



Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement

In Support of the Funding Proposal submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) by Sri Lanka on “Strengthening Climate Resilience for Subsistence Farmers and Agricultural Plantation Communities Residing in the Vulnerable River Basins, Watershed Areas and Downstream of the Knuckles Mountain Range Catchment of Sri Lanka”

IUCN Sri Lanka Country Office

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A. Stakeholder Consultation During Project Formulation Process

1.0. Government Led Priority Identification

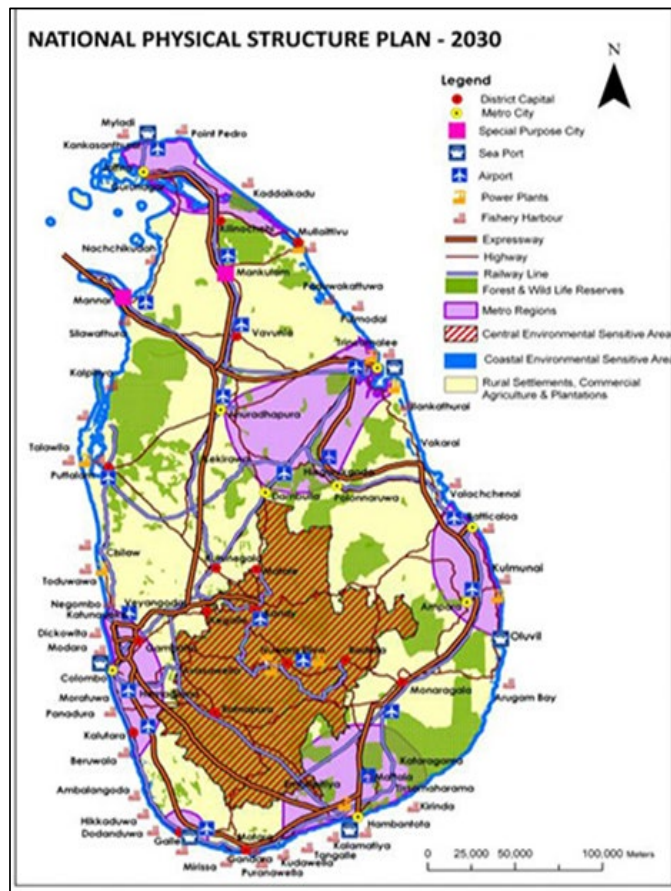


Figure 1: National Physical Structure Plan – 2030

The project proponent, the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MMD&E) in Sri Lanka identified catchment protection as a critical measure to meet the challenges of climate change. This decision was supported by the national priorities identified in the National Physical Structure Plan 2030, developed by the National Physical Planning Department (NPPD).

The National Physical Plan indicates the need to **conserve and protect the Central Highlands** as the area plays a **key role in the hydropower, drinking and irrigation of water and serve as a livewire for industries, tourism and many socioeconomic activities.**

The same idea is adopted in the “Green (Haritha) Lanka Strategy and Action Plan 2030” by the MMD&E.¹

The value of highland protection was further validated at the national consultation on “Land Health is National Wealth Workshop in 2017²” held between 11-13 October, 2017 in Colombo attended by over 100 professionals and agencies including Sri Lanka’s leading experts and stakeholders—from the government, academia, private sector, and multilateral organizations—from all aspects of agriculture, plantations, forests, soils, water and energy management. Endorsed by the President of Sri Lanka, the workshop produced an Action Plan to improve the health of the nation’s land and other natural resources.

¹ Green Lanka Strategy and Action Plan (MMDE, 2017)

(<https://www.dropbox.com/s/yx5ah1tudi38igw/Green%20%28Haritha%29%20Lanka%20National%20Action%20Plan%202015-2022.docx?dl=0>)

² Workshop Report on Land Health is national Wealth (2017)

(<https://www.dropbox.com/s/v7sdtwtdnmmyf6x/Land%20Health%20is%20National%20Wealth%20Outcome%20Report.pdf?dl=0>)

MMD&E in principle adopted the strategy and recommendations out of the “Land Health is National Wealth – 2017” to be the area of co-operation for investments by GCF.

The National Consultation was supported by the World Agroforestry Institute (ICRAF) among others. As such, “Land Health” consultations resulted in the initial momentum to formulate this project focusing on part of the central region around the Knuckles conservation area and climate impacts to that area and the areas benefiting from the environmental services provided by the Knuckles mountain area.

2.0. Strategic Approach for Technical Assistance

To operationalize the Central Highland Protection idea and to capitalize on the potential GCF investments to address climate concerns towards the protection of vulnerable populations depending on the Knuckles ecosystem affected by the climate change, in 2017, the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) through MMD&E requested the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) to work with the GCF agency, International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN to formulate an investment proposal to leverage Government and Non-Government initiatives in the area with GCF investments for climate adaptation.

The ICRAF with the support of IUCN Sri Lanka undertook the formulation of the GCF investment proposal and selected the Knuckles area as the strategic focus area along with the irrigated downstream area that is benefitted by conservation activities in the water catching Knuckles upstream area.

IUCN’s association with ICRAF was beneficial as IUCN already had a sound base by working in the project area. For example, selected work in the Central Highlands where IUCN is involved are:

- a. Knowledge Enhancement in Central Highlands World Heritage Sites with HSBC, MMD&E, DWC and FD as partners: <https://www.iucn.org/asia/countries/sri-lanka/enhancing-education-and-awareness-central-highlands>
- b. Biodiversity assessment in the Moragahakanda and Kalu Ganga funded by MMD&E: <https://www.iucn.org/asia/countries/sri-lanka/biodiversity-plan-moragahakanda-and-kalu-ganga-agriculture>
- c. Watershed conservation in the Knuckles Conservation Forest funded by HSBC Bank: <https://www.iucn.org/asia/countries/sri-lanka/watershed-conservation-and-restoration-knuckles-conservation-forest>

3.0. Consultative Process

Prior to the project formulation, village communities and several vulnerable groups have been consulted including plantation workers. The different consultation events and topics and concerns raised by stakeholders were the following:

- a. Consultations with plantation management and communities held in “Elkaduwa Plantations” in the project area helped to understand how climate variability (rainfall intensity and shifts) affect the income sources and the extent of soil erosion losses. Efforts to establish forest gardens helped to understand the drivers of deforestation, climate impacts on soil erosion under different vegetations etc. The consultative session also included a visit to the “Matale Sudu Ganga” area on degraded lands and the “Riverstan” area in relation to grasslands.
- b. Consultations with upstream area communities in the project area was conducted with the “Pitawala” community representatives (about 50 numbers) from four village communities; namely, Pitawala, Atanwala, Rathkinda and Puwakpitiya, where both men and women participated. Community leaders who participated highlighted the climate influence in their livelihoods, primarily the impact on subsistence agriculture. Discussions revealed the reduced crop intensity in the area (less than 1) due to the lack of water, which in turn is aggravated due to climate change.
- c. Upstream Communities expressed about the lack of price assurance, post-harvesting losses, transport issues, and the lack of value addition opportunities, aggravated by climate challenge. Further, the smaller land size, averaging between 0.5 to 1 hectare per family do not provide the economics of scale for farming and are particularly vulnerable to climate change. In addition, climate induced high winds in the area made the farmers restrict farming work to one season from the traditional two seasons. Even during the season that they cultivate, the harvest is wind damaged and are sometimes faced with the lack of water or more water due to shifts in cultivation seasons.
- d. Downstream communities in project area occurred with the communities in the Hettipola town area in the downstream project area. Farmers use water brought to them through canals from the upstream catchment through the Moragahakanda Reservoir or Bowatenna Dam. Issues highlighted included wells drying due to long spells of dry days, primarily due to climate change, and increasing difficulty in obtaining a safe drinking water supply, forcing them to consume irrigation water. Irrigation water is contaminated with pesticides, fertilizer and dissolved minerals. In the area, there are over 2,000 Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients reported, possibly due to the poor water quality. Populations consuming rainwater has less CKD incidents.

