

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9409	Umoja WBS:GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-008095.05
SMA IPMR ID:34679	Grant ID:S1-31GFL-000622
Project Short Title: Healthy Landscapes Project	
Project Title: Healthy Landscapes: Managing Agricultural Landscapes in Socio-ecologically Sensitive Areas to Promote Food Security, Well-being and Ecosystem Health	
Duration months planned:	36
Duration months age:	63
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Asia Pacific
Countries:	Sri Lanka
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 2,000,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 13,354,341.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2018-04-29
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2018-04-30
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2019-04-01
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2019-09-20
Date of First Disbursement:	2020-09-03
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 1,932,031.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 1,853,400.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2022-09-19
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2023-09-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2024-06-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2024-12-01
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2025-06-30

1.2 Project Description

The project aims to strengthen the restoration and sustainable management of selected Village Tank Cascade Systems (VTCS) in Sri Lanka for the enhanced provision of ecosystem services and the protection of biodiversity. By promoting the greater integration and use of agrobiodiversity as well as associated ecological knowledge and sustainable agricultural practices in pilot sites, the project will improve sustainable management in cascade landscapes and address some of the human health-related challenges that characterize the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka, while strengthening food and nutrition security, adaptability, and resilience. Furthermore, by developing and validating a model VTCS management system and the concept of cascade ecology, the project will bring to local and national attention the importance of healthy cascade ecosystems for human health and well-being. The project will be executed locally by the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Agriculture. Overall supervision is provided by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Bioversity International
names of Other Project Partners	Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Kavita Sharma
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis
UNEP Support Assistants	Peerayot Sidonrusee
Manager/Representative	Verna Jessa Marcelo

Project Manager	Danny Hunter
Finance Manager	Maria Gehring
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	<p>The project contributes to UNSDCF/UNDAF targets by promoting environmental sustainability, enhancing climate resilience, and supporting socio-economic development. By revitalizing these ancient water management structures, the project improves water conservation, agricultural productivity, and biodiversity, aligning with targets related to sustainable resource management and food security. Additionally, the project strengthens community resilience to climate impacts by mitigating drought and flood risks, thus contributing to climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction goals. Through community engagement and capacity building, the initiative also supports inclusive and sustainable economic growth, ensuring that local communities, particularly women and marginalized groups, benefit from improved livelihoods and environmental stewardship. Specifically, the project significantly contributes to UNDAF Pillar 4: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Reduction. By improving water availability and resilience against droughts and floods, the project helps mitigate the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, it supports community-based disaster risk reduction strategies, fostering local capacity to manage environmental challenges effectively. Thus, it aligns with the goals of sustainable development and resilience-building, ensuring long-term environmental health and community well-being.</p>
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages • Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round • 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and

	<p>wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment • 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality • 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks • 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws • 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels • 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity • 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate • 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes • 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management • 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally • 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world • 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species • 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
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2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	750	2000	2000	1000
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	100	200	200	200

Implementation Status 2023: Final PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	Final PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2023	4th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2022	3rd PIR	U	MS	S
FY 2021	2nd PIR	U	MS	S
FY 2020	1st PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

