found to be acceptable as substitute raw water source for the new CWSS in Ihala Galkulama.
- The Project continued with the negotiations and discussions with the
- Executing Entity, Responsible Parties and other multi-lateral/bi-lateral agencies for additional financing for 02 new CWSS to make up for the decrease in the number of new CWSS; namely Havana and Kelawa were included in the GoSL co-financing component in Budget request for year 2021 and procurement works are expected to commence in 2021. The negotiations are continued with these agencies for the balance CWSS schemes and positive responses have been received already.
- 1,200 HHs were provided with safe drinking water through the installation of 5,000 litre capacity RWH systems in four districts (350 in Kurunegala, 50 in Anuradhapura, 350 in Puttalam and 450 in Vavuniya). Out of the 1,200 families selected to provide RWH systems, 249 families are women headed, 102 families have CKDu patients, and 124 families have at least one family member with a special need. In this intervention, community contribution (in-kind) was also obtained to promote their sense of ownership. As such, in monetary terms LKR 12,000 (USD 64.5) to 17,500 (USD 94) in-kind contribution was provided by each family to construct the basement, on which the RWH tank is installed. The total community contribution provided for completing 1,200 RWH interventions in 2020 is amounted to LKR 17,040,000 (US\$ 91,613). In 97 locations, where the beneficiary families were unable to provide the in-kind contribution (largely in women headed families), the Project invested in preparation of basements for the RWH tanks.
- in 52 locations where RWH systems were installed in Kurunegala, ground water recharging systems were implemented by the user HHs, using the excess water during the rainy period, where overflow line of the tank is diverted to a shallow well or a deep well.
- Water quality testing of RWH systems constructed in 2018 and 2019 was commenced and testing for 745 HHs were completed. The results are being analysed and will be disseminated to the HHs.
- The project during the year provided safe drinking water through large advanced filters to 1,460 beneficiaries in 02 existing CWSSs in Vavuniya district; Periyakomalasanpuram and Rasapuram. The technology used was nano filter-based treatment and project was also able to construct rainwater infiltration systems in both locations to recharge the ground water sources. The waste from the treatment plant is also treated before releasing to the environment, in line with the ESMP Clause 78, 79 and Control Activity W 3.6 in Table 1: Water Quality Management Measures
- The detailed designs were continued to provide suitable treatment options to 07 existing CWS systems; 05 in Anuradhapura and 02 in Kurunegala.
- The Project contractor continued the testing of the proposed small advanced water treatment units using nano filter membranes (instead of RO membranes) in the Kidney Prevention Unit of the National Water Supply & Drainage Board. The nano technology process was proved successful for raw water sources where Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) was less than 700 mg/l and approved for use by NWSDB. However, for locations with raw water TDS of more than 700 mg/l, the RO technology remains the only viable treatment option. The contractor has now installed 17 small advanced water treatment units in schools and hospitals with TDS less than 700 mg/l in Vavuniya district. These 17 units provide safe drinking water to 16,351 beneficiaries. The installation of the balance units is in progress.

--Please see attached word APR for formatted table--

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

- The additional water source investigation in Thalakolawewa to construct a stand-by new deep borehole to improve resilience to climate change including input to Cascade GWM plans
- Complete 100% of Construction Work of 06 new CWSS commenced in 2019 and 2020.
- Implement Kelawa and Havana new CWSS using GOSL funds and complete 40% of the work in 2021.
- Construction of balance 14 large water treatment and purification systems to existing RWS systems managed by CBOs
- Construction of balance Continuation of Surveying, design and build of balance 44 small water treatment and purification systems to schools and hospitals
- 873 RWH systems supplied and installed for selected HHs.
- Provide maintenance instruments and tools to CBOs in 07 new RWS schemes and 15 existing RWS schemes

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Output 3: Capacity of Dry Zone farmers strengthened to use weather and climate information for agricultural and water management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

Project Activity 3.1 Establish effective monitoring systems for drought, floods and water management

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress on track	65 %
Progress for the relevant reporting period	
<p>Capacity Building National Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project continued the capacity building activities of DoM. A real-time online data monitoring system (video wall, workstations and accessories) was provided to the National Meteorological Centre of the DoM in order to support forecasters to combine and compare different meteorological parameters which are important to develop forecasting products. However, due to COVID19 related travel restrictions, overseas trainings on Seasonal Weather Forecasting and Agro-ecological zone-based weather forecast could not be conducted in 2020, which will be implemented in 2021. A weather data portal was developed on the web GIS portal provided by the project in 2019. This portal provides a central platform to access meteorological observations, weather forecasts and products (e.g. Agromet bulletin, drought bulletin and climatological data) available in the DOM to the stakeholder agencies, researchers and students and general public. This portal was connected to a mobile app, which was developed to disseminate the 10-day weather forecast for the local community. However, due to limitations of the server capacity in the DoM, this programme could not be launched during 2020. Project had planned to procure a server for this purpose but is on hold due to unexpected funding limitations. Link to the GIS weather portal is https://celatatech.com/met_dep/ <p>Strengthening the hydrological observation capacity at the river basin level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of water level sensors started with the hydrology and water management divisions of the Department of Irrigation (DOI). Locations for 15 water level sensors have been screened and selected in Mi Oya and Malwathu Oya basins which will contribute both flood and water management activities of the Department. When selecting the locations, priority was given to the flood modelling requirements in the Mi Oya basin. Contract was awarded to install the 15 sensors, but equipment importation was delayed due to border closure. These gauges will be available for installation by Q1 2021. <p>Strengthening the flood/water management observation capacity at the farmer levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the reporting period, 150 manual rain gauges were installed in identified project cascades as well as in CWSSs. These rain gauges were installed in the command areas of the 16 project cascades. Water users, mostly farmers involved in data collection and recording. Data recording books were provided, and farmers were trained on record keeping and use of rainfall data for cultivation decision making such as adjusting irrigation interval as per the rainfall of the cascades. Total number of depth gauges installed in 2020 is 104. Depth gauges installed in the upgraded VISs, except in 36 VISs in Vavuniya district due to high water levels in the tanks. Department of Agrarian Development (RP) agreed to install the gauges in 2021. Farmers were trained on obtaining depth gauge readings and recording, and the record keeping books recommended by Department of Agrarian Development were provided to farmers. 97 flow measuring gauges were installed in main canals of the downstream of upgraded cascades. 21 rating curves developed to measure the water discharge using the readings of flow measuring curves which will help farmers to measure the water release as per the water rotation plan of the tank. Rest of the flow measuring gauges will be installed and rating curves will be developed when the downstream structures are constructed. One of the key extreme events experienced during 2020 was cyclone 'Burevi', which made a direct landfall during the first week of December 2020. The cyclone track fell over the Eastern, and Northern provinces of Sri Lanka. DoM issued series of early warnings for this purpose and informed that the GIS trainings provided in 2019 and automated meteorological network established by the project were useful in generating early warning and monitoring of the cyclone impact. Project also supported the cyclone preparedness and response activities via facilitating online meetings, dissemination of advisories and supporting district officials for tank water management in the high-risk tanks. <p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p>	
Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 03 forecasters of the DoM trained to apply new statistical and dynamical approaches to seasonal forecasting of drought and Agromet related parameters A training conducted to forecasters of the DOM on providing Agroecological zones-based weather forecast Installation of manual water gauges in 5 cascades; 74 depth gauges, 420 flow measuring gauges to measure the water availability and releases Installation of 22 Automated Water Level sensors to monitor the water levels for flood/water management in the river basin Training for 100 water controllers will be conducted for the local officers and farmers on operation and maintenance of the gauges installed <p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p>	