- e. Plantation communities in the Knuckles conservation area including community members residing in Eluwana area (includes Hettipola, and Laggala-Pallegama DS divisional areas). This community reported having less CKD issues with 117 patients, probably due to the higher quality of water in the areas. Their requirement is reliable household water supplies based on harvested rainwater for irrigation and drinking.
- f. Tamil speaking populations and communities in Tea Plantations in tea areas reported a lack of funds to invest on water treatment and water efficient methods, as a climate adaptation measure. Due to the lack of water, some of the tea estates are being converted to cinnamon and other export crops, leading to further land degradation. It was observed that export-oriented spices can grow as an under growth in plantations to improve the income of communities. Enasal and Cardamom are two traditional spices that bring good revenue, however, the farmers need initial capital for irrigation and processing of produce to prevent post-harvest losses as well as to provide value added products that will be long-lasting, nutritious, and hygienic. Potential landslides due to climate induced high intense rain is a factor of concern by the communities, in plantations, as well.
- g. Private and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) involved in reforestation, natural capital management and innovative financing were consulted to better understand ongoing mechanisms used in the country and their experience.

Private Sector

- a. **Finlays** aims to replant 956 ha of land by 2019. However, over the years they have restored 21,150 ha of land. Some of their lands overlap ecologically important areas such as Peak Wilderness, Sinharaja and Kanneliya. Restoration is mainly done using native species.
- b. **Alliance Finance Company** has pledged to replant 600,000 plants (2583 ha) by the year 2021, with 191,518 already planted. Their work, which spreads across all 25 districts of Sri Lanka, is monitored twice a year through an internal monitoring mechanism with the support of other stakeholders. They have received LKR 10 million from domestic philanthropic & non-profit sectors for replanting activities. •
- c. **Aitken Spence Travels (Pvt) Ltd.**, has pledged to restore 50 ha of land, a project initiated in 2018. Ending in 2025. Approximately 8-10 ha have been restored thus far, with monitoring work conducted by in-house teams. As with Alliance Finance Company, Aitken Spence Travels receives its funding from domestic philanthropic & non-profit sectors. The company reports a total of two caretakers have been employed so far exclusively for their restoration work.

- d. **The Conservation Carbon Company**, sister company of Carbon Consulting Company, initiated a 20-year land restoration programme in 2010. They receive most of their funding from private sector stakeholders. Their monitoring mechanisms include the Plan Vivo Standard, Inter-government Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for AFOLU project, and the CarbonFix Standard for carbon dioxide sequestration calculations. Verification done by Dr. Edward Mitchard from the School of Geosciences, University of Edinburgh, UK. The company has restored 27.6 ha (18,000 plants) so far, sequestration approximately 2,300 tonnes of carbon dioxide. Their restoration includes more than 90 species with a focus on crops that yield benefits for the surrounding communities. They were unable to provide an exact number of trees they plan to plant in the future, as it depends on funds. However, year around monitoring takes place where damaged trees are restored. A total of 45 families have been provided with fruit crops for replanting, which can help provide economic benefits as well. Through their restoration, their hope to create a biolink between Sinharaja and Kanneliya forests.
- e. **Sadaharitha Plantations** Limited has restored 800 ha thus far with investments from the private sector itself, under several different programmes. In a new project, they aim to plant 100,000 plants by 2019 (agar wood). Over 10 years, they have recorded a carbon dioxide sequestration of 5,017,430 kg as a result of planting 228,065 teak trees (*Tectona grandis*). They have created 120 jobs on their estates to manage the trees until they are harvested for commercial purposes.
- f. **Talawakelle Tea Estates PLC** has pledged to restore 700 ha of land from 2013 to 2023, with 534 ha restored so far (500,000 trees). Most funds are derived from the private sector, with some from the NGO sector (FAO). Their tree planting includes species such as *Eucalyptus grandis*, *Eucalyptus microcorys*, *Eu. Toraliana*, *Accacia mengium*, *Calliandra colothisis*, Kumbuk (*Terminalia arjuna*), Bamboo (*Bambusoideae*) and other native trees. Monitoring and management are carried out by a separate team allocated solely for this replanting project.
- g. **Earth Restoration (Pvt) Ltd.** supports restoring by using technology to register plants, termed LifeForce Units, on a digital platform to help calculate all its contributions to environment and people, in order to establish a payments system and to improve the effectiveness of reforestation. Thus far they are working in 25 acres of land, some of which is also overlapping Sri Lanka's Udawalawe National Park. They have employed 3 researchers, 2 ecological marketing specialists and 4 field staff to support this restoration work.
- h. **MAS Holdings**, one of Sri Lanka's largest apparel companies, has pledged to restore 25,000 ha of land (replanting, protecting and growing) by 2030. By 2017, they had

restored 596 acres of land, including reforestation of 150 acres of land and removal of invasive species from 384 acres of land.

- i. **Biodiversity Sri Lanka** has pledged to restore 10 ha of land between 2016 and 2023 using LKR 36.7 million from private sector collected funds. Together with their project partners, they have planted 20,000 trees, while also hiring local villagers to support project implementation on the ground.
- j. **Rainforest Rescue International** has created 45 acres of man-made forests, using analog forestry principles, across 9 districts in Sri Lanka. Their work includes the world's first analog forestry testing site in Mirahawatte, Bandarawela. The organisation uses plants from community nurseries to support the locals. They aim to create 80 acres of analog forests.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society

- a. **The Small Fisherers Federation** is engaged in a replanting programme, which began in 2015 that aims to restore 12,000 ha by 2019. The programme is funded by Seacology. They have so far restored 480 ha of land using species such as *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Xylocarpus granatum*, *Lumnitzera recemosa*, *Avicennia marina*.
- b. **Green Movement** has in the past planted 70,000 trees between 2007 and 2015 and planted 60 mangrove plants between 2009 and 2014. They also supported land restoration by protecting 7000 ha of forests from forest fires and have also sustainable agriculture in 700 ha of areas. They are not currently engaged in any reforestation programmes.
- c. **Joint Community Development** NGO is currently planting 7500 trees in a new yearlong UN funded programme ending in April 2019. Monitoring is done with the support from local and regional Community Based Organisations (CBOs). Over the years, the organisation has replanted 34,650 plants so far. Their project areas overlap some protected National Parks such as Udawalawa and Randenigala.
- d. **The Friends of Biodiversity** Runakanda Forest Conversation Centre, with funds from philanthropic and non-profit sectors, is replanting in deforested regions in a low land area close to Sinharaja Rainforest (UNESCO World Heritage Site). The organisation supports the local communities by buying saplings for replanting from low income villagers.
- e. **Thuru** aims to plant 2 million trees by 2020, with support from funds from domestic philanthropic & non-profit sectors and approximately 300 volunteers spread across Sri

Lanka's 25 districts. A proportion of their work also overlaps with the Sinharaja Forest Reserve. They have developed an app named Thuru which is used as a monitoring tool to tag a planted tree and monitor it. The organisation uses native and endemic plants (depends on the area) in its replanting work. A total of 6000 trees have been planted thus far.

