
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Strengthening Climate Resilience of 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 (FP124)
Accredited Entity:	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
Date of Report submission:	15 April 2026
Version number	V1.0



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RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		15 April 2026												
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public											
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 39.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 39.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 9.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 9.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 49.0</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 39.8	Grants	Mill. USD 39.8	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 9.2	InKind	Mill. USD 9.2	Total Financing	Mill. USD 49.0
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 39.8												
	Grants	Mill. USD 39.8												
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 9.2												
	InKind	Mill. USD 9.2												
Total Financing	Mill. USD 49.0													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)													
A.6. Implementation period	From 1 January 2020 to 30 December 2026													
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B											
A.8. Executing Entity Information														
Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)										
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry	Kenya	Non-profit making international research organization	Executing Entity	Dr. Prasad Senadheera, P.Senadheera@cifor-icraf.org										
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation, Government of Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Public sector – Government	Principal Executing Entity	D.P Wickramasinghe, secretary@agrimin.gov.lk										

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Director General dg@mahaweli.gov.lk	Public sector – Government	Government of Sri Lanka
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation	Sri Lanka	Secretary of MOALLI secretary@agrimin.gov.lk	Public sector – Government	Government of Sri Lanka

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Forest Department	Sri Lanka	Conservator General of forest cgfsoffice@gmail.com	Public sector – Government	Government of Sri Lanka

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP (NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Sri Lanka	9 February 2025	(NDC 3.0) Strengthening Mitigation actions across key sectors while enhancing adaptation efforts for building resilience in most vulnerable sectors of the country and contributing to Sri Lanka's Target achieving Carbon neutrality by 2050	The project is aligned with NDC/NAP objectives as it is building the resilience in some of the most vulnerable communities, sectors and areas, such as in Amban Ganga upper catchment and downstream areas of North-Western Province and selected Mahaweli H regions, by working to enhance food security (Agriculture in this instance), water and irrigation while deriving mitigation co-benefits	6%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact

A.12 Report to be shared with NDA

Yes ☐ No ☐

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Should any information/data prefilled in Section “B” be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF’s Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

B.1. Summary

In 2025, the project made notable progress in implementing all components reaching 50,940 direct and 204,314 indirect beneficiaries during the year, although financial utilization was only USD 2.74 million.

Component 1’s key achievements include protecting 410 hectares of upper-catchment watersheds and rehabilitating village tanks and irrigation networks, directly benefiting 3,672 families. Structural measures for reducing erosion and roadside drainage management, such as gabion and RCC retaining walls were established. Climate-smart agricultural practices were introduced across paddy fields, smallholder systems, and plantations, including high-yielding rice varieties, organic matter use, and integrated pest management. Activity 1.2.3 significantly exceeded the implementation target, reaching 251%. Animal husbandry and beekeeping were introduced to diversify income sources and improve community nutrition. Some road drainage contracts were delayed by Cyclone Ditwah, with physical work scheduled to commence in early 2026.

Component 2 achieved a 47% rise in stakeholder awareness of climate-resilient green value chains (GVC). GVC interventions reached 364 households and 27 people employed in green enterprises. NEDA and DIDEP trained farmer organizations, cooperatives, and micro-enterprises in social enterprise principles, branding, and climate-proofing supply chains to transform local raw materials into value-added foods. Early progress was made on a PES mechanism, including a PES implementation framework, PCI monitoring framework, and identification of the Rural Development Cooperative Bank as a potential financial intermediary.

Component 3 includes advanced watershed governance frameworks, soil health evaluations, and evidence-based decision-making tools. The Sub-Basin Governance Structure was validated through a multi-stakeholder forum, introduced to communities in the Matale District. A beta version of the LDSF dashboard was operationalized, soil degradation maps were created, and priority area mapping was finished. Initial Training of Trainers in agroforestry and PES was conducted. A disaster damage assessment web app was developed in response to Cyclone Ditwah. Stakeholder mapping and guideline development are planned to continue in 2026.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

Component 1

Technology transfer programmes were carried out with relevant stakeholder institutes to disseminate new technologies for climate-resilient land, water, and agricultural management under Component 1, benefiting 47,241 people (22,554 males; 24,687 females) with diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (A1.2). Component 1 activities contributed to improving the food security of 3,616 households (A2.2). Ecosystem protection covered 9,396.91 hectares (A4.1) with an estimated ecosystem value of USD 23,282. Catchment protection, agricultural innovation, and capacity building were implemented among subsistence farmers and plantation communities.

Output 1.1

Watershed protection and water management measures directly benefited 3,672 families. A 5.21% decrease in erosion prevalence and an 8.34% reduction in sedimentation rates were achieved against midterm targets of 25% and 40% respectively. Additionally, 7,570.59 hectares of forest mosaic landscapes were restored, reaching 89.4% of the midterm target of 10,391 ha.

Activity 1.1.1

Structural erosion control measures were completed at the Elkaduwa plantation, including an 8m gabion wall and a 3.7m cantilever-type RCC wall along a tributary of Hapuwida Oya. Side drains and road drainage structures were also constructed to manage runoff and prevent flooding. Of seven planned road drainage works under the Provincial Road Development Authority, two contracts were awarded in November 2025 but were delayed by Cyclone Ditwah. Physical commencement of one contract took place in February 2026. Cumulative implementation stands at 4%.

Activity 1.1.2

Five village tanks, two managed by the Central Irrigation Department and three by the Central Province Irrigation Department, have been rehabilitated to ensure water supply during the dry season for paddy cultivation. Twelve irrigation networks have also been rehabilitated to enhance water delivery to tail-end areas. A tendering process for six additional irrigation networks is currently underway through the Department of Agrarian Development. Overall implementation progress is at 15%.

Activity 1.1.3

Awareness programmes for government officers, school students, and local communities were organised in collaboration with the Forest Department, emphasising forest restoration across forest and grassland areas. Key measures included establishing fire and green belts, removing invasive alien species, and eradicating Pinus seedlings. Adjacent communities actively participated in restoration and protection efforts, helping reduce soil erosion. Cumulative implementation stands at 19%.

Output 1.2

Climate-smart agricultural practices were adopted across paddy fields, smallholder systems, and plantations. A total of 10,639 farm households and plantation families benefited from climate-adapted practices (51.6% of the midterm target). The average cropping intensity for irrigated rice reached 1.0947, compared to a midterm target of 1.21 (97% achieved).

Activity 1.2.1

Department of Agrarian Development (DAD, Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL), Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDOA), and Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (MCB) increased cropping intensity by incorporating two to three crop cycles alongside rice. Introduced technologies include deep ploughing, parachute tray transplanting, high-yielding varieties, seed treatment, organic matter application, and IPM practices. Cumulative implementation stands at 8.2%.

Activity 1.2.2

Smallholder production was enhanced through soil and moisture conservation, shade management, introduction of high-value crops, animal husbandry, and beekeeping. Total implementation reached 37.4%.

Activity 1.2.3

Climate-resilient regenerative practices were adopted in highly vulnerable plantation landscapes, enhancing vegetative cover, conserving soil, and recharging groundwater. This activity significantly surpassed targets, with cumulative implementation reaching 251%.

Component 2

Achieved a 47% increase in awareness among stakeholders and beneficiaries about building livelihood resilience (A1.2) through climate-resilient, green value chains. Two plantation worker and farmer organizations commenced capacity development on hygienically preparing healthy meals, minimizing waste, and natural preservation to improve food security (A2.2). Awareness of ecosystem services, measurement, and valuation (A4.2 and A5.2) was raised among implementing partners and stakeholders as a step toward effective coordination.

Output 2.1

Making notable progress, GVC interventions reached 364 households and 27 people employed in green enterprises. National Enterprise Development Authority (NEDA) and DIDEP trained farmer organizations, cooperatives, and micro-enterprises as social enterprises to adopt climate resilience strategies (A7.1). Training covered green principles, branding, packaging, and climate-proofing supply chains (A7.1), and converting local inputs into healthy value-added foods (A2.2).

Activity 2.1.1

Farmer profiles were identified in two exemplar regions. Business model development is underway, assessing markets, climate risks, capacity needs, and certification requirements for green farming. A database of suitable partners is being developed by mapping national enabling institutions, with potential integration into existing intra-governance structures to support value chain development.

Activity 2.1.2

NEDA and PMU introduced social enterprise principles, GVC verticals, branding, and packaging training to Elkaduwa Knuckles Specialized Farmer Organization (EKSFO), covering 150 households, and structured three GVC verticals for Hare Park Estate Workers Housing Cooperative (HP-EWHC), covering 72 households. Two existing women- and youth-owned micro-enterprises with 91 households in their supply chains participated in DIDEP and PMU surgery sessions on GMP planning, trademarks, branding, and business canvas modelling. 30 NEDA officials were trained on climate change, project ToC, GVC development, and ESMS.

Activity 2.1.3

42 women from EKSFO and HP-EWHC were trained by NEDA to identify underutilized local raw materials and convert them through hygienic food production practices into healthy, naturally preserved, and easy to consume foods.