Project Output Name	
Output 3: Capacity of Dry Zone farmers strengthened to use weather and climate information for agricultural and water management	
<p>The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.</p>	
Project Activity Name	
Project Activity 3.2 Co-develop and disseminate weather- and climate-based advisories for agricultural and water management through ASCs and FOs to farmers and village water managers	
Status	
Activity started - progress on track	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress on track	55 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Measures in place to strengthen the district and divisional level advisory dissemination

- A comprehensive assessment on weather/ Agro met advisory dissemination, which started in 2019 was completed during 2020. This assessment identified that less than 30% of the ASCs have access to the weather/ Agromet advisories in the project districts. Several gaps and bottlenecks prevailing in information generation, dissemination and application of the advisories has been identified through the assessment and recommended to establish an ICT based coordinated advisory dissemination system which will ensure institutionalization and integration as well as last mile communication. This proposal was presented to the national and district stakeholder agencies and consent was obtained to develop the system. This system is expected to be established in 2021.
 - By taking in to account the recommendation of the assessment mentioned above, strategies were developed in each project district to disseminate the advisories during 2020 Yala and Maha seasons targeting 40 ASCs areas within the 3 river basins. One of the key activities implemented under this was, establishment of an inter-agency coordination mechanism (IACM), in order to mainstream the weather/agro-met advisory into agriculture and water management planning. The mechanism comprised of District Secretary and heads of all relevant agencies. National Agencies (DOM and Natural Resources Management Centre (NRMC)) also invited for the inception meetings of this mechanism. Total number of officers attended to these inception meetings in 5 districts were 236 (164 males, 72 females). It was agreed to carry out the functions of this mechanism mainly through the regular district and divisional agriculture committees in the districts. It was also agreed to call special meetings when and where necessary to ensure that the weather advisories are provided on time. As a result, follow up meetings conducted in Vavuniya, Anuradhapura and Trincomalee districts to take further decisions based on the weather/Agro Met updates provided for 2020 Maha season.
 - Project took several alternative measures to support 2020 Yala season, due to COVID19 and subsequent food import restrictions imposed by the government. During Yala season, DoM forecasted an above-normal rainfall and Agromet advisory issued by the Department of Agriculture (DOA) encouraged farmers to shift to OFCs to meet the food security requirements of the country. Majority of the farmers adhered to these advisories despite some of the challenges, such as lack of planting materials. The Project facilitated this process by organizing online meetings between national and district levels, facilitating dissemination of advisories and support services. More than 200 officers connected via e-mail groups (mainly Agriculture/Agrarian/ Irrigation and Disaster Management officers and some private sector companies) to share the regular seasonal / monthly and weekly forecasts. Project also initiated a monthly online briefing session with the support of DoM and NRMC for officers to support the cultivation plans of the districts. This initiative was successfully moved forward and became a regular programme and continued until the end of 2020. Finally, this Yala season was considered as one of the most successful production seasons after 7 years. This has also helped to change the attitude of some farmers who were reluctant to shift to OFC from Paddy based on advisories.
 - Project District teams have identified key dissemination nodes and channels to effectively disseminate advisories to farmers and subsequently supported ASCs to develop a registered farmer database. Leader farmers were targeted as intermediaries to reach other farmers. Further, a contact database of District and Divisional officers was also developed. As the front-line officers of the extension service, Agrarian Production and Research Assistants (APRAs) and Agricultural Instructors were empowered for dissemination of advisories. Series of trainings and awareness meetings on uptake, dissemination and application of weather and agromet advisories were provided to 632 officers and 2,103 farmers in 5 districts. 36,605 farmers were reached through social media (WhatsApp, Facebook and YouTube). Existing communication channels of the Department of Agrarian Development (e.g.- VPN Virtual Private Network) were also used as dissemination channels. Leaflets were disseminated to the farmer level while radio programme series (10 Nos) and short clips were aired in local radio stations (Rajarata Radio, Wayamba Radio and Vasanthan FM) to disseminate the information. Further, documentaries and TV talk shows on National TV (Derana, Vasantham TV) and newspapers (Silumiina, full page article on 2020 Maha season) also used to populate the message.
 - Training modules were developed on up taking climate and weather forecasts and water management/agricultural advisories and climate change adaptation in 2020. But training programmes could not be conducted in 2020 due to COVID19 restrictions and will be conducted in 2021.
- Dissemination of weather/ agro-met advisories to the farmer level:
- Cultivation and water management decisions are made at local level through Cultivation Planning Meetings. Project facilitated officers and farmers to take cultivation decisions based on the seasonal agromet advisory in the 40 ASCs. Total number of cultivation meetings that the Project team participated to follow up this process was 145. Project has also collected feedback from officials and farmers attended to 400 cultivation meetings (10 each from the 40 ASCs). Total farming population benefited by weather/agro met advisory in the 5 districts was counted as 270,120 out of which 137,762 are females.
 - Since sub seasonal forecast is very useful for planning cultivation and harvesting activities, the Project with the support of the DoM has started issuing the monthly weather forecasts since July, 2020 (which comprises weekly forecasts for 4 upcoming weeks). The seasonal forecasting training provided in 2019 has helped DoM to develop this forecast. This weekly forecast was used by officers and farmers in 2020 Yala and Maha seasons.
 - Due to the above initiatives, the gap in information flow between National and District level was reduced and as a result, application of weather/ agromet advisories in the project districts were improved to a greater extent. This helped to promote advisory based cultivation and water management planning in these districts. Although, the project focused only on 40 ASC areas, it is evident that benefits of these activities reached to a larger population beyond river basin boundaries in all project districts. DoM has also started providing special seasonal climate forecast to forecast the harvesting period in these districts. Further, the Project managed to get the engagement of National Agriculture Information and Communication Centre and Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board in advisory dissemination and application process. As the advisories are based on probabilistic forecasts, having Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board on board brought significant value addition to build the confidence of the farmers and to manage risks.
 - One of the key achievements on climate risk management responses facilitated by the project in 2020 Maha season was 'La Nina' condition, which was forecasted by DoM in September. Below-normal rainfall in second inter monsoon period (October - November) and above-normal rains during North East monsoon period (December - February) had been predicted by the DOM. This seasonal forecast was converted to an agromet advisory and passed to the district and local levels. As a result, inter-agency coordination committee facilitated farmers to adopt appropriate agronomy and water management practices, such as delayed planting, dry ploughing, parachute methods (planting technique), and use of incidental rains for land preparation. Project also facilitated Agricultural insurance schemes for farmers to minimize the risk. The rains received in November helped farmers to cultivate the land to a greater extent. These risk minimizing practices adopted has helped to manage the season without crops losses.