- f. **The Rainforest Protectors** have pledged to restore 40 ha of land by May 2019, a project initiated in 2016, a proportion of which has been funded by MAS. They have replanted approximately 16 ha so far. Monitoring happens through an internal mechanism bi-annually. The organisation has replanted 30 native rainforest tree species. Some of other work is bordering Sinharaja Rainforest.
- g. **Mihithala Mithuro** Environmental Development Foundation initiated a 5-6 programme in 2017 to plant 84000 trees along the Kalu Ganga (river) in Sri Lanka. Funds for this project come from the public and philanthropic and non-profit agencies in the country. Monitoring is conducted by community societies in the local area.
- h. **The Organisation of Environment and Children's Rights Preservation** is engaged in restoring 162.5 ha of land within a one-year period, ending in 2019. Financing is sourced from philanthropic and non-profit sector stakeholders. The Organisation mainly replants trees such as Kumbuk (*Terminalia arjuna*), Mee (*Madhuca longifolia*), Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) and Mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*). They have engaged a total of 750 volunteers across 150 villages, three field officers and a manager to oversee replanting work.
- i. **Wanasarana Thurulatha Swechcha Society** has pledged to restore 50 ha in a new project starting October 2018 and ending in January 2019, with money sourced from private sector stakeholders. Monitoring is undertaken on a monthly basis by community leaders and organisation staff. Thus far, they have restored 32 ha of land in Masmulla, Dediyaigala, Tangalle and Batticaloa using Kumbuk (*Terminalia arjuna*), Mee (*Madhuca longifolia*), Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) and Mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*) trees. Overall, they have supported livelihoods of 175 individuals, including 50 women.
- j. **The Human and Community Youth Development Organisation** has pledged to restore 4000 ha of land between 2018 and 2019, using funds from the private sector. Monitoring is conducted through an internal mechanism that has been funded for by foreign investors. They have restored 1000 ha so far, sequestering 18,312 tonnes of carbon dioxide. With their replanting work, which focuses on *Gliricidia* trees (*Gliricidia sepium*), they have enhanced the incomes of 2000 farmers and improved the

livelihoods of 250 other individuals through community wood supply and energy from the power plant.

- k. **Rainforest Alliance** has been managing 8000 ha across 164 tea estates since 2009. Monitoring of work is conducted on an annual basis by accredited auditors. Their work in land restoration is in sustainable agriculture spread across 9 districts. In addition to the 8000 ha, Rainforest Alliance also aims to replant 6 ha close to the Sinharaja Rainforest in 2019 and aim to replant 45,000 native plants in farms, schools and factories on an annual basis. They receive support from United Nations Environment Programme (UNE) – Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Private Tea Companies, Tea Buyers (IDH, Unilever, Kirin Holdings), Regional Plantations Companies. Approximately 150 new jobs have been created as a result of their work.
- l. **Eco Chain (Pvt) Ltd** aims to plant 500 Mee trees (*Madhuca longifolia*) in 6 months, starting from December 2018, with monitoring support from Community Based Organisations. In a previous project, they had distributed 1000 Jackfruit trees (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) to 1000 families in Gampaha and Colombo regions to support their livelihoods.

These entities may potentially play different roles in the investment project based on their ability to work with communities and the techniques they have adopted and tested. Several of them have been already included in the partner list with their roles identified. Others may join in the project during the implementation, on need basis.

Agencies with innovative designs/programmes were engaged for potential collaborations. For example, project such as communications, marketing and transactions (Dialog and Unilever); Analog Forestry and Earth Restoration – a mechanism to count oxygen added via plants and compensate the custodians of trees, old and new; and Certification systems for Forest and Plantation Products – Rainforest Alliance etc. were included in the project.

International best practices were added though IUCN (Green Listing of Heritage and Nature resources) and Precision Farming, early warnings, market information and Decision Support Systems through ICRAF; and World Food Programme Productivity based crop insurance (damage) schemes are some of the illustrative examples of international practices.

Other projects that are complementary were consulted such as the UNDP managed GCF project and World Bank manage Climate Smart Agriculture Irrigation Project as described in the Funding Proposal Section C2.

B. Stakeholder Engagement during Project Implementation

Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement Strategies

The nature of the activities and the demonstrated interest and motivation and technical and management capacity of government agencies and other technical partner organizations determined the selection of partners who would assume an active role in the implementation of specific components of the project or provide specific technical inputs. In addition to these technical partners and in adherence to the IUCN Policy on Stakeholder Engagement³, the project will also ensure meaningful, effective and informed participation of other critical stakeholders, of civil society organizations, local communities, the young generation and **women. These include the groups that are considered the project's primary beneficiaries: the subsistence/small holder farmers, marginalized and vulnerable plantation workers, community-based organizations on forest conservation and forest adjacent communities.** Ensuring active and meaningful participation is important as the concrete field interventions and their sites are still to be identified and designed; hence the engagement of these local stakeholders will be critical to understanding their views and interests to ensure targeted design of the intervention.

Engaging at the local level is also a vital element for promoting transparency and accountability, effective participation and inclusion – key principles of the IUCN Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). IUCN also encourages active participation of a wide range of stakeholders, including local actors, in the actual implementation of project activities as well as in project monitoring and in the project's governance structure (e.g. steering committee).

Table 1 provides a summary on how the different stakeholder entities link with the Executing Entities (MMDE, IUCN Sri Lanka and ICRAF) under different project activities. Table 2: below describes their role of stakeholder entities in the project as well as the project's engagement strategies. Further refinement and fine-tuning of these roles and the engagement strategy will take place at project launch and during the inception phase when the actual intervention sites have been selected. The engagement strategy will then be converted into an actual Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) with concrete engagement measures, roles, schedule and responsibilities. For each of the below listed groups the engagement strategy would depend on the activities which are targeted to them, considering their experience. etc. Table 3 below provides a succinct overview the expected contribution and inputs from partners under the project activities led by the EEs (MMDE, IUCN and ICRAF).

³ The policy is documented in the IUCN Stakeholder Engagement Guidance Note, available at: https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/esms_stakeholder_engagement_guidance_note.pdf

Table 1: Stakeholder entities contributions to activities facilitated by different Executing Entities

EE	Partners
Component 1 - Climate-resilient sustainable land management	
Output 1.1. - Improved land and water management in upstream catchment to safeguard production of environmental goods and services	
Activity 1.1.1 - Streamside protection and drainage management along roads	
IUCN Sri Lanka	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, Forest Department, Provincial Irrigation Department, Universities, Provincial Ministry on Road Development, Provincial Irrigation Department, Natural Resource Management Centre (NRMCC) of Dept. of Agriculture and CBOs through IUCN Sri Lanka
Activity 1.1.2 Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks	
IUCN Sri Lanka	Department of Agrarian Development, Provincial Irrigation Department, CBOs through IUCN Sri Lanka, Department of Agriculture
Activity 1.1.3 - Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes	
IUCN Sri Lanka	Forest Department, Universities and Rainforest Rescue International (RRI)
Output 1.2. - Sustainable climate-resilient primary production in upstream catchment areas and downstream irrigated agricultural area	
Activity 1.2.1 - Increasing cropping intensity of irrigated rice in both upstream and downstream areas	
MMDE	Department of Agrarian Development, Provincial Department of Agriculture and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
Activity 1.2.2 - Sustainable intensification of smallholder production	
MMDE	Department of Export Agriculture (DEA), Provincial Department of Agriculture, Universities Department of Agrarian Development, Rainforest Rescue International, Department of Meteorology and ICRAF
Activity 1.2.3 - Restoration and sustainable intensification of plantations	
IUCN Sri Lanka	Ministry of Plantation Industries, Regional plantation Companies, Department of Export Agriculture and Biodiversity Sri Lanka (BSL)
Component 2. - Secure financing mechanisms for sustainable land management	
Output 2.1 - Upgraded value chains	
Activity 2.1.1 - Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers	
ICRAF	Universities, Department of Export Agriculture, Department of Agriculture
Activity 2.1.2 - Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands	
IUCN Sri Lanka	Department of Export Agriculture, Provincial Department of Agriculture and National Enterprise Development Authority of Ministry of Industries and Commerce
Activity 2.1.3: Identification and implementation of value chain upgrading options for small holder and subsistence farmers engaged in climate smart agriculture	