Since the last reporting period, the project has stepped up its efforts and achieved almost all the outcomes and outputs set out during the MTR. SLM measures were adopted on 100% of the target sites, species diversity on farm increased and >300 households (above the end-of-project target) adopted agroecological approaches. Further, a significant body of knowledge was produced to capture these successes and used to raise awareness of the cascade systems among technical and non-technical audiences. With the establishment of the one-stop shop in Thirappane and the development of ecotourism activities in Hiriwadunna, within the Horiwila cascade landscape, market opportunities for landscape communities have increased. More importantly, practices and lessons learned from the project have been documented and an enabling environment for the sustainable management of cascade ecosystems has been established amongst policy makers, academics and researchers, and government line agencies.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 9,047,865
Actual to date:	13,354,341
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges: After Sri Lanka's initial political and economic challenges, planned co-finance for the project has been met and exceeded.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2023-09-26
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	The 4th project steering committee meeting was held on 26 September 2023 to evaluate project progress based on MTE recommendations. Despite good progress in all components, during the meeting it was agreed that the number of tanks be further reduced to 04 due to funding constraints. The request for a NCE until 30 June 2024 was also put forward to allow the NPMU to complete project activities. A follow up visit to monitor progress was undertaken by the GPMU in late December 2023, back-to-back with participation in the international conference ICEN 2023, which took place from December 19-21, 2023.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The HLP project document includes a gender mainstreaming strategy with relevant objectives, activities and targets and a gender equality and women’s empowerment strategy. These documents were developed to guide project implementation at all stages. Progress in gender-related actions in the reporting period included the identification of the location for a True Food of Sri Lanka ‘Hela-bojun’ outlet which involves the establishment of women’s groups to prepare and sell local food products. This represents a gender-sensitive value chain. The project continues to track the proportion of women involved as project beneficiaries through capacity and skills building and to promote gender-sensitive agroecological and SLM approaches in target sites. The project is working with Women’s’ Agricultural Societies already established under both the DAD and PDOA. In the reporting period a project policy brief was produced on gender mainstreaming in village tank cascade systems.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? No If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No If yes, describe the new risks or changes?
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?
Environmental and social safeguards management	In the reporting period, the project continued to monitor the ESERN document in relation to environmental and social safeguards. During implementation, the project prioritized the protection of local ecosystems and biodiversity, ensuring that tank restoration activities did

	not disrupt existing habitats or exacerbate soil erosion. Social safeguards focused on inclusive stakeholder engagement, particularly involving local communities and marginalized groups at project sites (e.g., by promoting ecotourism development) to secure their livelihoods and preserve cultural heritage. Through continuous monitoring and adaptive management by the NPMU and the GPMU, the project supported sustainable outcomes to enhance water security, support agricultural productivity, and build resilience to climate change while maintaining the delicate balance between environmental integrity and social well-being.
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2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	During the reporting period, the project has produced a significant body of knowledge on cascade landscapes for a variety of audiences. Targeting the public, blogposts, 3D documentaries, and field guides were published, among others, to familiarize audiences with the concept of VTCS and the importance of restoring these manmade tanks including for food security and livelihood improvement. For a global technical audience, sourcebooks, short courses and training materials were produced to be used now and, in the future, to teach about the design and functioning of VTCS. For policy audiences and decision-makers science-based information material was produced as a means to achieve greater consideration and recognition of VTCS in national policy.
Main learning during the period	There is also significant global interest in cascade systems as an example of a resilient socioecological system not only for landscape biodiversity but also their multiple ecosystem services which contribute to human health and wellbeing. This interest could be capitalized for ongoing work in cascade systems