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

- Sensitization of communities through FOs and ASCs/ AZO's, for up taking of agromet information and advisories to total of 69 ASCs (new ASCs targeted to disseminates advisory in 2021 will be 29)
- Establish an ICT based Agro Met advisory dissemination system to disseminate climate information to farmers; This will enable institutional integration, coordination and last mile communication by connecting to the government extension services as well as direct access by farmers via a mobile app.
- Develop 69 ASC's as knowledge hubs to access, adapt and disseminate weather advisories to reach total farming community in the 3 river basins; This includes, mainstreaming weather/ agro met advisory to the agriculture/irrigation sectors by providing ICT facilities to access the forecasts, support development of data bases and related support services to adopt the forecast and training and awareness for officers and farmers
- Training of Trainers on up take of climate and weather forecasts and water management/agricultural advisories (02 provincial level programmes) and develop a trainer pool at the district level
- Conduct Training Programme on climate change, climate risk, climate change adaptation, climate change adaptation in water sector and up take of seasonal forecasts and advisories (6 district level programmes)
- Telecast/broadcast best practice case studies related to weather forecast

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Output 3: Capacity of Dry Zone farmers strengthened to use weather and climate information for agricultural and water management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

Project Activity 3.3 Develop climate-risk management and response measures to advisories and forecasts for agriculture, water management and flooding in cascade systems

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

45 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Risk Assessment and Modelling to develop targeted flood warnings for river basin level:

- Flood Risk Assessment started in 2019 was continued in 3 river basins. Total number of HHs surveyed during 2020 is 59,828 which falls under 164 Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions in 21 Divisional Secretariat (DS) divisions. In Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Puttalam and Kurunegala districts, 185 National Disaster Relief Services Centre (NDRSC) officers and GN level officers were trained on HH data collection and mapping.
- Flood modelling activities in Mi Oya basin started with engineering surveys conducted by the Sabaragamuwa University. This survey collected cross sections and bathymetry data required to develop a Digital Elevation Model (DEM for flood modelling). 80% of the survey has been completed. At the same time, flood modelling work started with the support of Engineering Design Centre of the University of Peradeniya. This model has a real-time flood forecast incorporated with reservoir operations for the entire basin which will minimize the flood impacts, while maintaining the reservoirs water levels at the optimum capacity. This model comprises of hydrological model, reservoir operation model, hydraulic model and real time simulation using open source HEC software. Modelling work will be completed by the 3rd quarter of 2021

Strengthening the District and Divisional Disaster Preparedness and Response systems;

- To start the Divisional disaster preparedness and response planning process in 21 flood affected DS divisions surveyed in 2020, two-day training programme on GIS for flood risk assessment and preparedness was conducted to 56 District and Divisional level officers from Disaster Management Centre (DMC), NDRSC, Irrigation Department and Planning officers in the DS offices. This training will help the officers to incorporate flood risk data in to regular flood preparedness and response measures as well as regular development activities of the vulnerable communities. However, rest of the activities of incorporation of data into the divisional disaster preparedness and response plans and capacity building programmes could not be completed in 2020 as planned due to COVID-19 restrictions.
- Project supported DMC and district stakeholders to implement COVID-19 Responsive Disaster Preparedness and Response activities in 25 flood affected DS divisions. An operational guideline on COVID19 responsive camp management was developed in consultation of the Department of Health, DMC and NDRSC. This guideline was converted to a pamphlet and printed in local languages. 25,000 copies were shared among project districts and flood vulnerable DS divisions upon a request of the DMC. This pamphlet was very useful for cyclone, flood and other disaster response activities conducted in the district during 2020. Department of Health printed additional copies of the same pamphlet to distribute in other districts.
- As part of the comprehensive assessment conducted on weather/agromet advisories, SOPs were developed for District/Divisional level to respond to agricultural and water management advisories. Roles and responsibilities of the agencies identified and taken into account in designing the ICT based agromet advisory dissemination system which will be established in 2021 by the project.
- Department of Irrigation regularly uses the real time water levels and rainfall data of the Automatic Water Level Recorders (AWLRs) installed by the project in Yan Oya and Malwathu Oya basins for flood and water management purposes. Flood affected communities in the downstream areas of these 45-flood affected GN Divisions comes under 9 DS Divisions and farmers in major and medium irrigation schemes (4 Major schemes and 2 Medium schemes) in the area are primarily benefited by this intervention.
- A comprehensive training module on flood preparedness and response was developed. But the TOT programme could not be conducted due to COVID-19 Pandemic and will be conducted in 2021.

Disaster Preparedness and Response plans in place at the cascade level:

- Disaster Preparedness and Response activities continued in 24 GN Divisions in the 8 rehabilitated cascades. Project supported communities to implement some of the priority activities of the plan such as small-scale flood mitigation activities, drainage improvements, improvements of the safety shelters, some actions which helps to reduce wild elephant damages, providing early warning equipment, conducting first aid trainings specially for the youth members and providing first aid kits and infectious disease control activities for schools.
- Although, 9 GN Divisions were identified to prepare new GN level disaster preparedness and response plans, it was not completed due to delays in tank rehabilitation activities and COVID19, which affected the social mobilization activities in new sites. Only limited awareness and data collection activities were conducted in these 9 GN divisions.
- SOP on cascade flood and drought management was drafted. Stakeholder responsibilities in managing the floods/ droughts and communication channels for emergency preparedness has been identified. For example, Department of Agrarian Development has started a SMD based system to report water levels in an emergency. Key mandated agencies such as Department of Agrarian Development, Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD) Offices, DMC/ NDRSC and farmers were consulted. Total number of 184 (134 males and 54 females) officers were trained on SOPs. Moreover, a booklet on stakeholder responsibilities on cascade flood/drought management was produced for distribution in local language.