IUCN Sri Lanka	Department of Agrarian Development, Department of Export Agriculture and Provincial Department of Agriculture
Output 2.2. - Payment for environmental services (PES) mechanism	
Activity 2.2.1 - A portfolio of business cases for negotiating performance-based financial transfer mechanisms	
IUCN Sri Lanka	ICRAF and MMDE
Activity 2.2.2 – A PES intermediary body as a part of the multi-stakeholder platform and its governance system established	
IUCN Sri Lanka	ICRAF and MMDE
Activity 2.2.3 - A monitoring system for PES schemes in the upstream catchment area	
ICRAF	IUCN and MMDE
Component 3 - Institutional capacity strengthened	
Output 3.1. - Governance mechanism for sustainable land management and productivity enhancement in the upstream catchment area	
Activity 3.1.1- Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale	
IUCN Sri Lanka	LUPPD, NRM (Department of Agriculture), MMDE and ICRAF
Activity 3.1.2 - Develop a shared information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options	
ICRAF	NRM (Department of Agriculture), LUPPD, Information Communication Technology Agency (ICTA)
Activity 3.1.3 - Development and refinement of an options by context framework for SLM and sustainable intensification	
ICRAF	LUPPD, Department of Agrarian Development, Department of Export Agriculture Universities, NRM (Department of Agriculture), IUCN Sri Lanka
Output 3.2.: Integrated rural advisory capacity responsive to developing knowledge base, real time weather and market information	
Activity 3.2.1. - Establishment of nested-scale multi-stakeholder innovation platforms from sub-basin to GN scale	
IUCN Sri Lanka	Provincial Department of Agriculture, MMDE (planning), Universities and ICRAF
Activity 3.2.2 - Training in methods and tools for adaptive and participatory co-design of adaptation options	
ICRAF	NRM (Department of Agriculture), IUCN Sri Lanka, Universities
Activity 3.2.3 - Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options	
ICRAF	NRM (Department of Agriculture), IUCN Sri Lanka, Universities

Table 2: Stakeholder analysis and envisaged role during project implementation

Stakeholder	Stakeholder analysis and role during project implementation
Government Agencies	
Department of Agrarian Development (DAD)	<p>As the key agency in minor irrigation tanks and based on earlier experience with IUCN, DAD will help communities to repair the village tanks and ensure organic farming and optimal water resource use is practiced.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> DAD will be primarily responsible for activity 1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks.</p>
Department of Agriculture (DOA)	<p>The main objectives of the DOA is to maintain and increase productivity and production of the food crop sector in Sri Lanka. To that extent, the department is involved in research, providing internet and phone based extension services (www.krushiradio.lk; www.krushiradionews.lk etc.; crop forecast information system (Croplook) via publications and internet; Agro-Technology Park demonstrating agronomic practices as well as conservation methods; production of seed and planting material; regulatory services related to plant quarantine; soil conservation and pesticides etc. DOA manages the Rice Research and Development Institute, Field Crops Research and Development Institute, Horticultural Crops Research and Development Institute and six technical service centers—Seed Certification and Plant Protection Centre, Seed and Planting Material Development Center, Extension and Training Centre, Socio Economics and Planning Center, Natural Resource Management Center, and Progress Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> 1.2.1: Increasing cropping intensity of irrigated rice in both upstream and downstream areas; 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; and 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands</p>
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL)	<p>MASL oversees the Mahaweli River Development Programme and the Authority's focus spans to the development of the region as well. Most of the project area falls under the jurisdiction of MASL and the Authority will provide irrigation facilities and monitor ecosystem services and is in charge of hydro dams and large irrigation projects balancing drinking, power generation and agriculture needs.</p> <p><u>Project activities</u> relevant to MASL include 1.1.1: Streamside protection and drainage management along roads; 1.1.2 Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks; 1.2.2: Intensification of</p>

	Sustainable smallholder production; and 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations. In addition, MASL will be involved in setting up of the management groups in the lower catchment.
Irrigation Department (ID)	<p>The Irrigation Department is the foremost authority in all matters related to irrigation including that of developing land and other water resources for agriculture, hydro power, flood control, domestic use, industrial use and agriculture development. ID is involved in developing irrigation and drainage facilities for cultivable lands, the management of water for sustainable agriculture and also provisioning necessary phases and irrigation and water related needs of major to medium irrigation schemes and projects.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> ID's involvement in the project includes; 1.1.1 Streamside protection and drainage management along roads; and 1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks.</p>
Forest Department (FD)	<p>The Forest Department is strongly associated with the protection of the valuable forest landscape in the island by enforcing necessary regulations against deforestation, unauthorized logging, destruction of landscape etc. The Forest Department Research Unit will help to maintain and monitor the forest cover changes.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> FD will provide support for activities 1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes and 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations.</p>
Survey Department of Sri Lanka (SD)	<p>SD is the authority in charge of geodetic information of the island.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> It will be instrumental in mapping and carrying out the necessary surveys to facilitate the activities of the project, such as 1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes; 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations; 2.2.3: Establish a monitoring system for PES schemes in the upstream catchment area ; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; and 3.1.2 Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.</p>
Central Environment Authority (CEA)	<p>CEA is the main authority in Sri Lanka dedicated to the protection of the environment. The main objective of the organization is to protect, manage and enhance the environment. CEA is also involved extensively in pollution prevention and control.</p> <p>Project activities: CEA inputs will be valuable 1.1.1: Streamside protection and drainage management along roads; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to</p>

	exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities; 2.2.2: Setting up a PES intermediary body as a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, and its governance system established; and 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale.
Gem and Jewellery Research Institute	<p>The Research Institute of Gem and Jewelry is a dedicated arm that conducts surveys on gems in Sri Lanka along with necessary research.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> The institute will be involved in activities 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities and 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale.</p>
Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB)	<p>GSMB is in charge of mapping the locations suitable for mining, providing mining related services, regulating exploration, extraction, value addition and transportation and trading of minerals.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> GSMB work is related to activities 1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; and 3.1.2: Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.</p>
Water Resource Board (WRB)	<p>WRB is in charge of ground water resources in the country and provides guidance in sustainable harvesting of ground water resources while administering regulations and laws on assessing, conserving, harnessing, developing and utilizing water resources.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> WRB will be involved in activities related to 1.1.1: Streamside protection and drainage management along roads; 1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; 3.1.2: Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options; and 3.3.2: Training in methods and tools for adaptive and participatory co-design of adaptation options.</p>