Output 2.2

Made early-stage progress toward establishing a functional PES mechanism. Through field visits water sampling sites were identified, and community willingness-to-sell and willingness-to-pay (A4.2) were assessed in the Hulu-Ganga Sub-Basin. Complementary work progressed on designing appropriate legal and financial intermediary mechanisms, with the Rural Development Cooperative Bank identified as a strong candidate (A5.2).

Activity 2.2.1

The PMU and ICRAF jointly initiated Activity 2.2.1 in 2025, selecting first the Hulu-Ganga Sub-basin based on the active mini-hydropower stations and ecosystem hotspots. Water sample collection locations were assessed, and ICRAF engaged local stakeholders to assess willingness to sell and pay as a first step in developing a business case.

Activity 2.2.2

Engaging the PMU, national stakeholders, and leading authorities, ICRAF finalized a PES Framework, an intermediary outline and PES fundamental principles. ICRAF identified the Rural Development Cooperative Bank as a potential intermediary with the necessary governance and operational structures following field-level engagements with local stakeholders in the Hulu-Ganga Sub-basin.

Activity 2.2.3

A PES implementation framework and a Principles, Criteria, and Indicators (PCI) framework for PES monitoring were developed through stakeholder consultations, aligned with Sri Lanka's NDCs, NAP, and SDGs. Private-sector mini-hydropower companies and local communities in the Hulu-Ganga Sub-basin were engaged to co-develop a feasible PES mechanism with a monitoring framework.

Component 3

Component 3 made meaningful progress in strengthening local capacity to adapt to climate change risks, through operationalisation of governance structures, digital decision-support tools, and capacity development. Ecosystem protection reached 9,396.91 hectares (A4.1), at 11.49% of the midterm target of 100,309 ha. One effective coordination

mechanism connecting PES implementation and climate resilience mainstreaming was established (A5.2), achieving 50% of the midterm target. Guideline and app development will further strengthen implementation from 2026.

Output 3. 1

Three Sub-basin Implementation and Development Teams (SIDTs) were formed, reaching 100% of the midterm goal. Soil health assessments and land degradation maps were completed to guide interventions. The LDSF dashboard was operationalised as a decision-support tool, achieving one climate information access level (50% of the midterm target). Watershed governance structures from village to district levels are being established. Preliminary work has started on the SHARED data portal, planned for 2026.

Activity 3.1.1

The sub-basin governance structures from GN to national levels were validated by a multi-stakeholder forum, including the Matala and Kandy Divisional Secretaries, including sub-basin and district land use plans, are being established. Compliance with administrative boundaries is being assessed for effective implementation. Cumulative implementation is at 2%.

Activity 3.1.2

The soil spectroscopy laboratory at the Department of Export Agriculture has been upgraded to generate values from spectral signals for soil health assessment. The LDSF baseline survey was completed, resulting in soil health and degradation maps, and the LDSF dashboard was operationalised. Preparations for the SHARED cross-sub-basin information system were established for implementation in 2026. Cumulative progress stands at 28.1%.

Activity 3.1.3

Priority area maps were created by stakeholders using DPSIR and AHP to identify land degradation factors across biophysical and socioeconomic parameters upstream and downstream. Field context categorization is ongoing to inform the development of SLM guidelines for rice intensification, streamside protection, road drainage, forest mosaic, and village tank rehabilitation. Existing local and global knowledge has been collated. Cumulative implementation is at 26.5%.

Output 3.2

A notable outcome was observed among farmers adopting new agricultural practices after training, with 61.69% achieving the target, surpassing the midterm goal of 20% and reaching 308.45% of the target. Capacity development needs assessments and gap analyses were conducted at both community and institutional levels. Climate forecasting was integrated into the LDSF dashboard, and a web application for disaster damage assessment was developed in response to Cyclone Ditwah.

Activity 3.2.1

The recruitment of a technical agency for stakeholder mapping, root cause analysis, and trade-off analysis is underway, with detailed planning scheduled to conclude in 2026.

Activity 3.2.2

FGDs evaluated community capacity needs for rice cultivation and landscape management. ToTs in agroforestry and PES, along with training in LDSF and soil spectroscopy, were provided. Cumulative implementation stands at 19.35%.

Activity 3.2.3

Development of SLM training materials, PES guidelines, and a rice mobile app has been initiated. Co-curricular materials for schoolchildren in the Knuckles region are being developed with the South Asian Centre for Teacher Development (SACTD). Cumulative implementation stands at 21.66%.

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The "cumulative value" will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target: The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.*
- *Final Target: The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.*
- *Lifetime Target: The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.*

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicounty, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	65,818	263,270	6,650	50,940	57,590

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	32,909	131,635	3,192	24,451	27,643
Female	0	32,909	131,635	3,458	26,489	29,947

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Sri Lanka	0	65,818	263,270	6,650	50,940	57,590

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	263,270	1,053,081	10,800	204,314	215,114

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	131,635	526,540	5,184	98,071	103,255
Female	0	131,635	526,541	5,616	106,243	111,859

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Sri Lanka	0	263,270	1,053,081	10,800	204,314	215,114

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	164,544	162,130	0	8,376	8,376
Female	0	164,544	162,130	0	9,074	9,074

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Sri Lanka	0	329,088	324,260	0	17,410	17,410

Ecosystems and ecosystem services

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change

Provide the total estimated value (USD) of ecosystem services protected, restored, or enhanced in response to climate change.

Unit					United States dollars
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
	Mid-term	Final target			(automatically calculated)
0	250,000	1,000,000	0	23,282	23,282

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change

Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities.

Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
19,200	100,309	346,639	0	9,396	9,396

Project Specific Indicators

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
% of local plantation communities benefitting from the financial incentives	Percentage	0	25	50	0	0	0
Number of hydropower companies, and ES providers contributing financially to the cost of ES services	No. of Entities	0	4	5	0	0	0
% of SIDT and CLIPs with women participating in the development of land-use plans and training programs	Percentage	0	20	60	0	0	0
% of sub-basin land use plans with SLM integrated	Percentage	0	20	60	0	0	0
Level of access to available and improved climate information	Index/Score/Level	0	2	3	0	1	1
No. of functional integrated (across admin / hydrological boundaries) sub-basin implantation teams (SIDTs)	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	0	3	3	0	3	3
No of ha of forest mosaic landscapes restored and ha of grassland restored	Hectares	0	10,891	413,364	0	7,570	7,570
Reduction in Erosion prevalence across upstream catchment/s	Percentage	0	25	50	0	5	5

reduction in sedimentation rates (and associated maintenance of capacity of reservoirs) within the upstream catchment ha of upstream catchments protected by soil and water conservation measures	Percentage	0	40	0	0	8	8
% of farmers who had been reached by the advisories	Percentage	0	40	80	0	0	0
% of target farmers using apps providing appropriate information	Percentage	0	60	80	0	0	0
An Information based Decision Support System accessible to key agencies, researchers and public available and agency staff are trained to generate information, store and retrieve	Percentage	0	90	100	0	0	0
Proportion of farmers (disaggregate by women farmers) adopting new agricultural practices after training	Percentage	0	20	50	0	61	61
Existence of a functional & efficient output-based PES system [USD contribution (K/Year)]	United States dollars	0	250,000	1,000,000	0	0	0
Average cropping intensity for irrigated rice	Percentage	0	1	1	0	1	1
No of farm households and plantation families benefiting from water management and climate-adapted agricultural practices	No. of Households	0	13	50	2,337	10,639	12,976
No of households benefiting from value chain upgrading options (certification, quality assurance, processing and collective marketing)	No. of Households	0	2,500	5,000	0	364	364
Number of people (disaggregated by gender) employed in green growth business start ups	No. of Persons	0	625	2,500	0	27	27

A2.2 Total Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	14,775	59,101	0	3,616	3,616
A2.2 Female Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	0	0	0	9,074	9,074
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	No. of Items	0	1	1	0	0	0
A5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	0	1	1	0	1	1

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1.1 Streamside protection and drainage management along roads	4	177,081.79	3,360,100	5
Activity 1.1.2. Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks	9	473,087.97	4,848,800	9
Activity 1.1.3 Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes	11	347,499.75	2,657,150	13
Activity 1.2.1 Increasing cropping intensity of irrigated rice in both upstream and downstream areas	8	378,757.52	1,000,000	37
Activity 1.2.2 Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production	37	214,468.01	2,000,000	10
Activity 1.2.3. Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantations	25	443,929.24	2,875,000	15
Activity 2.1.1 Conduct Domestic value chain mapping and green market assessments for products especially from small holder and subsistence farmers	30	882,301	2,500,000	35
Activity 2.1.2 Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to	5	99,185.55	2,125,000	4

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands				
Activity 2.1.3 Identification and implementation of value chain upgrading options for smallholder and subsistence farmers engaged in climate smart agriculture	5	74,201.8	1,925,000	3
Activity 2.2.1: Developing a portfolio of business cases for negotiating performance-based Financial transfer mechanisms	5	67,869.59	1,985,000	3
Activity 2.2.2: Setting up a PES intermediary body as a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, and its governance system established	3	53,470.19	925,000	5
Activity 2.2.3: Establish a monitoring system for PES schemes in the upstream catchment area	36	314,722	1,000,000	31
Activity 3.1.1. Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale	2	157,034.22	2,000,000	7
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	28	565,251	2,000,000	28
Activity 3.1.3 Development and refinement of SLM framework	26	441,747	2,000,000	22
Activity 3.2.1. Establishment of nested-scale multi-stakeholder innovation platforms from sub-basin to GN scale	4	99,669.96	1,975,000	5
Activity 3.2.2. Develop local capacity for adaptive and sustainable land management	19	343,952	1,500,000	22
Activity 3.2.3. Development and production of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options	21	316,124	1,500,000	21

C.2.1. Subprojects

Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).

Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☐ No ☒			
There are no changes envisaged							

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF's policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 1		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Objectives not fully achieved as originally forecasted due to potentially weak monitoring & evaluation system		
Consequences	Climate change-induced adversities, extreme events, and related disasters continue to impact targeted beneficiary communities. Opportunities to build the resilience of these communities and their ecosystems are diminishing. Although the country is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, such situation will act as a bottleneck and may limit the access to potential opportunities for future climate finance, compounded by increasingly stringent securitization requirements.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- MOI capacity is used to manage large projects such as this one. Examples of projects that have been successfully implemented or are currently under implementation with execution responsibility under MOI (an attachment had submitted along with this risk register). - MOI will assign to the project the adequate capacity in terms of performing the technical, fiduciary, as well as monitoring and evaluation responsibilities related to its role as an executing entity. MOI to provide details on the number of staff and experience assigned to run this project if relevant. - MOI has strong M&E function that has been used for other large projects at the landscape funded through multilateral funding sources, which will be mobilized for this project. - Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of IUCN / GCF standards. Inputs and maintenance of the system will be assessed through regular supervision missions		

Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 2		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Capacity of MOI to fulfill the project role in the absence of IUCN and MoE as EEs		
Consequences	Inputs, outputs, outcomes, targets, deliverables, objectives, and intended impacts will not be fully achieved. Commitments made to the targeted beneficiary communities will not be met, leading to reduced community satisfaction and diminished trust in the project, the Ministry, IUCN, and the GCF. As a result, active engagement of communities and other stakeholders will decline.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	• MOI will build on its expertise in implementing large projects • MOI capacity is equivalent to the capacity initially planned under the MOE. • Staff in charge of the project under MOI were the same staff that was planned to undertake the execution of the project. Replacements have been made and will continue to be made with officers of the same or higher caliber. • ICRAF, which supported the Government in leading the design of the project, remains an executing entity and will partner with MOI within the PMU • IUCN, will convene a meeting with the consortium (MOI, ICRAF) twice a month at the beginning of the project to ensure work plans are defined and delivered according to plans • IUCN performs annual supervision missions with a team including relevant expertise at the technical level and fiduciary level (financial management, procurement)		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 3		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Limited availability of qualified expertise with the necessary experience in climate change adaptation and sustainable finance.		
Consequences	Limited understanding among project personnel, implementing partners, and beneficiary communities regarding the project's objectives, intended impacts, theory of change, and scope is leading to deviations in implementation. Sustainable finance opportunities are underutilized, and there is a lack of documented good practices and scalable local examples for climate change adaptation and for building the resilience of communities and ecosystems. Poor monitoring and evaluation are leading to low-quality reporting and non-compliance with the conditions and covenants of the agreements.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	• Since MOI took over MOE responsibility, the staff to be in charge of the project does not change. In cases where a replacement is unavoidable, appointments will be made with officers of equivalent or higher caliber. • In addition, MOI will build up capacity that will be complementary to existing one on irrigation and landscape management through this project • MOI will also mobilize expertise across the Government institutions in sectors that are cross-cutting to the landscape (forest, agriculture, disaster risk reduction) • MOI staff will be supported by ICRAF and IUCN as an AE (which will mobilize expertise from its global and regional programme on water resources management)		

	when some gaps are identified. • Collaboration among partners will be assessed through monthly meetings held between IUCN as the AE and the project consortium partners (Mol and ICRAF) and monitored through the regular supervision missions		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	There is nothing further to add		
Risk 4	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 4		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Staff turnover or position ending, which compromises project delivery and continuity		
Consequences	Continuous additional efforts, time, and resources—including financial and human resources—are required for the recruitment, training, and development of new staff. This disrupts the consistency of implementation, monitoring, and reporting, leading to disengagement among beneficiary communities and other stakeholders, and adversely affecting the quality of deliverables, data, and reporting. Opportunities to share acquired knowledge and experience, including lessons learned and good practices, are missed, limiting their application in strengthening the capacity of beneficiary communities and stakeholders and in keeping the project on track. The Project Management Unit will continuously face difficulties in planning, design, and the timely achievement of targets and deliverables.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	• MOI staff in charge of the project will be the same than the one initially planned under MOE, with increased capacity given the increased scope given to MOI. Turn-over will be mitigated within MOI by ensuring there are systems that can guarantee project institutional history at the project level. The risk is also mitigated by the current limited turn over in MOI, in particular in the staff that has been involved since project design and development. (see Corporate Plan of the Mahaweli Authority) • IUCN will increase its involvement in supporting the PMU at Mol in identifying relevant expertise and staff • Project reports, institutional reports and processes that allow for knowledge transfer in case there is staff-turnover during project execution • On-going capacity-building processes and succession planning that will be ensured through each supervision mission of IUCN as the Accredited Entity		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 5		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Limited coordination and competing mandates between government agencies impacts effective implementation and realizing the benefits		
Consequences	Competition and conflicts over resources, allocations, and site selection among implementing partners will lead to delays in planning and the development of unrealistic or poorly designed action plans. Duplication and repetition of tasks and interventions will result in inefficient and ineffective use of resources.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	• MOI prioritizes this project, which is of critical importance to the country. A dedicated team is assigned, mitigating the risk of having to address competing demands. • Project Steering Committee and Field Coordination Committees are in place for		

	oversight. The PSC is a multisectoral body that mobilizes expertise across many government institutions. This brings enhanced coordination among agencies that have multiple jurisdictions to coordinate the project activities among other Government institutions activities in the Knuckles range landscape. • IUCN will increase the monitoring of the project execution through meetings with the PMU in Mol atleast once a month • Joint work planning ensured by PMU, approved by IUCN as AE with regular monitoring • MOI, ICRAF, IUCN ensure the PMU operates effectively and any issues are identified early enough in the process with timely actions to be decided and implemented, according to a timeframe agreed upon the three institutions		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	There is nothing further to add		
Risk 6	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 6		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	Internal conflict of interest		
Consequences	Certain individuals with power and authority over management and decision-making may define and interpret climate change, its adverse impacts, the project scope, and the theory of change in ways that serve personal interests. This leads to conflicting understandings among project personnel, implementing partners, beneficiary communities, and other stakeholders. Consequently, there is little or no consensus regarding tasks, sub-activities, delivery schedules, resource requirements, site and beneficiary selection criteria, and compliance needs. Resources and focus of the project may be diverted from the intended outcomes, impacts, and targeted beneficiary communities to serve vested personal interests.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	5 - Catastrophic	10 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	• The executing entities will undertake their actions based on the recommendations of the steering committee. the existing mechanism of public services ensures coordination among the institutions involved. • Through the implementation of the project work plan discussed and agreed by the Steering Committee, the PMU will mobilize relevant institutions as appropriate. • Through more frequent and regular oversight (see above), IUCN will follow closely the application of procurement guidelines and processes • Financial expertise from IUCN will be dedicated in the AE team to review and advise the project team on fiduciary and financial management and reporting, and systematically be part of supervision meetings and missions • IUCN procurement related officer to be involved on a regular basis • Annual audit performed by independent firm, hired under the control of IUCN and reviewed by IUCN independent oversight unit • High level advocacy at Government level supported by IUCN		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 7		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Misuse of funds for unplanned activities without proper justification		
Consequences	Misuse of funds will directly create a shortage of resources for activities identified and approved to achieve the project's intended outcomes and impacts, resulting in		

	deterioration in the quality and quantity of inputs, outputs, and deliverables. Furthermore, this situation will hinder the project's ability to fulfill commitments to beneficiary communities, weakening trust in all key actors of the project, including the GCF. Although the country is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, this context may act as a bottleneck, limiting access to potential opportunities for future climate finance, further compounded by increasingly stringent securitization requirements.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 5 - Catastrophic	Severity 10 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- The four layer audit mechanism in the Government will mitigate this risk. The Government Internal Audit, the National Attorney General, and National Audit Commission, the Committee on public accounts (Oversight Committee of the Parliament). - An Ombudsman and whistle blower mechanism will be set-up - Quality assurance related to the annual workplan (Steering Committee) will be done by IUCN as the AE, ex-ante. This will include review by the IUCN AE team (see composition above) to ensure that these work plans are aligned with the project objective and plan. Implementation of those plans will be assessed through monthly meetings among members of the consortium, and convened by IUCN as the AE, and then through regular supervision mission - High level advocacy at Government level by IUCN, Sri-Lanka being a State Member of IUCN.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 8		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Potential delays due to transfer of funds to project activities through national budget		
Consequences	Potential delays in fund transfers will result in overall delays in the implementation of project activities, including planning. Inability to adhere to the approved timeframe and the need for time extensions will be unavoidable, leading to additional resource requirements to cover project management costs during the extended period. Since the GCF generally does not provide additional financing for previously approved projects, these additional resources would need to be sourced either from allocations for field activities or from the GOSL as co-financing. However, securing co-financing to sustain project management during the extended period is unlikely, which may negatively affect the quality and quantity of inputs and reduce the number of beneficiaries reached.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 5 - Catastrophic	Severity 15 - High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- A streamlined procedure is in place and implemented at Treasury, Ministry of Finance, which will create a separate dedicated account for this project - Appropriate allocation are included in budget of each service provider, all reviewed and approved by IUCN as the AE of the project - IUCN as the AE, will mitigate this risk by ensuring all reporting are brought to the attention of financial experts across the Secretariat in order to ensure financial flows are management in a timely and effective manner - Informing the funding requirements ahead of time to ensure adequate cash-flow - IUCN and PMU to ensure trainings related to financial management are planned and attended		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		