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

- A basin wide flood model for Mi Oya river basin will be developed and operationalized in order to strengthen the flood early warning system and preparedness in the Mi Oya basin.
- Flood early warning systems in Yan Oya and Malwathu Oya basins will be strengthened
- Divisional level disaster management committees will be strengthened and capacitated in 25 DS divisions in 6 districts which are conducted the flood risk assessment
- Design SOPs for District/Divisional level to respond agricultural and water management advisories
- Two Training of Trainers programmes on Disaster Preparedness and Flood response planning will be conducted, targeting 50 trainees in 7 districts
- Cascade level Disaster Preparedness and Response plans will be developed for 13 cascades
- Develop flood preparedness measures to protect assets and agricultural infrastructure in 13 cascades

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

2.4 Progress Update on the Logic Framework Indicators

Values of Baseline, mid-term target and final targets should be the same from the approved funding proposals unless calculation methodologies were revised in agreements with the GCF. Please attach a supporting document(s) describing the calculation methodology of the current value of all the indicators in Section 6; the indicators cover core, impact, outcome, and output levels. If there is a change in the methodology, you need to include clear justifications for the change and changed values as compared to the previous year.

This sub-section 2.4 is not applicable for REDD+ Results-Based Payments Projects. Please write 'Not Applicable' as the response.

2.4.1 Core Indicators

Select applicable core indicators

- Mitigation Core Indicator 1 - Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF funded project/programme
- Mitigation Core Indicator 2 - Cost per tCO₂eq decreased for GCF funded project/programme
- Mitigation Core Indicator 3 - Volume of finance leveraged by GCF funding (Disaggregated by public/private source)
- Adaptation Core Indicator 1 - Direct Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme
- Adaptation Core Indicator 2 - Indirect Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme
- Adaptation Core Indicator 3 - Number of total beneficiaries relative to total population

Adaptation Core Indicator 1 - Direct Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme (Units: number of individuals and percentage %)

Please provide ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis. Please note that the values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing).

Baseline	Baseline (% of female)
0	
Current Value	Current Value (% of female)
313300	51
Mid-term Target	Mid-term Target (% of female)
Final Target	Final Target (% of female)
1950374	51

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Remarks:

Progress is on track, except for Output 02 activities. Due to the challenges faced in Output 02, some changes are expected to final targets as notified to the GCF secretariat. We would additionally like to clarify that in the restructuring paper submitted to the GCF Secretariat a revision in the total number of beneficiaries has been proposed as follows.

Total - 1,932,724 (51% of whom is female)
 Direct - 775,172 (51% of whom is female)
 Indirect - 1,157,552 of (51% of whom is female)

Note:

Current value: 313,300 (153,517 men and 159,783 women) directly benefited from the project interventions during the reporting period. The project benefits were delivered through 40 ASCs. The composition of the direct beneficiaries is as follows:

- 270,120 smallholder farmers (of which 137,761 are women) reached through weather and agro-met advisories, climate resilient agricultural technology packages and seasonal forecast for agriculture planning
- 1,389 government officers (including 481 women) trained on CSA practices
- 6,398 school children trained on climate change, climate change adaptation, nature-based solutions, and climate smart agriculture
- 22 school teachers trained on climate change, climate change adaptation, nature-based solutions, and climate smart agriculture
- 31,885 non-agricultural population in the project areas, who were reached through water management advisories, flood early warning, disaster preparedness planning and training programmes on disaster preparedness
- 1,589 men and women outside the target river basins received year-round access to safe drinking water through 01 new CWSSs
- 976 beneficiaries outside the target river basins benefited through installation of rainwater harvesting systems (536 from Karuwalagaswewa DS division in Puttalam district and 440 from Vavuniya South DS division in Vavuniya District)
- 685 beneficiaries outside the target river basins benefited through capacity building and training in drinking water sector
- 236 beneficiaries in participatory monitoring committees established outside the target river basins for rainwater harvesting, advance filtration systems benefited through capacity building programmes to engage in construction supervision and participatory monitoring

The direct beneficiaries mentioned above have also benefited from the following project interventions:

- 11,815 small holder farmers benefited from the improved cropping intensity of 4,954 Ha through VIS upgrading programme
- 13,503 women farmers benefited from adoption of agriculture technology packages
- 12,824 smallholder farmers reached through training programmes on the technologies on climate smart home gardening, livelihood diversification and alternative livelihood development, soil and water conservation and management, wise use of minor tank eco-system resources, aquaculture etc.
- 1,460 beneficiaries reached through safe drinking water from installation of two large-scale water treatment and purification systems
- 16,351 beneficiaries reached through safe drinking water from installation of small-scale Water treatment and purification systems in 13 schools and 4 hospitals/health centers
- 3,824 beneficiaries of rainwater harvesting and recharging systems within river basin
- 9,530 beneficiaries benefited from numerous training and capacity building programmes in the water sector (8,756 from capacity building programmes, 167 from TOT programmes and, and 607 participatory monitoring committee members within river basins)
- 49,905 beneficiaries benefited from water management advisories, flood early warning, disaster preparedness planning and training programmes on disaster preparedness

Further, it is estimated that a significant portion of the population in the project districts, including those outside the river basin boundaries, have also indirectly benefited from Project's interventions. This includes farmers outside the 40 ASCs targeted by the project, i.e. 48,881 farmers (23,952 Male, 24,929 Female), living outside the river basin boundaries receiving weather and agro-met advisories and disaster preparedness and response support provided to project districts as a whole.

Final target: Total 1,950,374 (51% of whom is female)
 9.6% of the total population of Sri Lanka
 770,500 (51% of whom is female) (direct)
 1,179,874 (51% of whom are female) (indirect)

2.4.2 Impact Indicators

Select applicable impact indicators

- M1.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced or avoided as a result of increased low-emission energy access and power generation
- M2.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced or avoided as a result of increased access to low-emission transport
- M3.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced or avoided as a result of buildings, cities, industries and appliances
- M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced or avoided as a result of sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
- A1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention
- A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)
- A1.3 Number of Fund funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change
- A2.1 Number of males and females benefiting from introduced health measures to respond to climate-sensitive diseases
- A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)
- A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses
- A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable)
- A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change
- A4.2 Value of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change

A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (Units: number of individuals and percentage %)

Please provide ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis.

Baseline	Baseline (% of female)
0	
Current Value	Current Value (% of female)
270120	51
Mid-term Target	Mid-term Target (% of female)
Final Target	Final Target (% of female)
520000	51

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Progress is on track to achieving this indicator. Livelihood diversification with the facilitation of market linkages will reduce the over-dependency on water intensive paddy farming with immediate effects while improving eco-systems of minor tanks. These activities would contribute to increase the resilience of minor irrigation dependent vulnerable communities in medium and long run.