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	In the reporting period, several blogposts were published on the Alliance website: Mendonce, S. (2023) 'Forget me not!' - Reviving the use of traditional vegetables in rural Sri Lanka for delicious and nutritious meals https://alliancebioiversityciat.org/stories/reviving-use-traditional-vegetables-rural-sri-lanka Mendonce, S. (2024) The Big Picture: Can drones improve farmer livelihoods in Sri Lanka? https://alliancebioiversityciat.org/stories/big-picture-can-drones-improve-farmer-livelihoods-sri-lanka ; Cutrin, A., Mendonce, S. and Mosquera Echeverry, E.E. (2024) Un Antiguo Sistema de Gestión del Agua en Sri Lanka Vuelve a la Vida: He Aquí el Porqué https://alliancebioiversityciat.org/es/stories/antiguo-sistema-gestion-agua-sri-lanka-vuelve-vida (in Spanish). A forthcoming blogpost will feature the Legacy Product currently under review.
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 1: Sustainable landscape management approaches in support of improved ecosystem services and ecohealth outcomes adopted in prominent socio-ecological sensitive areas of Village Tank Cascade Systems (VTCS)	# farming households in 03 villages adopting gender-sensitive agroecological approaches	Low levels of crop diversity in both landscapes	25% increase in crop diversity	50% increase in crop diversity	100%	Measurements at the landscape level showed an increase in the crop diversity index, which has reached 52% in the test sites, helping to meet the end-of-project target set during the MTR. Following the project interventions and the provision of planting material, including of underutilized fruit trees, in most project sites it was observed that farmers' awareness of the importance of agrobiodiversity and on-farm diversity has increased. By adding just one crop to their home gardens, farmers with 3 crops were able to increase their crop diversity by 33% $[(4-3)/3 \times 100]$. This straightforward concept is easily grasped by farmers. Further, collaboration with the DoA allowed the use of a drone-based AI tool to assess crop diversity in some project areas (sample size = 72). Beyond the project, farmers are now actively seeking more fruit trees, root and tuber crops and	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						leafy vegetable to plant in their home gardens for greater resilience.	
		Few farming households in 03 villages adopting gender-sensitive agroecological approaches	At least 50 farming households in 03 villages adopting gender-sensitive agroecological approaches	At least 200 farming households in 03 villages adopting gender-sensitive agroecological approaches	100%	More than 300 households across the project sites are adopting gender-sensitive agroecological approaches. Home garden development, crop diversification, smart agriculture techniques, good agriculture practices (GAP), farmer awareness programs and organic farming were identified as suitable SLM practices for food security and food quality enhancement in the project landscapes during a planning workshop held in June 2023. Proposed activities in the project sites include building community capacity for seed production, certification schemes and labelling of goods as well as identifying sustainable village models. Seven (07) capacity building programs were conducted including seed production, certification and training on SLM. Four (04) training programs were undertaken on GAP.	S
	Sustainable ecohealth village models established in project landscapes	No sustainable ecohealth village models exist in project landscapes	At least 01 sustainable ecohealth village model established in project	At least 03 sustainable ecohealth village models established in	100%	Four sustainable ecohealth village models were established in Udakadawala, Thibalawa, Galkadawala and Wannammaduwa.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			landscapes	project landscapes			
	Gender-sensitive markets identified and developed for goods and services of VTCS in project landscapes	No such markets yet identified in project landscapes	Markets identified for at least 01 VTCS goods or products	Markets developed for at least 01 VTCS goods or products	100%	With support from the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD), a Hela bojun cum central market was established in Thirappane. Aimed at preserving Sri Lanka's culinary heritage while empowering local communities (especially women), this one-stop facility provides a space for farmers to sell products from the VTCS (e.g., woven mats, hats and baskets) as well as local foods. In the reporting period, several training and promotional programs on traditional food preparation were conducted, and participants will have the opportunity to sell their foods and products here. DAD has indicated it will maintain the facility with community participation beyond project completion.	S
	Tank headworks, bunds, spills repaired and renovated; boundary and tank bed surveys undertaken, sedimentation surveys undertaken as well as partial de-silting of tanks	Many tanks need repairing and restoration in the project landscapes	03 tanks prioritized, repaired, and restored in the project landscapes	06 tanks prioritized, repaired, and restored in the project landscapes	90%	08 tanks were singled out for restoration work out of an initial list of 40 (prioritized using participatory rural appraisal - Activity 1.2.1). The number was reduced to 06 during the MTR. Of these, only 5 were fully restored due to funding constraints. Tank boundary and bund surveys as well as sedimentation surveys were completed for	MU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						all tanks. Repair and renovation of tank headworks is complete in Thumbikulama, Bellankadawala, Hiriwadunna, Vidane wewa and Bulugahawewa. Partial de-silting was undertaken in Vidane wewa and Bulugahawewa, but not in Thumbikulama, Bellankadawala and Hiriwadunna due to lack of approval from the relevant authorities. In addition, the drainage systems (kiul-ela) of Dumbuluwawala tank and Kapugama tank were restored and developed, meeting the end-of-project target.	