Risk 9	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 9 (new)		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Prolonged delays in recruiting project staff for the Project Management Unit and staff of the implementing partners caused by the government's decision to freeze all public sector recruitments, including for development projects, due to the economic crisis in Sri Lanka and the subsequent declaration of default, have led to a slowdown in project operations. This recruitment freeze came in addition to the earlier decision to close the Project Management Unit and manage project operations through the existing staff of the respective public entities.		
Consequences	A Project Management Unit without sufficient and dedicated human resources will not be able to effectively deliver the project or achieve its targets. As an immediate consequence, prolonged delays in planning and field implementation could negatively affect beneficiary communities and compromise commitments made. In addition, baseline conditions—including socio-economic and environmental factors—may change over time. These circumstances are likely to result in low progress and unavoidable delays, creating a strong need for a time extension. However, obtaining a time extension is a complex process that requires initial no-objection from the GCF and a well-substantiated justification for their consideration.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Project operations were managed with the support of staff from the first GCF project in Sri Lanka, which is also under the Ministry of Irrigation (Ministry of Agriculture). Short-term consultants were hired through the state-owned enterprise and implementing partner, the Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau, to address critical staffing gaps. The need for sufficient and dedicated project staff to ensure smooth project operations were emphasized and actively advocated, highlighting the adverse impacts of delays to expedite the reversal of recruitment freeze decisions. Accordingly, implementation of the decisions Further, stakeholder engagement, particularly with implementing partners, will be strengthened to maximize the utilization of existing officers for both regular operations and project interventions.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 10	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 10		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project area is facing increasing climate uncertainty, characterized by frequent and severe weather events such as intense rainfall, prolonged dry periods, and droughts, which often lead to increase climate-induced disasters. Cyclone Ditwah represents the latest extreme event, causing significant adverse impacts on project investments made to date and placing additional pressure on future project investments.		
Consequences	Rising climate uncertainty and the increasing frequency of climate-induced disasters are expected to impact the project across multiple dimensions. Vulnerability levels of communities and ecosystems may have surpassed those anticipated at the design stage, requiring a reassessment of the appropriateness of proposed inputs in both qualitative and quantitative terms to ensure the delivery of intended outputs, outcomes, and impacts. In addition, the achievement of project milestones and deliverables may be uncertain due to potential losses and damages to project investments resulting from extreme climate events.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 4 - Almost certain	Impact 4 - High	Severity 16 - High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- Planning will be undertaken with consideration of worst-case scenarios, anticipating potential adversities and identifying alternative measures to mitigate associated risks. - ESMF will be reviewed and updated to identify and incorporate changes in existing		

	risks, as well as emerging risks related to field implementation. • Additional training and capacity-building programs on climate change, vulnerabilities, impacts, and the economic costs of associated disasters will be provided to responsible officers across all levels of implementing partners, ensuring that all proposed subprojects are designed to effectively address the needs of the most vulnerable communities within the project area. • A project-specific assessment will be conducted to determine the impact of Cyclone Ditwah on project investments made from the commencement of implementation up to the date the cyclone occurred. • Potential approaches to build up the resilience to climate related extreme events will be incorporated to ongoing guidelines development.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 11	Selected Risk Factor/ Risk event 11		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Risk related to tensions between ethnic groups, between the Tamils ethnic minorities and the Sinhalese majority. However, project interventions' 'potential to act as drivers or trigger such tension is very limited.		
Consequences	The triggering of tensions between or among ethnic groups can adversely affect not only minority groups but also majority communities. Such tensions can hinder opportunities for climate change adaptation and divert available and potential resources toward conflict management and reconciliation efforts. This situation may further increase exposure to climate risks while reducing the adaptive capacities of affected communities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	This is essentially an external risk where the project's influence is limited. However, the social baseline study needs to analyse risks related to ethnic diversity and power-relations and the potential of risks occurring in the project's area of influence, including the risk of the aggravating the situation. Suitable strategies for mitigation needs to be identified. Land use planning mechanism promoted under component 3 should ensure that ethnic minorities are appropriately represented in the multi-stakeholder platforms created by the project. This is expected to reduce the probability of the risk occurring to low.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 12	Selected Risk Factor 13		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Risks related to potential use of pesticides when addressing pest infestation triggered by climate change.		
Consequences	Pest infestations resulting from climate change or other factors may increase reliance on pesticides for crop protection. Excessive use of pesticides and related agrochemicals can negatively affect the natural environment, ecosystem health, and ecosystem services. Potential impacts include water and air pollution and harm to non-target		

	species, including beneficial insects. In addition, prolonged exposure of farmers to pesticides and the possible bioaccumulation of active ingredients may create additional health risks and increase associated health cost to the personal and national economies.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will not fund the actual application of pesticides or chemicals and mostly work on the awareness and education side of pesticide use. E.g. promotion of weed control through simple mechanical hand weeders instead herbicides and of integrated pest control based on real time weather and pest incidence data. These activities are expected to lead to a reduction of quantities of biocide applied by farmers and plantations. Nevertheless, as climate change increase the prevalence of pests, there might be a situation where advisory services funded by the project might need to advice on targeted application of pesticides. The adherence to the IUCN Guidance Note on Pest Management Planning as described in the ESMF will further reduce the low probability of the risk occurring.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 13	Selected Risk Factor 14		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Conflict over project activities and resources may arise within and between communities and stakeholders hampering cooperation between beneficiaries/stakeholders and project implementation.		
Consequences	This risk could lead to multiple negative consequences across several dimensions, including deteriorating trust within communities and among stakeholders. It may delay project progress, result in underperformance, and act as a barrier to reaching targeted beneficiaries. Furthermore, it could reduce meaningful engagement and active participation of key stakeholders, thereby increasing the risk of unsustainability of project investments, outcomes, and impacts. This is particularly critical given the importance of community and stakeholder ownership as a key component of the project's exit strategy.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Initial project implementation will be focused in areas where communities are committed to the project outcomes and have a history of collaboration and conflict resolution. ICRAF will use its Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making (SHARED) decision support tool with those communities to identify their expectations of the project and a vision of sharing benefits with all beneficiaries and stakeholders. Continuous monitoring of social conditions in project areas will be enabled by the presence of project teams. These mitigation measures will further reduce the low probability of the risk occurring.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 14	Selected Risk Factor 15		

Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Conflict between communities and governments or levels of government (local, provincial, and national) over land use and natural resource planning may hamper implementation. Instability, conflict, and/or tensions may then constrain project implementation.		
Consequences	In the short term, such risks may adversely affect the achievement of project outputs. In the long term, conflict may increase the vulnerability of communities to climate-induced changes and extreme conditions, while weakening the landscape's capacity to protect ecosystems and continuously provide essential ecosystem services. Consequently, significant effort and resources will be required over an extended period to rebuild the resilience of both communities and ecosystems. Furthermore, the deterioration of trust between communities and government institutions—including provincial and local authorities—may lead to stricter enforcement of existing laws and the introduction of new regulations that could limit or restrict customary and traditional rights, access to resources, and opportunities for meaningful engagement in land use and natural resource planning. In return, this may also contribute to growing resistance from communities toward government authorities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Continue collaboration and consultation with communities and relevant government agencies at all levels through equitable sharing platforms, maintaining objectivity. Provide recommendations based on evidence to all parties so that discussions are on an equal footing. These mitigation measures will reduce the probability of the risk occurring to low.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 15	Selected Risk Factor 16		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Stakeholders adopt patterns of corruption, collusion and nepotism, endangering the introduction of good governance practices.		
Consequences	This risk may result in both financial and non-financial consequences. It could lead to the inefficient and ineffective use of project resources, diversion of resources away from intended targets, and delivery of poor-quality outputs. Additionally, it may reduce the availability of resources for achieving intended outcomes and create difficulties in meeting commitments made to beneficiaries, as well as the expectations established by the project. Furthermore, the deterioration of trust among beneficiary communities (the public), not only toward stakeholders but also toward the project, will act as a barrier to meaningful engagement.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will promote participatory and equitable practices. Project will conduct due diligence at all levels, ensures transparent fiscal mechanisms, and adheres to international procurement standards adopted and implemented by IUCN. These mitigation measures will reduce the probability of the risk occurring to low.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 16	Selected Risk Factor 17		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	A 'project' mentality develops where local people expect monetary compensation to participate in activities. A similar mentality may develop with government or other partners.		
Consequences	Expectations of immediate tangible benefits as compensation for participation may limit opportunities and platforms for cross-learning. This can constrain the sharing of real-life community experiences related to climate change-induced extreme weather events, including their coping mechanisms. It may also hinder understanding of the underlying causes and long-term impacts, as well as recognition of the need for resilience building and the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement in this process. In turn, low or inconsistent participation of local communities may weaken checks and balances in the development process and hinder the development of a strong sense of local ownership.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	A strong emphasis will be placed at the outset on developing and socialising an exit strategy that makes it clear to participants that this project is a step in a programmatic, transformative process and there is therefore a need to look beyond project horizons. Secondly due attention will be paid to creating project 'ownership', particularly for individuals and organizations within participating communities. The project will be initiated in communities that are committed to the project outcomes. Project staff will be few in number and project assets (office, vehicles, etc) will be modest. These mitigation measures will reduce the probability of the risk occurring to low.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 17	Selected Risk Factor 18		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Partners may be unwilling or unable to follow project planning and/or project reporting protocols		
Consequences	Poor planning and delays in the execution of project interventions, lack of or inadequate baseline data, insufficient tracking of beneficiary numbers, and limited availability of means of verification are some of the key consequences of this risk, potentially leading to deviations from the project scope. Furthermore, non-compliance with environmental and social safeguards and gender considerations, as well as missed opportunities to replicate and scale up good practices and incorporate lessons learned for improved planning and course correction, may also result from this risk.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will be initiated with partners that are committed to the project outcomes and have experience in implementing similar projects. In addition, all partners will be engaged through performance based annual agreements, where failure to perform can result in an exit from the project unless there are adequate mitigating circumstances – results-based management will be the norm. The project will provide capacity building		

	activities to partners regarding planning and reporting protocols. These mitigation measures will further reduce the probability of the risk occurring.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 18	Inappropriate use of GCF project resources		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	GCF resources inadvertently being used for money laundering and/or terrorist financing		
Consequences	Funds being used for illegal activities including money laundering and/or terrorist financing		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Government of Nepal's strict policies on addressing money laundering and ensuring funds The Government of Sri Lanka has comprehensive Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) framework anchored within the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) (established 2006) under the Central Bank. The project will comply with all the provisions and requirement under the framework including complying with the various relevant legal Acts. In addition, the project will comply with the provisions of the IUCN policy, 'Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy'		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 19	Funds provided to organisations listed in international sanctions list		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	The project may be exposed to sanctions risk if partners, vendors, or financial transactions involve individuals, entities subject to international or national sanctions. This could result in legal, financial, and reputational risks.		
Consequences	The project will inadvertently channel funds to organisations operating in countries in the Sanctions list		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The Financial Intelligence Unit under the Central Bank of Sri Lanka oversees issuance of the list of sanctioned organisations as per the UN and European Union and relevant international authorities. The project will ensure that it completely adheres to this sanctions list and does not inadvertently engage with any of the organisations based in countries under the sanctions list.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 20	Selected Risk Factor 12		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		

Description	Risk of fraud, bribery, and corruption may affect project integrity and resource use, driven by gaps internal controls, lapses in disclosure and transparency, inadequate oversight, conflicts of interest, and capacity gaps.		
Consequences	The consequences can be severe, as such risks may undermine the effective use of public and donor funds, distort procurement processes, and erode trust among beneficiaries and stakeholders, potentially leading to the misallocation of resources. Furthermore, these risks may result in substandard outputs, implementation delays, reputational damage, and, in extreme cases, the suspension or withdrawal of funding by development partners. Collectively, these impacts can significantly hinder the achievement of project objectives and compromise overall development effectiveness.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	In addition to the Internal Audit Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation, a dedicated Internal Auditor has been assigned to the Project Management Unit. Accordingly, audits of the project, particularly those concerning Executing Entities and Implementing Partners, are undertaken through a three-tier system comprising the PMU internal audit, the Ministry's Internal Audit Division, and the National Audit Office, in coordination with the Audit Service Commission. The project is being overseen through designated Internal Affairs Units (IAUs) established within the Ministry and selected Implementing Partners, in line with the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Bribery and Corruption (2025–2029) and the Anti-Corruption Act No. 9 of 2023. These units are mandated to address and investigate instances of fraud, unethical practices, and corruption.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Sri Lanka	Grants	USD	39,775,000	12,326,385	2,662,468.48	5,785,124.37	0%	100%
Total		USD	39,775,000	12,326,385	2,662,468.48	5,785,124.37	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Ministry of Irrigation, Sri Lanka	In-kind	USD	9,200,000	206,523	0	206,523	0%	100%
Total		USD	9,200,000	206,523	0	206,523	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: FP124 grant-financial-progress-detail-template 2025.xlsx

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☒ No ☐

In the last week of November 2025, Cyclone Ditwah impacted Sri Lanka. Although classified as a relatively weak tropical cyclone, it caused widespread and catastrophic damage across the country. All regions were affected by thousands of landslides, slope failures, and severe flooding. The Central Highlands were particularly affected, with extensive landslides and severe erosion of stream banks reported in areas including the Knuckles Mountain Range and its surrounding regions. These areas represent the upstream project sites, where sustainable land and water management practices have been planned and are to be implemented extensively.

To minimize the adverse impacts of future climate change–induced disasters on local communities residing in unstable and highly landslide-prone areas, discussions have been initiated by the District Coordination Committees of both Kandy and Matale districts. Accordingly, measures are being undertaken by the responsible government entities and respective officials to relocate selected villages, hamlets, and communities in safer locations. In parallel, discussions are underway to reassess and potentially revise land-use practices in the area. Following the completion of this process, and with due consideration of vulnerability and social safeguards, project interventions will be expanded to these communities and localities to improve the resilience of their livelihoods. However, the project will not be directly involved in decisions made or actions around relocations, should this ultimately be the case for some communities.

Although these developments may not alter the overall risk rating of the project, they could change the project's risk profile, particularly by modifying existing risks and giving rise to new and emerging risks. The project will continuously monitor changes and trends by screening each sub-project for environmental and social risks and conducting periodic risk assessments.

F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Awareness-raising, training, and capacity-building activities on E&S Safeguards were conducted throughout the reporting period, targeting beneficiary communities across subprojects, field and liaison officers of implementing partners, government officials from field to national levels, and PMU personnel. An ESMS Oversight Mission, including residential training conducted by the AE, further strengthened these efforts. Environmental and social screenings were carried out for all subprojects proposed during the reporting period. In-depth assessments were not required due to limited scope of the subprojects and the relatively small number of interventions. Rapid social assessments were conducted at both subproject and community levels, particularly in areas where communities benefit from multiple subprojects. Meaningful and active stakeholder engagement, including with beneficiary communities, was ensured by establishing platforms for sharing experiences and perspectives, while fostering an enabling environment that promotes a sense of project ownership. Subprojects were referred to relevant regulatory bodies, where necessary, to obtain required clearances, approvals, and recommendations. Implementation of the existing ESMF was monitored through periodic dedicated monitoring visits, as well as during routine field visits. The need for a dedicated Environmental Monitoring System has not been considered, nor has it emerged thus far, due to the limited scope and nature of the field interventions under the subprojects. A project-level interim GRM has been established and is currently operational as a temporary measure to address grievances of beneficiary communities related to ongoing subprojects. This mechanism ensures that community concerns are heard and considered during the implementation until the formal GRM is finalized, approved by the accredited entity, and formally rolled out. Non-native species have been excluded from the species selection process for forest plant nurseries as part of invasive species screening. All documentation related to ES Safeguards, as well as gender considerations, is currently managed through a conventional manual filing system and offline computer-based storage.

Outputs during the reporting period

All PMU project personnel, field staff, and liaison officers of the key implementing partners, as well as beneficiary communities of the ongoing subprojects, were made aware of the project's safeguards and gender obligations and the importance of compliance for the sustainability of project interventions. Accordingly, 12 awareness sessions and refresher training were held with beneficiary communities and implementing partners; PID, DAD, PRDA and ID. 12 Environmental and Social screening reports were prepared for the ongoing subprojects under activity 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 1.2.3. However, site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) were not demanded were all sub projects were screened as being low risk. The levels of vulnerability, drivers of marginalization, and possibilities or patterns of social exclusion within the beneficiary communities of the ongoing subprojects were also identified through 8 rapid social assessments. The required clearances, approvals, and recommendations were requested and are in the process of being obtained from relevant regulatory entities, including the Department of Archaeology, Department of Forest Conservation, and Department of Wildlife Conservation, as well as from administrative and coordination bodies such as Divisional and District Coordinating Committees.