Note:
 Current value: 270,120 smallholder farmers, out of which 137,761 are women, reached through dissemination of seasonal forecasts and climate resilient agriculture technology packages achieved under Output 01 and Output 03.
 These 270,120 also include the following direct beneficiaries additionally benefitting from other project activities as below:

- 15,445 smallholder farmers benefited from 3,767 rural and urban home gardens
- 19,984 OFC farmers (15,609 under VISs and 4,205 in highlands) with private sector participation
- 11,815 smallholder famers benefited from increased cropping intensity in VIS downstream
- 13,503 women farmers, who adopted climate resilient agricultural technological packages (and diversified livelihoods)

A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses (Units: number of individuals and percentage %)

Please provide ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis.

Baseline	Baseline (% of female)
0	
Current Value	Current Value (% of female)
82277	53
Mid-term Target	Mid-term Target (% of female)
Final Target	Final Target (% of female)
517800	51

Remarks (including changes, if any)

We would like to clarify that the in the restructuring paper submitted to the GCF Secretariat a revision in the number of beneficiaries targeted to 519,903 has been proposed

Note:
 Current value: Total of 82,277 beneficiaries (39,702 male and 43,265 female) received advisories for water management.
 Out of 82,277 beneficiaries, 26,227 (12,986 males and 13,471 females), who are living in 24 GN divisions come under the 8 rehabilitated cascades benefited from disaster preparedness and response planning and operations and maintenance of the VISs. These beneficiaries were also benefited from flood early warning. Additionally, climate advisories and training on water management provided to 2,565 beneficiaries outside target river basins. This includes 1,589 benefited from new community-managed water supply schemes and 976 managing rainwater harvesting systems. Another 53,485 beneficiaries (Male 26,716 and 26,769) in Yan Oya and Malwathu Oya river basins benefited from flood early warning and water management advisories provided through the Department of Irrigation.

2.4.3 Project/Programme-level Outcome & Output Indicators

Please provide ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis. If you have multiple outputs to be reported against one outcome, you need to write down the same outcome name for every output. Likewise, if you have multiple indicators to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name and corresponding outcome name for every indicator.

Use 'Add row' button to add multiple outcomes, outputs and/or indicators.

Results Area Type	Outcome Name																				
Adaptation	Output 1: Village irrigation infrastructure and capacities of smallholder farmers strengthened for climate-resilient water																				
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)																					
Output 1: Village irrigation infrastructure and capacities of smallholder farmers strengthened for climate-resilient water																					
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.																					
Indicator Name																					
Extent of minor irrigation under targeted cascades with increased CI (CI more than 1.6)																					
Unit																					
hectare																					
Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target																		
0	4954	8875	9750																		
Remarks (including changes, if any)																					
<p>Project implemented CI improvement programme under 223 VISs (131 rehabilitated by the Project and 92 to be rehabilitated). 540 Ha under 21 VISs that were not rehabilitated reported CI less than 1 (baseline).</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Current value: Under the CI improvement programme, in total 4,954 Ha of aswaddumized extent under 223 VISs (131 VIS upgraded by the Project and 92 VIS to be upgraded) was cultivated by 11,815 farmers (8,338 males, 3,477 females, 841 youth, 370 widows, 178 persons with disabilities) in six districts in year 2020.</p> <p>During Maha (major) cultivation season, which is from October 2020 to February 2021, 11,100 farmers cultivated 4,658 Ha (94% of aswaddumized extent) under 223 VIS. 1,252 Ha (25% of the aswaddumized extent) had been cultivated during Yala (minor) cultivation season (between May to September 2020) by 3,270 farmers, while 158 Ha (3% of aswaddumized land extent) was cultivated during mid-season (between major and minor cultivation seasons) by 537 farmers. Accordingly, a total of 6,069 Ha was cultivated in Yala, Maha and mid cultivation seasons under 223 VISs in year 2020, bringing the average CI from 1 (i.e., the baseline CI) to 1.2.</p> <p>Detailed account of achieving CI targets under 223 VISs (131 VIS upgraded by the Project and 92 to be upgraded in the coming years) is as follows;</p> <p>CI No of VISs Aswaddumized extent (ha) % from total aswaddumized extent No of beneficiaries</p> <p>CI>1.6 37 (upgraded by the project) 773 16% 1,915 (1,414 male, 501 female, 52 youth, 24 widows, 19 people with disabilities)</p> <p>1.2≤CI≤1.6 46 (upgraded by the project) 1,155 23% 2,572 farmers (1,932 male, 640 female, 209 youth, 106 widows, 39 people with disabilities)</p> <p>1≤CI≤1.2 119 (48 VISs upgraded by the Project and 71 to be upgraded) 2,486 50% 4,116 farmers (3,004 male, 1112 female, 257 youth, 117 widows, 58 people with disabilities)</p> <p>CI≤1 21 VISs (to be upgraded in the future) 540 11% 3,212 farmers (1,988 male, 1,224 female, 518 youth, 146 widows, 71 people with disabilities).</p> <p>3,212 farmers (1,988 male, 1,224 female, 518 youth, 146 widows, 71 people with disabilities).</p> <p>Total 223 4,954 100 11,815 (8,338 males, 3,477 females, 841 youth, 370 widows, 178 persons with disabilities)</p> <p>Of the 4,954 ha asweddumized extent under 223 VISs in the Project area, CI of 4,413 ha under 202 VISs (this includes 131 VISs upgraded by the Project and 71 to be upgraded later) achieved greater than the baseline CI of 1, that was cultivated by 8,603 farmers in 6 districts. In addition to the improved water storage capacity by 8% to 10% of 131 VIS rehabilitated by the Project, various strategies were adopted for improving the CI including the climate information-based decision making at the cultivation meetings, efficient water management, cultivation of an additional season in between the two main cultivation seasons, cultivation of short duration varieties etc.</p> <p>As discussed in the previous APRs, CI value is heavily dependent on the ratio between catchment, water spread area and aswaddumized extent (command area). According to Natural Resources Management Centre of the Department of Agriculture, ideal ratio between above three parameters is 9:1:1 for the VISs in the project areas. Table below shows the current condition for five districts which was calculated for these 223 VISs.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Catchment</th> <th>Water spread area</th> <th>Command area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ideal situation</td> <td>9</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vavuniya district</td> <td>3.92</td> <td>0.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anuradhapura district</td> <td>4.04</td> <td>1.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kurunegala district</td> <td>4.39</td> <td>0.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Puttalam district</td> <td>5.30</td> <td>0.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As showed in the above table, VISs command areas expansion (except Anuradhapura) and catchment area deterioration exist in Vavuniya, Anuradhapura and Kurunegala districts, which negatively affects CIs.</p> <p>The actual downstream extent of targeted VISs are less than the originally anticipated extent (average downstream extent of 223 VISs, which were under the purview of agriculture programme is 22 Ha, whereas the originally anticipated average downstream extent was 30 Ha).</p> <p>--Please see attached word APR for formatted tables--</p>				Catchment	Water spread area	Command area	Ideal situation	9	1	Vavuniya district	3.92	0.63	Anuradhapura district	4.04	1.21	Kurunegala district	4.39	0.55	Puttalam district	5.30	0.7
Catchment	Water spread area	Command area																			
Ideal situation	9	1																			
Vavuniya district	3.92	0.63																			
Anuradhapura district	4.04	1.21																			
Kurunegala district	4.39	0.55																			
Puttalam district	5.30	0.7																			