	Integrated agrobiodiversity-improved home gardens established	Lack of agrobiodiversity-improved home gardens in the project areas	25 agrobiodiversity-improved home gardens established in the project areas	200 agrobiodiversity-improved home gardens established in the project areas	100%	Over 400 farming households in four villages—Palugaswewa and Udakadawala in Palugaswewa DS Division, and Walagambahuwa and Wannammaduwa in Thirappane DS Division—have established agrobiodiversity-enhanced home gardens. Acknowledging the significant role of women farmers in household income, the project provided additional training for women in soap making, sweet and snack making, Cadjan weaving (roofing material from coconut leaves), and mushroom cultivation. Additionally, a mushroom mincing machine for vegetarian sausage-making was provided to the Kakulandala Young	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						Mushroom Development Group to encourage value addition. In the project areas, the HLP revitalized women's agricultural societies under the DAD and PDoA, organizing four food and handicraft exhibitions to showcase and sell these products. Most food items are made from ingredients sourced from their home gardens, village tanks, or the wild. The project included training on seed production, education and nutrition targeting children (pre-school level), and women (including pregnant mothers). The HLP distributed 1,100 layer chicks to 110 farmers in the project site, with the majority of recipients being women (>50%). During monitoring, one woman farmer reported being able to raise 60 chicken from the 10 chicks provided by the project. To support further development, an incubator was given to one woman farmer.	
	Ecotourism ventures linked to the conservation and sustainable use in VTCS promoted	Lack of ecotourism ventures in the VTCS	At least 01 ecotourism destination in a VTCS is identified	At least 01 ecotourism destination in a VTCS is developed	100%	Ecotourism and agrotourism development in Hiriwadunna, within the Horiwila cascade landscape, was completed. Thirteen traditional homesteads were developed to offer tourists accommodation and traditional meals made from local ingredients, providing a	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						culinary experience that celebrates local cuisine and traditions. Additionally, 150 ecotourism operators received training on how to undertake ecotourism development. Home garden mapping was conducted, and the Hiriwadunna tank was cleared of aquatic invasive plants with community support through a Shramadana campaign. Five cross visits were completed. A study was conducted to establish the economic value of the cultural services provided by the Hiriwadunna village tank, as well as to identify good ecotourism practices and lessons learned from the project. A report is available.	
	# of hectares of agricultural lands under sustainable land management and % increase in crop diversity as measured by richness and evenness	SLM measures currently implemented on a less than 10% of agricultural lands	SLM measures adopted on 200 ha, and demonstrating an increase in crop diversity	SLM measures adopted on 500 ha	100%	SLM measures were implemented in 1,000 hectares in project areas, double the size established by the end-of-project target during the MTR. In the reporting period, SLM activities continued in the tanks renovated under the HLP, with support provided by the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD), the Department of Irrigation (DOI) and by the extension services of the Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDOA). To date, 300 farmers were trained in SLM practices. It is expected that	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						activities will continue beyond project end by the PDOA-NCP, DOI and DAD that have indicated they will integrate SLM within their annual programs thereby assuring the sustainability of project interventions.	
Outcome 2: Improved enabling environment for sustainable integrated landscape planning, management, and monitoring of ecohealth outcomes	# of Multi-sectoral planning platforms in project landscapes	No participation by the HLP in any multi-sectoral planning platform	Participation by HLP in at least 01 multi-sectoral planning platforms	Participation by HLP in at least 02 multi-sectoral planning platforms	100%	3 multisectoral platforms were established at District and Divisional levels and the HLP meets with these platforms on a monthly basis. The District level is the topmost or apex platform and is chaired by the District Secretary - the ultimate decisionmaker within the District for all administrative, economic, social and technical matters. All government institutions participate in this platform, including HLP stakeholders. Lower down, the Divisional level platforms are chaired by Divisional Secretaries (i.e., a district is divided into several Divisional Secretariats represented by Divisional Secretaries) who work at the grassroot level and also include the HLP's stakeholder agencies. All the District level development programs and activities are planned, operated and monitored by these platforms and all	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	# of comprehensive integrated landscape management plans and frameworks developed and implemented	No comprehensive integrated landscape management plans developed and implemented in project landscapes	Comprehensive integrated landscape management planning framework for 01 VTCS drafted	Comprehensive integrated landscape management planning frameworks in 02 VTCS developed and implemented covering approximately 500 ha	100%	<p>Project activities have to be sanctioned by these platforms prior to implementation.