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

No key issues, risks, or impacts related to environmental, social, or gender aspects were reported or required to be addressed during the reporting period, except for the devastating impacts caused by Cyclone Ditwah.

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

The need to review and update the project's ESMS instruments—namely the ESMF, SEP, and GAP—has been identified through field experience since the project's inception, as well as through safeguards monitoring visits, ESMS training, and annual monitoring missions conducted by the Accredited Entity. In addition, there is a need to update the GAP to finalize indicators and targets. The critical nature of this work is acknowledged in order to update the ESMS and align its implementation with the present ground-level activity work. The importance of these requirements have been further reinforced by the impacts associated with Cyclone Ditwah, which has severely affected the project areas and beneficiary communities. Therefore, guidance, resource allocation, and necessary approvals from the Accredited Entity are required to proceed with the review and finalization of these updates, including development and approval of the revised ESMS instruments.

Remarks/Notes

F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
More than 150 stakeholder engagement activities were conducted with representatives from various sectors at national, district, and field levels. Participants included beneficiary communities at each site/ sub project, implementing partners including national departments; Department of Forest Conservation, Department of Agrarian Development, Irrigation Department, Land Use Policy and Planning Department, Department of Export Agriculture., Central Provincial Council and provincial departments; Provincial Road Development Authority, Provincial Irrigation Department, Provincial Agriculture Department, civil work contractors, service providers, administrative officers at District and Divisional level, people's representatives (political authorities at the local and national level), academic and research institutions, education and training institutions, and other relevant stakeholders. The nature of these events varied and included project orientation and awareness-creation sessions, planning meetings, progress review meetings, joint field visits, meetings and field visits conducted to obtain clearances, approvals, and recommendations, experience-sharing sessions, training and capacity-building events, as well as meetings and discussions held to explore new avenues and opportunities for collaboration. In addition, these engagements included meetings of the Project Steering Committee and internal control and monitoring visits conducted by the Accredited Entity. Approximately 6,000 individuals participated in and benefited from the stakeholder engagement events, of which 43% were women. However, this figure does not account for duplications, as some individuals may have been counted multiple times across different events.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
From early January to late December 2025, the stakeholder consultations events held at various locations including those in Colombo, Head Offices and district/divisional and field level offices of the Implementing Partners and at field level. Please refer to the Annex 6 for full details.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
Please refer the Annex 6 for full details.	
Information shared with stakeholders	
Information shared with the stakeholders is multi-dimensional and covers a range of themes and foci. This includes information on project objectives, inputs provided from the project, expected outputs, targets, indicators, outcomes and impacts in relation to the inputs provided, theory of change, project interventions, site selection and beneficiary selection, implementation strategies and modalities, anticipated inputs from the implementing partners, and new and improved knowledge and practices related to project activities. Furthermore, draft action plans, project progress, lessons learned, good practices, designs and cost estimates, and roles of the service providers have also been shared with project stakeholders.	

Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
Outputs of Stakeholder Engagement: 1. Approval of Annual Work Plans (AWPs) at activity, Implementing Partner, and national levels. 2. Informed decision-making and receipt of strategic-level support for overall project implementation. 3. Enhanced awareness and understanding of the project's theory of change, including inputs, outputs, outcomes, indicators, targets, deliverables, and implementation modalities. 4. Consensus reached on field-level interventions and implementation schedules. 5. Improved understanding and agreement on monitoring and reporting requirements. 6. Receipt of clearances, approvals, and recommendations from relevant regulatory bodies. 7. Strengthened rapport with beneficiary communities, with their inputs incorporated into planning, design, and field implementation. 8. Increased recognition of the importance of compliance with environmental and social safeguards, as well as gender considerations. Issues Raised and Addressed 1. Increased workload and commitments to the Treasury due to significant rises in annual national budget allocations. 2. Limited resource availability, particularly in terms of human resources and travel/transport facilities. 3. Expectations for flexibility in fund utilization beyond project-specific interventions, including interest in using project funds for routine activities of implementing partners rather than for climate resilience-building objectives. 4. Requests for funding of activities listed under the exclusion criteria of the ESMF. 5. Consideration of possibilities and limitations in providing additional financial support to recognize the contributions of implementing partner staff. 6. Concerns related to beneficiary selection processes and criteria. 7. Challenges in handling requests that fall outside the project scope or are not aligned with climate change adaptation and resilience-building objectives.
Remarks/Notes
N/A

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
Conduct periodic and ad hoc safeguards monitoring visits – Monitoring reports. Conduct project orientation sessions and raise awareness among beneficiary communities at new subproject sites Reports. Conduct rapid social analyses for new subprojects/sites – Assessment reports. Finalise and gain approval for the project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to be fully available at ongoing sites and established at new sites – maintaining grievance log and carrying out grievance reporting. Review grievances received to identify trends and recurring issues – Analytical reports, resulting in recommended actions. Conduct training, refresher training, and capacity-building sessions on safeguards and gender for beneficiary communities, implementing partners, and other stakeholders – Training reports. Conduct environmental and social screening for new subprojects – Screening reports. Prepare site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) where required – Action plans. Review and update project ESMF, SEP and GAP – completed package of ESMS instruments.	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project

☐ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.

☒ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above

A project-level interim Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established and is currently operational as a temporary measure to address grievances of beneficiary communities related to ongoing subprojects. This mechanism ensures that community concerns are heard and considered during the implementation until the formal GRM is finalized, approved by the accredited entity, and formally rolled out.

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Number of grievances has received during the reporting period. However, all the grievances were verbal and none of the grievance received in written. The grievances received during the stakeholder engagement events: Meetings with beneficiary communities, at the divisional and district coordination committees and at the monitoring visits. Vast majority of the grievances are requests and suggestion

F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan

The actions and activities, with the aim to achieve indicators as agreed in the Gender Action Plan, were implemented during the reporting period. There are 23 indicators and targets in the GAP which are linked to 14 out of 18 activities in the funding proposal. To be specific, there is one indicator and target for each of the activities 1.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3; four indicators and targets for each of the activities 1.1.2 and 1.1.3; and two indicators and targets for each of the activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 1.2.3.

Of the 23 indicators and targets, values were only set in eight cases as of the moment when the funding proposal was approved. This means that 15 indicators and their targets were still to be confirmed, the aim being to finalise them during the inception phase of the project. Provisional values were set in 2024. In the following list of indicators, these 15 indicators are marked as to be confirmed, which will take place during the upcoming review and finalization of the GAP. However, the provisional indicator levels, as suggested in the 2024 APR are also referenced.

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

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

GAP Activity

1.1.1: Streamside protection and drainage management along road

Indicator

1.1.1.a Percentage of women within community groups (e.g. CBOs or Rural Development Societies) involved in project/PES-financed maintenance of stream sides and roadsides (as percentage of total paid workers)

Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	60
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
1 sub project was completed during the reporting period. Civil work contracts for a few sub projects were awarded by the Provincial Road Development Authority of the Central Province and will commence at the beginning of 2026.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
1 sub project was completed during the reporting period. Civil work contracts for a few sub projects were awarded by the Provincial Road Development Authority of the Central Province and will commence at the beginning of 2026.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027
Responsibility	
1. Central Provincial Road Development Authority, 2. Local Government bodies under the Department of Local Government- Central Province, 3. Irrigation Department, 4. Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka 5. Other	
Remarks/Notes	
Required guidelines, which is a responsibility of ICRAF, are not yet available. This poses a delay in site selections for the sub projects under the activity and decisions on the precise nature of interventions. However, based on the interim instructions given to the Implementing Partners, a few projects were planned, designed and executed to minimize delays until required guidelines are issued. Therefore, additional attention is needed to achieve the target.	
GAP Activity	
1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks	
Indicator	
1.1.2.a Women participate equally in decision making about sittings (Through participatory monitoring and observation)	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

Notices on the public consultation process, particularly regarding the engagement of beneficiary communities, were displayed in public places and village-level offices in advance to ensure that both men and women were well informed about the engagement activities. In addition, field-level officers and CBO leaders were requested to inform both men and women in the beneficiary communities under each subproject. Following these notices, women's participation was high in project orientation sessions, needing identification and prioritization meetings (preliminary investigations), and ratification meetings, enabling their active contributions.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Notices on the public consultation process, particularly regarding the engagement of beneficiary communities, were displayed in public places and village-level offices in advance to ensure that both men and women were well informed about the engagement activities. In addition, field-level officers and CBO leaders were requested to inform both men and women in the beneficiary communities under each subproject. Following these notices, women's participation was high in project orientation sessions, needing identification and prioritization meetings (preliminary investigations), and ratification meetings, enabling their active contributions.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028

Responsibility

Department of Agrarian Development, Provincial Irrigation Department of Central Province, Irrigation Department and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

Remarks/Notes

Although women actively participate in meetings, they are somewhat reluctant to engage in monitoring and observing construction works. The PMU continues to encourage their involvement by emphasizing these activities as opportunities to ensure their concerns are fully reflected in the construction process. The women will be capacitated with required basic knowledge and skills as part of empowerment.