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Adaptation			
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
Output 1: Village irrigation infrastructure and capacities of smallholder farmers strengthened for climate-resilient water			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			
Indicator Name			
Number of male and female farmers reached through dissemination of climate resilient agriculture technology packages			
Unit			
#			
Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	270120	416000	520000
Remarks (including changes, if any)			
<p>Project actions related to dissemination of climate resilient agricultural technology packages are implemented in parallel to Output 03 actions on dissemination of seasonal forecasts. This is to ensure that the agricultural technology packages are paid due attention to the climate information generated and shared through the Project.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Current value: 270,120 smallholder farmers, of which about 51% (137,761) are women were reached through dissemination of climate resilient agriculture technology packages through various methods as follows:</p> <p>Agriculture technology packages dissemination method Total number of beneficiaries</p> <p>Direct handing over of leaflets and advises 50,326</p> <p>Meeting and workshops 141,216</p> <p>Government extension system 49,094</p> <p>Other (Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp) 16,660</p> <p>Farmer training 12,824</p> <p>Note: Estimated audiences of radio programmes 216,540 and TV programmes 150,000 were not included in total beneficiary counts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government officers; 1,389 (908 male, 481 females, 37 youth) were trained on use of agrometeorological advisories and relevant climate smart agriculture technologies and in turn they provided extension services for climate smart agriculture and livelihoods for 49,094 farmers (24,056 male and 25,038 female). Agrometeorological advisories were disseminated to 50,326 farmers via printed leaflets. 141,216 farmers were reached through meetings and workshops for dissemination of agriculture technology packages. These included the provision of technological know-how for the farmers to make agrometeorological advisory based cultivation decisions and water management decisions as well as weather informed pre-harvesting and post harvesting quality assurance decisions. As an additional response to the pandemic, the project effectively utilized community radios and TV programmes to disseminate weather and agro-climeteological information to farmers in order to facilitate cultivation decision making, and pre and post harvesting quality assurance process. • Of 141,216 beneficiaries reached through meetings and workshops, 12,824 farmers (male 6,396, female 6,422, widowed 629, youth 1,817, disabled 246) were reached through direct training programmes in order to disseminate agriculture technology packages for the implementation of climate smart agriculture and livelihood practices based on agrometeorological advisories. (i.e., climate smart home gardening, livelihood diversification and alternative livelihood development, soil and water conservation and management, wise use of minor tank eco-system resources, aquaculture etc.) • As a result of dissemination of agriculture and livelihood technology packages through training, workshops, extensions and other means, 13,503 women farmers adopted climate smart agriculture and livelihood technologies in order to improve the climate resilience, during the reporting period. • Awareness creation programmes were conducted for 6,398 school children and 22 teachers on climate change, climate change adaptation, nature-based solutions and climate smart agriculture. <p>All in all, the project is on track for achieving this indicator target.</p> <p>--Please see attached word APR for formatted tables--</p>			

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Adaptation			
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
Output 1: Village irrigation infrastructure and capacities of smallholder farmers strengthened for climate-resilient water			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			
Indicator Name			
No of women farmers implementing climate resilient agriculture technologies and practices			

Unit			
#			
Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	13503	13209	16677
<p>Remarks (including changes, if any)</p> <p>In some instances, 2 or more climate resilient agricultural packages were awarded to the same beneficiary, when different climate change adaptation measures are required to strengthen the resilience of their farming systems.</p> <p>Note: Current value: The project introduced agriculture technology packages for 13,503 women beneficiaries (i.e. including 325 widows, 73 disabled and 1,116 youth) across Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Mannar and Polonnaruwa districts based on following criteria;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the agronomic, erosion control and soil conservation, and irrigation practices of the farmers around the VISs for improving productivity and resilience. • Introduce agrometeorological advisory-based agricultural decision making based on agrometeorological advisories • Responding to COVID19 pandemic and associated food security issues • Livelihood diversification as a climate change adaptation strategy <p>The following table details out the beneficiary breakdown based on the distribution of agriculture technology packages:</p> <p>Agriculture technology package Total Widows Disabled Youth Total of Widows/Disabled /Youth</p> <p>Construction of erosion controlling contour soil bunds within the upstream home stead farming units of VISs rehabilitated through the project 500 39 9 101 149</p> <p>Micro irrigation in home gardens 176 14 5 52 71</p> <p>Pitcher irrigation units 495 15 4 120 139</p> <p>Adoption of Low water consuming Parachute paddy farming technology 71 4 2 6 12</p> <p>Adoption of traditional paddy farming technology 140 7 5 17 29</p> <p>Adoption of climate Smart Home gardens within the upstream of VISs rehabilitated through the project 1,111 43 14 291 348</p> <p>Adoption of integrated home gardens by drinking water supply beneficiaries of the project 56 2 0 2 4</p> <p>Home gardens adopted by food security affected urban poor household with COVID 19 pandemic situation 2,600 151 12 225 388</p> <p>Adoption of cattle farming with cut and feeding system, grass preservations technologies (i.e. preparation of silage) and improved cattle sheds technologies 4 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Local level seeds and planting materials producing units 282 7 4 29 40</p> <p>Wild elephant bio fencing with repellent crops that have commercial value (citrus) 64 0 0 12 12</p> <p>Bee keeping 100 2 0 15 17</p> <p>VIS interceptor improving model agriculture units 326 1 1 24 26</p> <p>Micro enterprises 108 3 0 17 20</p> <p>Farmer field water management demonstrations 259 3 1 15 19</p> <p>Agro processing technologies 5 0 0 1 1</p> <p>Farmer Market in Anuradhapura 257 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Bio gas units 9 1 9 0 10</p> <p>Runoff water harvesting (Small) 29 5 1 2 8</p> <p>Forest plant nurseries 25 2 0 6 8</p> <p>Commercial OFC cultivation in paddy lands with forward sales agreements with private sector agencies based on agro-meteorological advisories (i.e., as a respond for anticipated food shortage due to COVID 19 pandemic) 4,874 26 6 231 263</p> <p>Aquaculture 2,012 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Total 13,503 325 73 1,166 1,564</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Home Gardens development programme (1,167 rural home gardens) contributed for ensuring food security during the COVID19 lockdown through fulfilling nearly 40% of the annual vegetable requirement for a family is equivalent to LKR 40,008,000 (USD 216,259). Responding to COVID19 Pandemic, the project expanded the home gardens programme to urban and sub urban areas with the establishment of additional 2,600 home gardens with food security affected communities. This programme also paved the way for development of new local agricultural value chain that provided food items from sub urban areas to urban areas during pandemic situation. • The government has predicted a shortage of a series of OFCs in the country due to import restriction with the COVID19 pandemic. Therefore, the project facilitated to cultivate 1,782 Ha of OFCs (1,411 Ha under VIS downstream in Yala and mid-cultivation seasons and 371 Ha in other highlands) with OFCs by 4,874 farmers (3,807 families under VISs and 1,067 families in highlands) following the agro-meteorological advisories with the participation of private sector agribusiness agencies. As a result of this programme, 3,807 farmers under VIS downstream earned LKR 389,496,246 (USD 1,366,653) within a period of two months (average earning of a farmer is LKR 102,310 (USD 553)). • The aquaculture development programme was implemented with 40 tanks rehabilitated through the project. This also contributed for food security during the pandemic period. <p>All in all, the project is on track for achieving of this indicator target.</p> <p>--Please see attached word APR for formatted tables--</p>			