Dept. of Meteorology (DOM)	<p>DOM is responsible for weather and climatological services to the country. Dept of Meteorology observes and collates weather elements, maintain climatological databases, issues early warnings and advisories on weather related events, encourage study and research in meteorology, climatology, climate change and allied subjects, and organize and contribute to public awareness programs.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> DOM will be instrumental in 1.2.1: Increasing cropping intensity of irrigated rice in both upstream and downstream areas; 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; and 3.1.2: Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.</p>
Disaster Management Centre (DMC)	<p>The main activities of DMC include planning preparedness, dissemination of early warning for the vulnerable population, emergency response, coordination of relief and post disaster activities in collaboration with other key agencies. Project is closely connected to drought response actions of DMC.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> DMC will support in the activities such as 1.1.1: Streamside protection and drainage management along roads; 1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; 3.1.2: Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options; 3.3.1: Establishment of nested-scale multi-stakeholder innovation platforms from sub-basin to GN scale; and 3.3.2: Training in methods and tools for adaptive and participatory co-design of adaptation options.</p>
Natural Resources Management Centre (NRMC) of the Dept. of Ag.	<p>The Natural Resources Management Centre (NRMC) focuses on enhancing the use of land and water resources, based on science, to improve national agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner. As such, the main research areas of the institute include soil conservation and watershed management, land suitability evaluation, agro-meteorology and climate change, geo-informatics and remote sensing, productivity enhancement, soil and water quality assessments and on-farm water management—all of which are instrumental in the planning of the activities. NRMC maintains the Agro-Technology Park in Peradeniya, one of the best conservation planning demonstration sites.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> NRMC will play a key role in the project and provide support to activities 1.1.1: Streamside protection and drainage management along roads; 1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks; 1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes; 1.2.1: Increasing cropping intensity of irrigated rice in both upstream and downstream areas; 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations; 2.2.2: Setting up a PES intermediary body as a</p>

	part of the multi-stakeholder platform, and its governance system established; 2.2.3: Establish a monitoring system for PES schemes in the upstream catchment area; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; 3.1.2 Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options; 3.1.3: Development and refinement of SLM framework; 3.3.1: Establishment of nested-scale multi-stakeholder innovation platforms from sub-basin to GN scale; 3.3.2: Training in methods and tools for adaptive and participatory co-design of adaptation options; and 3.3.3: Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options.
Centre for Agriculture Research and Policy (CARP)	The priorities of the CARP include advising the co-coordinating and consolidating efforts within Sri Lanka and funding research projects/programs and promoting scientific research linkages in prioritized areas. As such, the CARP will participate, contribute and benefit from the results of all activities of the project. CARP's main role would be to upscale the outcomes of the GCF investment.
Genetics and Plant Breeding Division of Dept. of Export. Agriculture	<p>The Genetics and Plant Breeding Division is involved in developing high yielding and high-quality agricultural corps specifically for export purposes.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> The division will be involved in activities such as 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities; and 3.3.3: Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options.</p>
Tea Board	<p>Tea Board is in charge of promoting tea, ensuring necessary regulations especially in terms of exports, defining, protecting and certifying the regional origins of Ceylon tea, Monitoring and controlling the quality and purity of tea exported from Sri Lanka including pricing and market information.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> Tea Board will be involved in 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands; and 2.2.1: Developing a portfolio of business cases for negotiating performance-based financial transfer mechanisms</p>

Tea Smallholders Development Authority (TSHDA)	<p>The TSHDA is responsible for small holdings in the country and play a key role in productivity, marketing and welfare of the tea smallholders.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> TSHDA will be involved in 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands; and 2.2.1: Developing a portfolio of business cases for negotiating performance-based financial transfer mechanisms.</p>
Tea Research Institute (TRI)	<p>TRI provide facilities to undertake research in cultivation and processing, commercializing research, technology dissemination, advocacy and raising awareness etc.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> TRI will play a key role in activities related to 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands; and 3.3.3: Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options.</p>
Rubber Control Department of Ministry of Plantation? (Department of Rubber Development)	<p>The Department of Rubber Development regulates the rubber production related inputs and facilitate technology and marketing of rubber outputs.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> The department will be involved in 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2. Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands; and 3.3.3. Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options.</p>
Rubber Research Institute (RRI)	<p>Responsible for research and development on all aspects of rubber cultivation and processing including awareness and education.</p>

	<p><u>Project activities:</u> The RRI will be providing inputs to activities such as 1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes; 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; and 3.1.2 Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.</p>
Coconut Research Institute (CRI)	<p>The role of CRI and its divisions is related to the development of the coconut industry in Sri Lanka. The CRI promotes collaborative research with other National Institutes and Private Sector Organizations.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> The Institute has 11 Research Divisions and five Service Divisions capable of adding value in activities 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities; 2.2.1: Developing a portfolio of business cases for negotiating performance-based financial transfer mechanisms; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; and 3.1.2 Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.</p>
National Botanical Gardens Department	<p>The Department is instrumental in implementing Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance and Botanical Gardens Ordinances. They also prepare, monitor and assess policies, programs and projects related to the subjects of sustainable development, wildlife, botanical gardens and zoological gardens. Other responsibilities of the department include the preparation of sustainable measurements and environmental indicators, conservation of the flora of Sri Lanka, maintenance of the botanical gardens in Sri Lanka and development of the floriculture in Sri Lanka, conservation of wildlife resources in Sri Lanka, enacting necessary measurements to promote eco-tourism in the island etc.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> the department will provide inputs for activities on 1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes; 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business</p>

	development to exploit green growth opportunities; 2.2.3: Establish a monitoring system for PES schemes in the upstream catchment area; and 3.1.2 Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.
Education Department	<p>As the core department charged with the education of the future generation of Sri Lanka, the department's ability to reach the children to create awareness and promote sustainable practices will be valuable in spreading the benefits of the project. Education Department will be engaged in project activities through the Environment Pioneer Programme; environment monitoring activities and observing and learning from all activities of the project.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> The Dept., teachers and students will be specifically involved in activities such as 3.3.2: Training in methods and tools for adaptive and participatory co-design of adaptation options and 3.3.3: Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options, among other things. The project will provide exposure tours to students to learn different aspects of sustainable development, environment monitoring etc.</p>
National Planning Department (NPD)	<p>NPD is committed to policy development, planning and implementation, to accelerate Sri Lanka's economic growth and social progress. As such, their involvement in the project will be manifold especially in the front of social development, reaching out to communities and enabling development activities to take place under the project. Maintenance of accounting and financial analysis system for effective utilization of Foreign Aid, review of economic development policies, strategies and programs, appraisal of project proposals submitted by line agencies etc. NPD will be a direct beneficiary of the project outcomes and it will be helpful in mainstreaming the project findings in national planning, budgeting and monitoring.</p> <p>Project activities: NPD can specifically be involved in understanding the national implications in 1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks; 1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes; 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities; 2.2.1: Developing a portfolio of business cases for negotiating performance-based financial transfer mechanisms; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; and 3.1.2 Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.</p>

External Resources Department (ERD)	<p>ERD is responsible for the quality assurance of the use of external funding and to optimize the use of investments from different sources.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> In the project, ERD will help to upscale the findings of the project in other projects and to negotiate resources to do so.</p>
Department of National Budget (NBD)	<p>As NPD and ERD, the NBD is also a part of the national financial mobilization mechanism, including the priority decisions targeting finances.</p> <p>Project activities: NBD will facilitate the co-financing allocations and play a key role in upscaling the findings during the project. NBD will help to facilitate the promotion of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) models in national processes.</p>
Industrial Technology Institute (ITI)	<p>ITI is the national agency supporting innovations in industrial development. ITI undertakes contract, testing, investigation and research, for improving product quality, technical processes and methods used in industry, and for discovering new processes and methods to be used in industry.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> Creating awareness, imparting knowledge and investing in research to better improve industries will enable them to be involved in activities such as 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities; 3.3.2: Training in methods and tools for adaptive and participatory co-design of adaptation options; and 3.3.3: Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options.</p>
Institute of Post-harvest Technology (IPHT)	<p>IPHT is responsible for research related to quality improvement of products, diversification of value-added products and development of post-harvest machinery and processing technologies.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> IPHT will work in activities such as, 1.2.1: Increasing cropping intensity of irrigated rice in both upstream and downstream areas; 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green</p>