GAP Activity

1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks

Indicator

1.1.2.b Percentage of women within community groups involved in rehabilitation of tank systems (as percentage of total paid workers)

Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

It has been reported that only a small number of women have participated as paid workers in rehabilitation activities across different subprojects. No progress during the reporting period

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

It has been reported that only a small number of women have participated as paid workers in rehabilitation activities across different subprojects. No progress during the reporting period	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	
Department of Agrarian Development, Provincial Irrigation Department of Central Province, Irrigation Department and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	
Remarks/Notes	
Although the project emphasizes engaging women from beneficiary communities as paid workers on an equal pay for equal work basis in rehabilitation and improvement works, as a measure to achieve project gender targets and fulfill commitments under the national gender policy, significant resistance has been observed among both civil works contractors and the implementing partner. To address this issue, it has been decided to incorporate this requirement into the Safeguards and Gender Guidelines, ESCOP, and the bidding documents. Furthermore, public notices will be displayed within the communities to raise awareness of these potential opportunities.	
GAP Activity	
1.1.2.: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks	
Indicator	
1.1.2.c Percentage of women members participating in the CBOs or Rural Development Societies	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Farmers' Organizations are community-based organizations or farmer representative bodies that manage irrigation infrastructure. Women in agrarian communities in Sri Lanka, and particularly in the project area, actively engage with these organizations as members, office bearers, and as representatives of spouses who work away from their villages or communities. In most cases, based on available data and observations, at least one or two out of every five office bearers are women.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Farmers' Organizations are community-based organizations or farmer representative bodies that manage irrigation infrastructure. Women in agrarian communities in Sri Lanka, and particularly in the project area, actively engage with these organizations as members, office bearers, and as representatives of spouses who work away from their villages or communities. In most cases, based on available data and observations, at least one or two out of every five office bearers are women.	
Budget	0

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	
Department of Agrarian Development, Provincial Irrigation Department of Central Province, Irrigation Department and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	
Remarks/Notes	
Assessments of Farmers Organizations, Producer Groups, Women Farmers Organizations and other CBOs related agriculture and agrarian development, value addition and agro industries, non timber forest products (NTFP) eco and agro tourism, back yard poultry and animal husbandry and aquaculture and inland fisheries within the communities under subprojects is being discussed and planned to understand and capture the men and women composition, percentage, trend over the time, capacities and capabilities and strengths.	
GAP Activity	
1.1.2: Rehabilitation and establishment of village tanks, ponds and irrigation networks	
Indicator	
1.1.2.d Percentage of CBOs or Rural Development Societies with women leadership	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	25
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Farmers' Organizations are community-based organizations or farmer representative bodies that manage irrigation infrastructure. Women in agrarian communities in Sri Lanka, and particularly in the project area, actively engage with these organizations as members, office bearers, and as representatives of spouses who work away from their villages or communities. In most cases, based on available data and observations, at least one or two out of every five office bearers are women.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Farmers' Organizations are community-based organizations or farmer representative bodies that manage irrigation infrastructure. Women in agrarian communities in Sri Lanka, and particularly in the project area, actively engage with these organizations as members, office bearers, and as representatives of spouses who work away from their villages or communities. In most cases, based on available data and observations, at least one or two out of every five office bearers are women.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	

Department of Agrarian Development, Provincial Irrigation Department of Central Province, Irrigation Department and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	
Remarks/Notes	
Assessments of Farmers Organizations, Producer Groups, Women Farmers Organizations and other CBOs related agriculture and agrarian development, value addition and agro industries, none timber forest products (NTFP) eco and agro tourism, back yard poultry and animal husbandry and aquaculture and inland fisheries within the communities under subprojects is being discussed and planned to understand and capture the men and women composition, percentage, trend over the time, capacities and capabilities and strengths.	
GAP Activity	
1.1.3.a: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes	
Indicator	
1.1.3.a Percentage of women participating in restoration work in each year of the project (as percentage of total paid workers)	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	25
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Women have been actively engaged in restoration work as paid workers, including invasive species removal, fire belt preparation and management, forest nursery management, and reforestation activities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Women have been actively engaged in restoration work as paid workers, including invasive species removal, fire belt preparation and management, forest nursery management, and reforestation activities.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	
Department of Forest Conservation (DFC) (formerly the Forest Department).	
Remarks/Notes	
A precise project-level working definition is required to guide inclusion and exclusion decisions, ensuring that women's engagement is comprehensively captured, whether across all levels, including unskilled labor as well as skilled roles such as supervisory staff and management-level officers within the department, or limited to unskilled women workers only.	

GAP Activity	
1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes	
Indicator	
1.1.3.b Percentage of women members actively participating in the FWLs	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No intervention under the target nor progress to report, thus far.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
None	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	
Department of Forest Conservation (DFC) (formerly the Forest Department).	
Remarks/Notes	
Critical reevaluation considering feasibility, readiness of the Department of Forest Conservation and significance of anticipated impact from the intervention is needed to decide the effectiveness of the indicator.	

GAP Activity	
1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes	
Indicator	
1.1.3.c Number of women supported in productions and commercialization of tree seedlings	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	85
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No progress during the reporting period	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to report	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	
Department of Forest Conservation (DFC) (formerly the Forest Department).	
Remarks/Notes	
There are no further comments	

GAP Activity	
1.1.3: Restoration of forest mosaic landscapes	
Indicator	
1.1.3.d Number of management plans that have ensured women access (continued or increased) access to harvesting NTFP for subsistence purpose or commercialization	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	25
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Thus far, the Department of Forest Conservation has commenced initial work with 12 community groups around the Knuckles Conservation Forest, conducting community consultations, awareness-raising activities, and a SWOT analysis to better prepare for the next steps.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to report	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	
Department of Forest Conservation (DFC) (formerly the Forest Department). National Enterprise Development Authority, Central Provincial Council	
Remarks/Notes	

Related project interventions will be expedited based on the recommendations from the joint initiative by the Department of Forest Conservation and FAO, currently in progress, to explore the establishment of a mechanism for controlled extraction of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) to support rural livelihood development and inform related policy formulation.

GAP Activity

1.2.1: Increasing cropping intensity of irrigated rice in both upstream and downstream areas

Indicator

1.2.1.a Percentage of women engaged by the project as educators

Rating of Indicator

AMBER (needs attention to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

From the national to the field level, women contribute to awareness-raising, training and capacity building, and field demonstrations across a range of themes and subjects, representing various entities, including implementing partners. However, the indicator lacks specificity, making it difficult to track progress effectively.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

From the national to the field level, women contribute to awareness-raising, training and capacity building, and field demonstrations across a range of themes and subjects, representing various entities, including implementing partners. However, the indicator lacks specificity, making it difficult to track progress effectively.

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

30 September 2028

Responsibility

Provincial Department of Agriculture, Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, Department of Agriculture and Department of Agrarian Development.

Remarks/Notes

Further clarification and specification are required to define the term 'educator' within the project and to determine the appropriate level at which this indicator and its targets should be monitored.

GAP Activity

1.2.1: Increasing cropping intensity of irrigated rice in both upstream and downstream areas

Indicator

1.2.1.b Percentage of women engaged in water quality measurement and monitoring	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No progress in the reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress since the start	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2028
Responsibility	
Provincial Department of Agriculture, Provincial Department of Irrigation, Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, Department of Agriculture, Irrigation Department and Department of Agrarian Development.	
Remarks/Notes	
There has been no progress	
GAP Activity	
1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production	
Indicator	
1.2.2.a Increase in income from horticulture and home gardens for female lead households	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	60
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Progress has not been adequately captured, as the methodology has yet to be finalized.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Progress has not been adequately captured, as the methodology has yet to be finalized.	
Budget	0

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2028
Responsibility	
Provincial Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development, Department of Export Agriculture and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.	
Remarks/Notes	
Consensus on the methodology is required and should be finalized promptly to initiate target tracking.	
GAP Activity	
1.2.2: Intensification of Sustainable smallholder production	
Indicator	
1.2.2.b Increase in productivity or diversity of products; improvement of family nutrition – through participatory monitoring	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	20
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	60
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Progress has not been adequately captured, as the methodology has yet to be finalized.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Progress has not been adequately captured, as the methodology has yet to be finalized.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2028
Responsibility	
Provincial Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development, Department of Export Agriculture and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.	
Remarks/Notes	
Consensus must be established on the methodology, with additional clarification of its scope, and finalized at the earliest opportunity to facilitate the timely tracking of targets.	