Results Area Type	Outcome Name
Adaptation	

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

2. Improved access to safe and reliable drinking water through supply systems able to withstand climate change and variability

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name

Number of HH with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply

Unit

#

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	24200	130200	217000

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Note:
 Current value: 24,200 beneficiaries (12,342 are women) in 5,092 HHs benefited from access to reliable and safe water supply through CWSS, large advanced water purification systems, small advance water purification systems, and rainwater harvesting technologies installed in Anuradhapura, Vavuniya, Kurunegala and Puttalam districts.
 Out of this, 2,565 beneficiaries (1,282 are women) are living outside the target river basins.
 Final target: 217,000 of which 72,300 are based outside river basins

Results Area Type

Adaptation

Outcome Name

7.1 Extent to which vulnerable HH, communities and businesses use improved strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

2. Improved access to safe and reliable drinking water through supply systems able to withstand climate change and variability

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name

Number of women engaged in managing and maintaining community drinking water supply schemes

Unit

#

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	1929	10000	20000

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Note:
 Current value: 1,929 women in project locations were trained on managing and maintaining community drinking water supply schemes.
 In addition, another 1,096 women were trained on operation and maintenance of rainwater harvesting systems.

Results Area Type

Adaptation

Outcome Name

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

3. Capacity of Dry Zone farmers strengthened to use weather and climate information for agricultural and water management

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name

Number of female and male farmers reached through seasonal forecast for agriculture planning

Unit

#

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	270120	156000	520000

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Note:

Current value: Total number of farmers reached through dissemination of weather and Agro met advisories is 270,120 (132,359 males and 137,761 females). This total beneficiary number is largely achieved by dissemination of advisories through agricultural and agricultural extension service as well as through other multiple channels in 5 districts. Considering the connection between dissemination of seasonal forecast, weather and agro-met advisories for agricultural planning (Indicator 3.1) and dissemination of climate resilient agriculture technology packages (Indicator 1.3), the beneficiaries were reached together with Output 01.

Channels used to reach the beneficiaries Total number of beneficiaries

Direct handing over of leaflets and advises 50,326

Meeting and workshops 141,216

Government extension system 49,094

Other (Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp) 16,660

Farmer training 12,824

Total 270,120

Note: Estimated audiences of radio programmes 216,540 and TV programmes 150,000 were not included in total beneficiary counts

--Please see attached word APR for formatted table--

Results Area Type

Adaptation

Outcome Name

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

3. Capacity of Dry Zone farmers strengthened to use weather and climate information for agricultural and water management

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name

Number of female and male farmers receiving advisories for water management

Unit

#

Baseline

0

Current Value

82277

Mid-term Target

133650

Final Target

445500

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Note:

Current value: Total of 82,277 beneficiaries (39,702 male and 43,265 female) received advisories for water management. Out of these 26,227 (12,986 males and 13,471 females) beneficiaries are living in 24 GNDs comes under the 8 rehabilitated cascades. They have been benefited from the implementation of disaster preparedness and response activities and implementation of 137 operation and maintenance plans of the rehabilitated tanks.

Further, the benefits of these interventions were also augmented by connecting communities to the early warning systems and providing early warnings during 2020 such as flooding and cyclone response.

Additionally, climate advisories and training on water management provided to 2,565 beneficiaries outside target river basins. This includes 1,589 benefited from new community-managed water supply schemes and 976 managing rainwater harvesting systems.

Another 53,485 people (Male 26,716 and 26,769) benefited from flood and water management services provided by the Irrigation Department for the Yan Oya and Malwathu Oya river basins. The Automated Water Level Gauges installed in Yan Oya (6) and Malwathu Oya (2) were used mainly by Department of Irrigation for flood and regular water management activities. Engineers of the Department regularly monitored the water levels and made decisions based on the water levels via online system. Major Irrigation schemes in the downstream of the gauges installed are mainly benefited on water management for agriculture purposes.

Below table summarize the beneficiary numbers under each DS division

District DS Division	Total Beneficiaries'	Male	Female
Mannar Musali	1223	633	590
Mannar Nanattan	6745	3351	3394
Anuradhpura Horowpathana	8531	4251	4280
Anuradhpura Galenbindunuwewa	19063	9431	9632
Anuradhpura Kahatagasdigiliya	6276	3085	3191
Anuradhpura Kebithigollewa	1844	920	924
Trincomalee Kuchchiweli	5055	2668	2387
Trincomalee Morawewa	1991	959	1032
Trincomalee Gomarankadawala	2757	1418	1339
	53485	26716	26769

--Please see attached word APR for formatted table--

2.5 Report on changes during implementation (include actual and expected changes)

Describe changes to the project during the reporting period. In particular, the report should cover elements such as change of beneficial ownership structure, management changes of the Accredited Entity, policies and other elements relevant for the project, and any other material change that could influence the overall outcome of the project.

2.6 Implementation challenges and lessons learned

Challenge encountered

Cyclone 'Burevi' and erratic weather caused challenges to project activities, especially during the fourth quarter of 2020

Describe the challenge faced during the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project; please provide a description and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type Operational **Impact on the project implementation** Moderate

Measures adopted

The Village Disaster Management Committees established by the Project actively engaged with District and Provincial authorities for timely transmission of weather forecasts and cyclone early warnings received from DoM and DMC to ensure safety of the irrigation systems within and outside Project areas. Emergency Evacuation Plans were also tested for implementation

Lesson learned and other remarks

The Village Disaster Management Committees and hydro-meteorological equipment installed by the Project are observed to be effective in mitigating disasters caused by erratic weather patterns.