	<p>growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities; 3.3.2: Training in methods and tools for adaptive and participatory co-design of adaptation options; and 3.3.3: Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options.</p>
<p>Horticultural Research Development Institute (HRDI), Dept. of Agriculture</p>	<p>HRDI will work in the project to promote alternate sources of income to families who rely on one crop or one activity. Homegardens, and ornamental flower/plant cultivation could be promoted within communities with proper guidance and training.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> HRDI will be involved in activities such as 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities; and 3.3.3: Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options.</p>
<p>Agrarian Training Centre of Dept. of Agriculture (HARTI)</p>	<p>HARTI is responsible for socioeconomic research relating to the use of land and water in Sri Lanka and it is also involved in providing relevant training to farmers, field workers and managers in both the state and non-state sectors.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> HARTI will play a role in leading the efforts to carry out socioeconomic related monitoring and reporting from baselines to progress while sharing its long experience in annual work plan development and sharing the project experiences in the national planning processes.</p>
<p>Land Use Policy Planning Department (LUPPD)</p>	<p>LUPPD is responsible for the development of land use plans at district and divisional levels including mapping. LUPPD is cost sharing and co-financing the project through its in-kind and technical inputs.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> LUPPD offices at the national and sub-national levels will participate in project activities throughout the project period, specifically in activities 1.1.1: Streamside protection and drainage management along roads; 1.1.2 Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks; 1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes; 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; and 3.1.2: Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.</p>

National Building Research Organization (NBRO)	<p>NBRO is the specialized Government agency, under the Ministry of Disaster Management for all landslide related expertise. The project area has a number of landslide prone areas and the project activities are also involved in modifications to the hydrologic regimes in the upper catchment area.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> NBRO expertise will be used in activities such as 1.1.1: Streamside protection and drainage management along roads; 1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; and 3.1.2: Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.</p>
Road Development Authority (RDA) and Provincial RDA	<p>RDA is responsible for the maintenance and development of road networks including the planning, designing and the construction of new highways, bridges and expressways to augment the existing road network.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> RDA is involved in 1.1.1: Streamside protection and drainage management along roads and 3.1.2: Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.</p>
Ministry of Social Welfare and Samurdhi Authority	<p>Samurdhi Authority is responsible for empowering low-income groups by providing funds for investments and welfare. Equipped with specific schemes and programs devoted to different levels of rural and urban societies. Involving the Samurdhi Authority will ensure that benefits provided through the different <u>project activities can be targeted to low-income groups and other vulnerable members of forest adjacent communities</u></p>
Dept. of Wildlife Conservation (DWC)	<p>DWC is responsible for wildlife conservation elements such as protection, research, education, sustainable use and benefit sharing of the resources.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> DWC will be involved in activities such as 1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes; 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.2.2: Setting up a PES intermediary body as a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, and its governance system established ; 2.2.3: Establish a monitoring system for PES schemes in the upstream catchment area; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; and 3.1.2: Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options.</p>

Ministry of Plantation Industries and Plantations in the project area namely the Elkaduwa Plantations, Janatha Estate Development Board and State Plantations Corporation – Midlands; Opalgala; Harepark; Private Sector Plantations – Midcar; Meezan etc.	<p>Ministry of Plantation Industries is responsible for policies on subsidies to the plantation industries and the project area has tea and rubber plantations. The Ministry and individual estates that will be involved in the project in multiple areas depend on the location of the plantation.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> Illustrative activities will include 1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes; 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.2.2: Setting up a PES intermediary body as a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, and its governance system established ; 2.2.3: Establish a monitoring system for PES schemes in the upstream catchment area; 3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale; 3.1.2: Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options; 3.3.3: Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options.</p>
Sustainable Energy Authority of Sri Lanka (SEA)	<p>SEA promotes renewable energy development and use. The main objective of the authority is to ensure energy security, increase indigenous energy and improve the energy efficiency rank.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> The SEA will help the project to promote solar, wind and other biomass related energy production, storage and use to help the project activities including the greening of the area-based products.</p>
Ministry of Primary Industries – Dept. of Export Agriculture	<p>The Dept. of Export Agriculture is in charge of organizing and promoting cultivation and processing of Export Agricultural Crops. It undertakes conducting agronomic, post-harvest, economic and market research, organizing production and providing quality plants and planning material, administering assistance schemes, training, conducting crop protecting action, promoting the usage of fertilizer, assisting in organizing and arranging marketing, etc.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> the Dept. will be instrumental in 1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production; 2.1.1: Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers; 2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands; 2.1.3: Enterprise and business development to exploit green growth opportunities; 2.2.1: Developing a portfolio of business cases for negotiating performance-based financial transfer mechanisms; 2.2.2: Setting up a PES intermediary body as a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, and its governance system established; 3.1.2 Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of</p>

	intervention options; 3.3.1: Establishment of nested-scale multi-stakeholder innovation platforms from sub-basin to GN scale; and 3.3.3: Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options.
District Secretariats in the Project Area	<p>What is their role?</p> <p>Project activities will be coordinated closely with the District Secretariats and District Planning Units. The project area is mostly covered by the districts of Matale, Kurunegala and Anuradhapura. District Secretaries or officials of delegated authorities will participate in the Project Board Meetings where Results Based Annual Work Plans and budgets will be discussed and approved. In those districts, the District Agriculture Committees (DACs) will be used to disseminate the project progress.</p>
Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSD) Offices in the Project Area	Project area involves 40 DS divisions and 1,084 GN (Village level) Divisions. Development officers attached to the Divisional Secretariat Offices will play a key role in the Strategic Teams identified in the project implementation arrangements. They will be part of all project activities and the type and extent of activities will very depend on the area of the DSD.
Organizations at Local Level	
Farmers, in particular subsistence / small holder farmers	Subsistence/smallholder farmers are the main beneficiaries of the project's component on sustainable primary production and the promotion of analog forestry. In the inception stage the group/s will get to know about the project and will have an opportunity to provide their inputs which will help to refine the design. Next ground of inputs will be at the formation of SDTs where the Governance structure will be refined. At the implementation stage the famers will participate and benefit from the project while providing information on the changes as a result of projects (ex: Household data collections on consumption patterns, water footprints, income changes and other data). They will contribute to the lessons learned and the overall assessments when the project matured. Most importantly they will work on sustainability measures beyond the project period.
Plantation workers who represent marginalised and vulnerable ethnic groups	Among the project area's ethnic groups, the estate community (labourers working on the plantations) which are mainly Indian Tamil are considered as marginalised and vulnerable groups. Plantation workers are the main beneficiaries of the home garden etc. During the inception, the plantation workers will help to develop the baseline information related to the work they will be involved and contribute by way of initial feed back on the proposed activities. With the refined workplans they will interact with the areas-based project management teams and collect information while implementing project activities. The information will generate a rich picture of the changes as a result of the project interventions. They will capture the energy and water foot prints and changes in

	<p>their livelihoods and wellbeing. This continued support to monitoring will help the project to measure the impact and ensure the sustainability beyond the project.</p>
Forest adjacent communities	<p>The forest adjacent communities will benefit from project activities by working closely with Forest Department and other authorities during the implementation while enhancing their income and reducing the dependency on natural resources. They will engage in sustainable harvesting of forest products through agreements with Forest Department; providing labour and technical inputs for project activities such as tree planting, nursery development, processing produces etc. In the inception phase their roles will be clearer due to the locational dependency of the possible contributions. These communities will also help as service providers in IUCN Green Listing related ecotourism and other income generations in the area. A selected group of forest adjacent community members will help in project data collection (eg: visitor numbers, additional income generation etc.). They can also play a key role in monitoring such as measuring sediment reductions, growth of tree cover etc., after a specific training.</p>
Community-based Organizations on Forest Conservation	<p>The CBOs engaged through the project will act as a conduit to improve the sharing of best practices in forest conservation, act as change agents by taking the messages to communities and improve market access as they have the potential to consolidate the produce and help in marketing related logistics. On the conservation, the CBOs will work with the management teams of the project to organize exchanges between different communities to share best practices and create synergy so that area-based products can be developed by collecting the efforts of individual farmers. CBOs who are good in technology and management can work with processing canter (establish and manage). In the process the CBO will benefit and expected to transform as entities who will ensure the sustainability of the project.</p>
Youth and students	<p>The engagement of youth will be in education and awareness on the environmental and ecosystem process and it will be accomplished by engaging the youth and student in monitoring project benefits. For example, the students can monitor the extent of erosion (sediment delivery and the changes to sediment delivery as a result of best practices). These students can highlight the impact of best practices and continue the knowledge transfer among their community and beyond the community through student exchanges, debates and classroom projects. The student activities will be primarily in the implementation and the type of activities and the operationalizing modalities will be discussed with schoolteachers and Education Department staff, based on the project experience IUCN and others have in other projects with student engagement. Students will be one of the key groups who will be generating monitoring data. In addition, youth groups can be involved in planning and implementation in an organized way through volunteering.</p>