GAP Activity	
1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantation	
Indicator	
1.2.3.a Number of women (including female-headed households) who improved income through increased access to plantation land and through technical support on establishing diverse multispecies systems	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	200
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Direct women beneficiaries from the GKP activities implemented under Activity 1.2.3. were 1,891 up to December 2025. Overall indirect & direct women beneficiaries by 31 December 2025 were 9,897.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Direct women beneficiaries from the GKP activities implemented under Activity 1.2.3. were accumulaatively 2,141 up to December 2025. Overall indirect & direct women beneficiaries were accumulatively 9,897.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	
Sri Lanka State Plantation Corporation, Elakaduwa Plantation	
Remarks/Notes	
There is nothin further to add	

GAP Activity	
1.2.3: Restoration and intensification of sustainable plantation	
Indicator	
1.2.3.b Improvement of nutrition status of women / family members participating in the valorization of the underutilized plantation land – through participatory monitoring	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	70

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, the number of total beneficiaries of the GKP in plantations were markedly increased as some of the rapid outputs came from the activities implemented.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
A total of 19,033 persons, both men & women, were enjoying the benefits of activities implemented in plantation landscapes under GKP by end December 2025.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	
Sri Lanka State Plantation Corporation, Elkaduwa Plantation	
Remarks/Notes	
There is nothing further to add	
GAP Activity	
2.1.2: Provide technical support for Enterprise and institutional development to exploit green growth opportunities for small holder farmers in the uplands	
Indicator	
2.1.2.a Percentage of women-led enterprises technically supported by the project (compared to total number of enterprises)	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
66%. (Two micro-enterprises, each woman- and youth-led, and a woman-led start-up received business canvas modelling, GMP readiness, trademark registration, and branding surgery sessions)	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
66%. Activities commenced in 2nd half of the year 2025. Therefore, the cumulative progress is the same as 2025.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 January 2029

Responsibility	
DAD, DEA, NEDA, MASL, Provincial Chief Secretariat Office of CP, FD (DFC), SLSPC, Elkaduwa Plantation	
Remarks/Notes	
Activities under 2.1.2 are scheduled to commence during the 7th quarter of the project, following the implementation of the value chain mapping (2.1.1). Until such time, activities directly involving the targeted beneficiaries have not been implemented. Currently, the stakeholders are developing plans based on the direction and support of the PMU to initiate activities commencing March 2025 that will target women-owned and led enterprises for capacity development, including value chain upgrading opportunities. Therefore, the rating indicator has been marked at Amber. The project is developing gender-responsive actions to mitigate these risks.	
GAP Activity	
2.1.3: Identification and implementation of value chain upgrading options for small holder and subsistence farmers engaged in climate smart agriculture	
Indicator	
2.1.3.a Percentage of women producers (farmers) benefitting from the upgrading opportunities (compared to total number of enterprises)	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
100% 42 women members from Elkaduwa Knuckles Forest Specialized Farmer Organization and the Hare Park Estate Workers' Housing Cooperative were trained by NEDA to identify underutilized local raw materials and convert them through hygienic food production practices into healthy, naturally preserved, and easy-to-consume foods.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
100% Activities commenced in 2nd half of the year 2025. Therefore, the cumulative progress is the same as 2025	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 January 2029
Responsibility	
DAD, DEA, NEDA, MASL, Provincial Chief Secretariat Office of CP, FD (DFC), SLSPC, Elkaduwa Plantation	
Remarks/Notes	
Whilst Activity 2.1.3 is scheduled to commence only during the 10th quarter of the project, to ensure consistency of programmes being implemented and that producers are sufficiently capacitated in green value chain options to align with the capacity development of enterprises, the project management unit and stakeholders are integrating gender-	

responsive plans into 2025 action plans to commence implementation in March 2025. Therefore, the rating is indicated as Amber. Risks include gendered norms, lack of childcare support, access to finance etc. Through gender responsive planning and using information collected through Activity 2.1.1 and PRAs, these risks will be addressed.

GAP Activity

3.1.1: Develop an integrated land use policy and planning mechanism at sub-basin scale

Indicator

3.1.1.a Percentage of women having participated in the development of the land use policy and planning mechanism

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

30

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

Awareness programmes at the District Secretariat and Divisional Secretariat levels were conducted in 2025 in the Matale and Kandy districts to discuss the process of establishing governance structures from the GND level up to the district level. Senior government officers and representatives of implementing agencies participated in these discussions, with an average participation rate of approximately 70% male and 30% female.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Awareness programmes at the District Secretariat and Divisional Secretariat levels were conducted in 2025 in the Matale and Kandy districts to discuss the process of establishing governance structures from the GND level up to the district level. Senior government officers and representatives of implementing agencies participated in these discussions, with an average participation rate of approximately 70% male and 30% female.

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 December 2027

Responsibility

Land Use Policy and Planning Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation, Project Management Unit

Remarks/Notes

No further comments

GAP 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

Indicator

3.1.2.a Availability of gender disaggregated information (where possible) – methodology TBD once the configuration of the system is known

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Engagement of both male and female in the planning process assured; Despite the delay as per the original timeline, work is in progress as present time line; Attendance sheets in planning meetings available -100%	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Recording of disaggregation of gender involvement continued - 100%	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
ICRAF, Other implementing institutions (TBD)	
Remarks/Notes	
Gender sensitive approach is adopted in all engagements and attendance in meetings/workshops are gender disaggregated.	

GAP Activity

3.1.3: Development and refinement of SLM framework

Indicator

3.1.3.a At the end of the fifth year, the land use framework needs to be totally gender sensitive with the capacity to what if scenarios for gender changes- qualitative monitoring

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Engagement of both male and female in the designing process assured; Attendance sheets in planning meetings available-10%	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	

Engagement of both male and female in the designing process assured continuously - 15%	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 April 2026
Responsibility	
ICRAF, Other implementing institutions (TBD)	
Remarks/Notes	
No further comments	

GAP Activity	
3.2.1: Establishment of nested-scale multi stakeholder innovation platforms from sub-basin to Grama Niladhari (GN) scale	
Indicator	
3.2.1.a Percentage of women participating in the innovation platforms	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No progress in the reporting period	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress since the start of the project	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation, Project Management Unit, Other stakeholders	
Remarks/Notes	
Consensus must be established on the methodology, with additional clarification of its scope, and finalized at the earliest opportunity to facilitate the timely tracking of targets. The identification and assessment of other relevant stakeholders need to be finalized promptly.	

GAP Activity	
3.2.2: Develop local capacity for adaptive and sustainable land management	
Indicator	
3.2.2.a Percentage of women being trained as trainers (ToTs)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Percentage women trained in ToT was 22%; So, progress achieved was 44% (setting final target 50%)	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Gender responsive approach was adapted in ToTs - 44%	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
ICRAF, Other implementing institutions (TBD)	
Remarks/Notes	
No further comments	

GAP Activity	
3.2.3: Development and production of simple to use guidelines, manuals and tools for matching options to context and implementing SLM, sustainable intensification and value chain upgrading options	
Indicator	
3.2.3.a Adequacy of training materials for women – qualitative assessment / perception	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

Training material development commenced; Participation of women was ensured FDGs/workshops conducted; Having training material development is pipeline, progress is 20%	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Participation of women has been ensured in designing training materials-20%	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
ICRAF, Other implementing institutions (TBD)	
Remarks/Notes	
No further comments	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
In July 2025, an ESS and Gender specialist was employed full-time to the project, among whose task was to activate and monitor actions to ensure gender-responsiveness. The project further engages gender specialists on a temporary basis for particular needs.	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☒ No ☐
The Gender Action Plan, as approved along with the funding proposal, is being implemented in accordance with the Funded Activity Agreement and updated Gender Policy of the GCF.	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Training, refresher training and capacity building Gender Mainstreaming and operationalization of Gender Action Plan- Gender C There are 10 activities planned particularly aiming at gender mainstreaming and execution of the gender action plan. Progress on activities number 2, 3, 6 and 7 shows achievement to a satisfactory level at this stage, although data will be accumulated beyond the reporting period and need continuity through the remaining duration of the project. Activities number 1 and 2 have been initiated and partly completed. However, in the meantime, a need for full review and updating of the gender assessment and the gender action plan were recognized. Accordingly, the process has begun and will be completed by the end of Q2f 2026.	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒

<i>No there were no revisions</i>	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>Achieving the sex-disaggregated targets of the direct beneficiaries is lagging behind and additional attention is needed to put it back on track and ensure the momentum in the remaining period.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>Some challenges have been encountered during the implementation of gender-related activities. Contractors hired for civil works related to Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 have shown reluctance to employ women as unskilled labourers based on the principle of equal pay for equal work. This reluctance stems from existing gender stereotypes and the underestimation of women's physical capacity compared to men in performing similar quantities of work or workloads. Furthermore, when women are employed in fieldwork, additional attention must be given to health and safety, hygiene, and emotional well-being. Contractors often perceive that such measures and interventions divert their focus and consume additional energy and resources, thereby negatively affecting their performance. To address these challenges, several measures have been identified and are currently being implemented. These include incorporating the provisions of the Gender Action Plan into bidding documents and contract agreements, as well as providing guidance notes to implementing partners on safeguards and gender compliance.</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>No, there were no best practices identified during the concerned period</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
1. Continuous monitoring of the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. 2. Conduct rapid social assessments, including gender considerations, for upcoming subprojects. 3. Provide further training and capacity building for implementing partners, contractors, and PMU personnel. 4. Complete the review of the Gender Assessment and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and update the GAP based on the review findings and recommendations.	

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: Annex 2 - Communication and visibility material 2025.pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: Annex 4 - Procurement Information.pdf
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annex 5 - Implementation Time Table.pdf
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: Annex 6- List of Stakeholder Engagement Events_ Refined.xlsx