Challenge encountered

Rapid changes in the political context of the country since late 2019 till the end of third quarter 2020 combined with COVID19 pandemic posed a challenge to project implementation. Following the Presidential election in November 2019, the Parliament was dissolved in March 2020 and a caretaker Cabinet was appointed. This was followed by a nation-wide lockdown in response to COVID19 pandemic which lasted for nearly two months and the Parliamentary elections was held in August 2020. Subsequently, new Ministries were established and a new national budget was presented to the Parliament in November 2020. These political changes together with COVID-19 and funding shortage led to postponement of the VIS upgrading to 2021, despite the designs were ready in early 2020.

There were changes in ministry portfolios and in senior positions all project related government agencies and such changes have affected project implementation as well.

Describe the challenge faced during the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project; please provide a description and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type Political **Impact on the project implementation** High

Measures adopted

The VIS upgrading Programme of 2020 was shifted to 2021.

A capacity assessment (HACT) was conducted for new EE

Proactive as well as extensive engagement with key Provincial and District administrators were undertaken to minimize the impact on project activities. Agricultural activities were continued with the communities

Just after new administration was set up, meetings were held with all new heads of ministries and agencies to brief them about the Project and its importance. This has helped to continue the project activities without any disturbance. The Project managed to draft the AWP for 2021, despite all these changes.

Lesson learned and other remarks

Decentralization of Project activities and engagement of the community and Provincial and District staff were useful to continue the ground level activities with minimum disruption

Challenge encountered

Delay in receiving the 4th Tranche from the GCF resulted in the rescheduling of some activities in the 4th quarter and postponing the Project Board. Some key staff members could not be continued. Water management activities that need to be continued through a cultivation season are expected to be disrupted.

Describe the challenge faced during the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project; please provide a description and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type Operational **Impact on the project implementation** High

Measures adopted

Communication has already been sent to the GCF with details. Legal advice was obtained to terminate 03 consultancy contracts to make those funds available for Project activities. VIS upgrading on 03 cascades (where the designs will be completed in early 2021) was postponed to 2022. Water management activities will be conducted through community support

Lesson learned and other remarks

Cash flow disruptions to the Project need to be minimized to assure continuity of Project personnel and progress

Challenge encountered

There were delays in disbursing government co-financing and the expected co-financing has not materialized from the Treasury to carry out some of the planned work.

Describe the challenge faced during the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project; please provide a description and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type **Impact on the project implementation**

Financial High

Measures adopted

UNDP CO has raised these concerned with the Secretary of the relevant Ministry and other higher officials and additionally taken this up with the External Resources Department.

Lesson learned and other remarks

Continuous follow-up is needed to obtain co-financing from the treasury

Challenge encountered

COVID19 pandemic related restrictions on movement and gatherings

Describe the challenge faced during the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project; please provide a description and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type **Impact on the project implementation**

Operational Minor/Solved

Measures adopted

Meetings with the government institutions and Project team were converted to remote-mode. Meetings with the community were postponed till the lock down is lifted and meetings were conducted in an accelerated manner, while adhering to government's health guidelines.

Lesson learned and other remarks

Previously established communication mechanisms with the stakeholders are important during the project implementation

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 2 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 2 is complete and ready for submission.

Section3:FinancialInformation

Section 3: Financial Information

Please note that this is section 3 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

3.1 Approved Budget for entire project period as per FAA

Currency

GCF Funding (Equity)

GCF Funding (Grants)

GCF Funding (Guarantees)

GCF Funding (In-kind)

GCF Funding (Loans)

GCF Funding (Results-Based Payment)

3.1.1 Total GCF Funding

Please confirm if the afore-mentioned values are different as per your knowledge.

3.2 Co-financing

Currency

Co-financing (Equity)

Co-financing (Grants)

Co-financing (Guarantees)

Co-financing (In-kind)

Co-financing (Loans)

Co-financing (Results-Based Payment)

3.2.1 Total Co-financing

Please confirm the afore-mentioned values are different as per your knowledge.

3.3 Disbursements Details (Cumulative to this reporting period)

3.3.1 Total GCF Disbursement

Currency

GCF Equity Disbursement

GCF Grants Disbursement

GCF Guarantees Disbursement

GCF In-kind Disbursement

GCF Loans Disbursement

GCF Results-Based Payment Disbursement

Please confirm the afore-mentioned values are different as per your knowledge.

3.3.2 Co-Financing Disbursement

Choose currency

Provide the cumulative amount of disbursements from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

3.3.3 Total Project Disbursement

Choose currency

Provide the cumulative amount of disbursements from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

Please provide comments on sub-section 3.3, if any.

3.4 Expenditure details (Cumulative to this reporting period)

Choose currency

USD

GCF Equity Expenditures

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

GCF Grants Expenditures

20,072,241.04

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

GCF Guarantees Expenditures

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

GCF Loans Expenditures

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

3.4.1 GCF Expenditures

20,072,241.04

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

3.4.2 Co-financing Expenditures

2,133,123

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

3.4.3 Total Project Expenditures

Please provide comments on sub-section 3.4, if any.

3.4.3 total project expenditures auto calculation is incorrect

3.5 Investment & Other Income (Cumulative to this reporting period)

Reporting Level for investment

Please select the second option 'Accredited Entity Portfolio Level' only if AEs have more than one project where all GCF funds are held in a consolidated GCF Special Account.

Choose currency

Please select

- Project Level
- Accredited Entity Portfolio Level

Accredited Entity Portfolio Level Investment & Other Income

Please provide comments on sub-section 3.5, if any.

Please see AE Portfolio level report

3.6 Report on AE fees (Cumulative to this reporting period)

Reporting Level for AE fees

Please select the second option 'Accredited Entity Portfolio Level' only if AEs have more than one project where all GCF funds are held in a consolidated GCF Special Account.

Choose currency

Please select

- Project Level
- Accredited Entity Portfolio Level

Accredited Entity Portfolio Level AE Fees

Please provide comments on sub-section 3.6, if any.

Please see AE Portfolio level report

3.7 Annual Financial Performance Report

Please download the Financial Performance Report Template in Excel.

[Financial Performance Report Template](#)

This sub-section 3.7 is not applicable for REDD+ Results-Based Payments Projects. Please provide a separate 'Financial Progress Details' in Section 6.

Please attach the Annual Financial Performance Report here.

Sri Lanka_5752_APR_2020_SECTION-3_cleared by _DP_ MPSA 24Feb2021.xlsx

Please provide comments on the attachment.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 3 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 3 is complete and ready for submission.