Women – individual and groups	Women will consist of a large segment on the beneficiaries. Their roles are elaborated in the Gender Action Plan (Annexure 6 of the Funding Proposal) ⁴
Research and Think Tanks	
Universities	<p>Universities will play a lead role in mobilizing technical assistance, providing field level study support through graduate student research and providing support in project monitoring activities, especially the actions related to PES, Water Quality and simple modelling of environment flows.</p> <p>Universities will benefit from the project activities as the project provides opportunities for university staff, research and students to work hands on with project activities. Project area is in close proximity to number of universities with different expertise. University of Peradeniya, Rajarata (North Central Province) University based in Anuradhapura, Wayamba (North-Western Province) University based near Kurunegala are the closest but there is expertise the project can mobilize from other universities such as University of Sabaragamuwa; University of Sri Jayawardenapura; University of Colombo; University of Kelaniya; Open University of Sri Lanka etc. In addition, there are possibilities of partnering with Universities outside of Sri Lanka through the Sri Lankan universities.</p>
Institute of Policy Studies (IPS)	<p>IPS is a Government Think Tank carrying out policy related studies including climate change, ecosystems and health.</p> <p>IPS will be mobilized to help in the case study development, project monitoring and developing material for national level upscaling and mainstreaming of project results.</p>
Institute of Fundamental Studies (IFS)	<p>IFS based in Kandy is a resource agency for geology, flora and water chemistry related work.</p> <p>IFS's capacity will be mobilized by the project in appropriate areas specifically to work with ICRAF led component 3 activities.</p>
International Organizations	
Rainforest Rescue International (RRI)	RRI is a leading Non-Governmental Organization extensively involved in analog forestry and establishing forest corridors. The RRI maintain two research and educational facilities on landscape restoration and development. RRI expertise was used in the project conceptualization,

⁴ <https://www.dropbox.com/s/docmphuwhrj8en/06.%20%20%20FP-IUCN-GCF-Sri%20Lanka%20-%20Annex%206%20Gender%20Assessment%20and%20Action%20Plan.docx?dl=0>

	<p><u>Project activities:</u> During the project RRI will help in training and capacity building and monitoring the Analogue Forestry related implementation.</p>
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)	<p>IWMI headquartered in Colombo, Sri Lanka is a resource agency for climate impact assessments on agriculture, water resource management, environment flows and ecosystem-based adaptation. IWMI maintains several databases that can be tailored to support project activities. IWMI's landscape modelling capacity would be useful in evaluating the impact of the project interventions.</p> <p><u>Project activities:</u> Specific roles for IWMI will be in the project activities such as 3.1.2: Develop the SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options; 3.3.1: Establishment of nested-scale multi-stakeholder innovation platforms from sub-basin to GN scale; and 3.3.3: Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options.</p>
World Food Programme	<p>WFP implements a number of innovative insurance programmes and strategies to reduce and mitigate risks and enhance resilience. The Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) enables vulnerable rural families to increase their food and income security by managing climate-related risks. These experiences can be transferred to the project.</p>
World Bank	<p>The World Bank promotes smart agriculture and smart irrigation system among other things. Technologies such as micro irrigation, precision farming and water and energy use efficient techniques promoted by World Bank are useful in this investment project.</p> <p>The collaboration with the World Bank will be complementary to the work proposed in Components 1 and 3.</p>
UNDP	<p>Works on biomass to energy, community forestry, emission reductions and climate smart agriculture through different funding sources. Important in policy development and Govt. engagements.</p> <p>The water use efficiency work carried out by UNDP and the experience will be useful to this project in the component 2 in value chain development as well as in water use efficiency improvements in the irrigated areas.</p>
Food and Agriculture Organization	<p>Leading agency supporting erosion control and support to small farmers and land use planning. The FAO Technical Assistance Co-operation efforts include smart agriculture, precision farming and minimizing chemical loads to streams and reservoirs.</p>

	The component 2 of the investment project will be complementary to the FAO work and its policy developments in precision farming in the country.
Private Sector	
Keels Super Markets	One of the largest market chains interested in green vegetables and products. They maintain backward integration to ensure the supply chain and standards that can be linked with small holder farmers. This partner may contribute in strengthening the market linkages in the component 2 of the project.
Cargills	As Keels Cargills also engage in contract farming and training and capacity building of farmers to minimize post-harvest product losses and provide incentives for farmers to develop new products and add value in Component 2.
CBL	Leading dry food chain in Sri Lanka – mostly export oriented. Also, CBL maintain forward contracts for Bee Honey and other superfood development in the country. The component to and green listing work in activity 2.1.2 will be a niche area for CBL in the project.
Dialog Axiata	Dialog Axiata PLC supports smallholder tea farmers in Sri Lanka through Digital mediums. Often following a multi crop model on average land holdings of less than an acre. Dialog have existing partnerships with the Government and other stakeholders on collating and sharing learnings and best practices as well as expert advice with these farmers. This telecom agency will be useful in the component 3 of the project to establish the communication platforms and also in component 2 to support the propagation of insurance and payment gateways.
Unilever	Unilever is a key player in the supply chain improvements. Its Sustainability Initiatives include working with suppliers to green the supply chain and will be a key partner in SPA related product development and marketing

Table 3: Roles of partner entities under activities led by EEs (MMDE, IUCN and ICRAF)⁵

Activity/EE	Pre identified contractors/Partners	Type of inputs anticipated
Activity 1.1.1 - Streamside protection and drainage management along roads (IUCN Sri Lanka)	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct water quality/ sedimentation measurements • Provide base data • Develop maps to identify areas for water flow management
	Forest Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sensitive and highly conserved areas • Provide measures and controls for forest streamside • Provide inputs on conserving forest species in river banks
	Provincial Irrigation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install sedimentation trapping methods in the irrigation channels • Control measures for water flow • Measuring sedimentation
	Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Novel concepts of structural measures for streamside protection • Modelling and researching the sedimentation loadings for irrigation systems
	Provincial Ministry on Road Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement roadside drainage constructions and maintenance • Use of community labour and compensate them
	Natural Resource Management Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing the streamside protection considering side specific requirements • Implement streamside protection activities
	Dept. of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of crop varieties for streamside protection • Use of trapped sedimentation
	CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake minor contracts for construction • Organising community labour • Use of trapped sediments in tree plantings and forestry

⁵ EEs identified under each activity are responsible for the delivery of the activity.

Activity 1.1.2 Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks (IUCN Sri Lanka)	Department of Agrarian Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tank de-siltation • rehabilitation of tanks • training community
	Provincial Irrigation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing irrigation network for minor irrigation • Flood control measures • Runoff the water and spill water management
	CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake minor de-siltation under DAD supervision • Organise community labour • Tree planting programs in riverbank and catchment
	Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing new crop varieties • Value addition for agricultural production
Activity 1.1.3 - Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes (IUCN Sri Lanka)	Forest Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct buffer zone plantation • Establishing fire belts • Conduct enrichment plantings • Contract with the community on farmer woodlots • Cash crop cultivation in forestlands • Implement the green listing plan for KCF
	Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research activities • Curriculum and train community on forest-related tourism • Skill enhance training to cater to tourism demand
	Rainforest Rescue International (RRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise cross-sharing visits for communities • Establish and train the community on plant nursery management
Activity 1.2.1 - Increasing cropping intensity of irrigated rice in both upstream and	Department of Agrarian Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building training for farmer associations • Training on the SRI method • Introducing resilient climate paddy and other crop varieties
	Provincial Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide seeds varieties to farmers • Multiplication of seeds which are tolerant to climate change and deliver high crop yield

downstream areas (MMD&E)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct farmer training on best agriculture practices
	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the activity 1.2.1 in areas belongs to Mahaweli Area. • Replication of work in the downstream area mainly in Anuradhapura District which belongs to the project area • Conduct capacity building sessions for farmer organisations
Activity 1.2.2 - Sustainable intensification of smallholder production (MMD&E)	Department of Export Agriculture (DEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing export-oriented crops • Training on value addition options
	Provincial Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide plants and seeds to farmers • New farming technology and equipment • Conduct farmer training on best agriculture practices
	Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform the new research knowledge to farmers through project support • Identification of problem areas for research • Facilitating innovation platforms • Design courses and farmer school curricula
	Department of Agrarian Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify possible land areas for expansions • Provide support to farmers on technical guidance in the field • Introducing precision farming technology in Sri Lanka • Disseminate seasonal weather forecasting to farmers for better plan the disaster impacts
	Rainforest Rescue International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing the experience in the rainforest areas and wet zone • Raise awareness among the public
	Department of Meteorology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide weather forecasting and seasonal weather forecasting • Expand the monitoring stations in the project area • Baseline data provider on rainfall, temperature, wind etc. • Monitor the climate models and project impact in long term

	ICRAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience from other countries • Precision farming technology • Intercrop models on forest and commercial species
Activity 1.2.3 - Restoration and sustainable intensification of plantations (IUCN Sri Lanka)	Ministry of Plantation Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review policies on subsidies to the plantation industry • Provide facilitation for ministry managed plantation lands
	Regional plantation Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and allocate areas for plantation including degraded areas for improvements • Encourage the plantation community to participate in the GCF project
	Department of Export Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organising and promoting cultivation in plantation lands • Promote the processing of export crops • Provide quality plants and plant materials • Promoting the usage of carbonic fertiliser
	Biodiversity Sri Lanka (BSL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector coordination
Activity 2.1.1 - Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from smallholder and subsistence farmers (ICRAF)	Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance to both institutes and farmer community • Field level assessments and studies
	Department of Export Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct market researches • Assisting marketing • Development of e-marketing platform to benefit the farmers in the area to enter the export market
	Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop forecast information system for export-based local buyers • Agrotechnology park for green technology • Production of planting materials and seeds • Regional warehouses and processing centres to farmers
Activity 2.1.2 - Enterprise and institutional development to	Department of Export Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify new markets • Conduct exhibitions and symposiums to promote smallholder production in the project areas • Disseminate new technology for agriculture-based enterprises

exploit green growth opportunities for smallholder farmers in the uplands (IUCN Sri Lanka)	Provincial Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing regional production zones in line with KCF Green Listing initiatives • A local platform for innovations • Capacity-building support to new agriculture-based enterprises
	National Enterprise Development Authority of Ministry of Industries and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate and manage financial schemes to support smallholder enterprise development with the support of the project • Conduct CBO training
	Forest Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement actions under IUCN green listing certification process in Knuckles Conservation Area • Releasing lands for community-based conservation and sustainable economic development • Promoting the destination among local and international tourism organisations
Activity 2.1.3: Identification and implementation of value chain upgrading options for smallholder and subsistence farmers engaged in climate-smart agriculture (IUCN Sri Lanka)	Department of Agrarian Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of certification for organic farming and promote • Certification for climate resilience initiatives and contributions made by enterprises for efficient use of natural resources in farming
	Department of Export Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish brand and areas specific image to the product • Facilitate and promote the green-related standards for existing and new enterprises
	Provincial Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting regional production zones in line with KCF Green Listing initiatives • Developing Regional platform for innovations
Activity 2.2.1 - A portfolio of business cases for negotiating performance-based financial transfer	ICRAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link Information on ecosystem services and solutions for ES provisions to spatially explicit assessment and interventions of land degradation • Develop criteria to select smallholder farmers as PES participants
	MMDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide policy development support • Aware and train the government officers in the project area • Facilitate the financial support initiation of Mahaweli Authority

mechanisms (IUCN Sri Lanka)		
Activity 2.2.2 – A PES intermediary body as a part of the multi-stakeholder platform and its governance system established (IUCN Sri Lanka)	ICRAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to establish PES intermediary body • Development of terms of reference and governance roles and responsibilities
	MMDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of PES intermediary body • Policy development • Ensure sustainability • Replication in other vulnerable areas as a tested strategy
Activity 2.2.3 - A monitoring system for PES schemes in the upstream catchment area (ICRAF)	IUCN Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systemizing the recording of the impact of PES initiatives towards set indicators • Development of water quality measurement and timely reading together with the partners • Appropriate analysis
	MMDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System for PES audit • Facilitate information sharing
Activity 3.1.1- Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at the sub-basin scale (IUCN Sri Lanka)	LUPPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map the land use at the sub-basin level • Facilitate integrated planning
	NRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and implementation of best land-use practices at sub-basin level
	MMDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate climate adaptation plans at the sub-basin level • Implementing adaptation programs identified by the integrated plan
	ICRAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a SHARED system • Technical support to SDT teams
	NRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement sub-basin level solutions for degradation

Activity 3.1.2 - Develop a SHARED information system to support land use planning, climate adaptation, market information and monitoring of the performance of intervention options (ICRAF)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training government officers and community on best land-use techniques for climate induce issues
	LUPPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Land use maps • Managing the SHARED database at the sub-basin level
	Information Communication Technology Agency (ICTA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical input to develop SHARED systems • User requirement and design of the database • Training the front and back end users
Activity 3.1.3 - Development and refinement of options by context framework for SLM and sustainable intensification (ICRAF)	LUPPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate land use maps to understand the context
	Department of Agrarian Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the context-specific farming solutions • Context-specific crop diversification needs
	Department of Export Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the different options to cater to export needs • Study the potential export crops that suit for different climate impact contexts
	Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The field surveys and studies • Global experience and lessons in similar contexts • Agriculture trials and models for testing • Testing potential adaptation measures
	NRMC (Department of Agriculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options for different land management • Knowledge codification
	IUCN Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options of conservation and adaptation without compromising the development opportunities
Activity 3.2.1. - Establishment of nested-scale multi-	Provincial Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate best agriculture-related adaptation options to multiply the benefits

stakeholder innovation platforms from sub-basin to GN scale (IUCN Sri Lanka)	MMDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate the options in national adaptation strategy • Conduct public innovation competition for adaptation issues
	Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and development • The industrialisation of innovation with the support of the project
	ICRAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical inputs to innovation platforms • Innovative solutions for greening dry and intermediate zones mainly downstream areas of the project
Activity 3.2.2 - Training in methods and tools for adaptive and participatory co-design of adaptation options (ICRAF)	NRMC (Department of Agriculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codification of new knowledge generated from the project
	IUCN Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to incorporate ES and BD related knowledge to strengthen climate adaptation
	Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codification of new knowledge generated from the project
Activity 3.2.3 - Development of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options (ICRAF)	NRMC (Department of Agriculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of guidelines, manuals and trainer guides • Development of smartphone apps • Distance learning courses and materials
	IUCN Sri Lanka	
	Universities	