</p> <p>In 2022, production guidelines were distributed to 615 beneficiary farming households that were provided with seeds to increase productivity, improve on-farm agrobiodiversity. Advice was also provided on how to prevent soil erosion and improve soil quality. The program continued in the reporting period via the PDoA, in collaboration with DAD, and the Dept. of Export Agriculture, with the HLP undertaking bi-weekly monitoring of the project sites. In the second half of 2023, the distribution of laying chicken continued as was the provision of seeds/planting material of maize, pepper, coconut, perennial fruit trees and other field crops with assistance from the Divisional Secretariats. Objectives were achieved, with integrated landscape management implemented in 100% of the target 500 ha within the project cascade landscapes. After project completion, activities will continued by the PDoA in collaboration with other stakeholder institutions.</p>	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	Guidelines and policy recommendations that support sustainable integrated landscape planning and implementation developed	No such guidelines have been developed for the (cascades) project landscapes	Guidelines and policy recommendations that support sustainable integrated landscape planning and implementation drafted	Guidelines and policy recommendations that support sustainable integrated landscape planning and implementation published and disseminated	100%	The HLP, in collaboration with the MoE, developed and published sustainable land management (SLM) guidelines and policy recommendations to support sustainable integrated landscape management in cascade ecosystems. These guidelines are set to be incorporated into existing national policy guidelines during the upcoming policy review and have been shared with relevant stakeholders through awareness programs organized by the MoE at district and divisional levels. A total of 150 policymakers and implementers were sensitized on how to integrate these guidelines into programs and practices.	S
Outcome 3: Improved evidence base, capacity and awareness on biodiversity-agriculture-ecohealth linkages in cascade landscapes	Enhanced capacity of extension, research and university staff, policy makers and other stakeholders	Limited target beneficiaries or stakeholders trained in cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches	At least 100 beneficiaries and stakeholders, at least 50% women, made aware and trained by the project	At least 200 beneficiaries and stakeholders, at least 50% women, made aware and trained by the project	100%	Raising awareness and training in cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches was undertaken by Rajarata University of Sri Lanka (RUSL). An international conference on EcoHealth Nexus: Bridging Cascade Ecology and Human Well-Being (ICEN 2023) took place from December 19-21, 2023, and attracted over 250 local and international participants from various stakeholder organizations, including policymakers, extension officers, scientists, academics, and students. Women comprised 50% of the	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						participants and contributors. A total of 125 articles were presented and published in the conference proceedings. Additionally, a sourcebook on sustainable tank cascade management was published in both English and Sinhala. Furthermore, 250 MSc teachers, over 75% of whom were women, received training on cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches.	
	Integration of cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches into targeted education courses including universities and schools	No integration of cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches into targeted education courses including universities and schools at project outset	Curricula and short courses in cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches developed	Cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches integrated into university and school courses	100%	Education curricula and two short courses on cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches were developed by Rajarata University of Sri Lanka. In 2024, four courses were conducted: two for government officers (80 participants) and two for the cascade community (80 participants).	HS
	Sri Lanka cascade research and development network established	No such network in place	Concept for Sri Lanka cascade research and development network developed and approved	Sri Lanka cascade research and development network established and functional	100%	The Sri Lanka Cascade research and development network was established during ICEN 2023. The network's knowledge portal is available at https://ctvsrednet.lk/cascade-ecology-data-portal/indexrednet.lk/	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	Cascade ecology database and web-based knowledge portal developed	No such database and web-based knowledge portal available	01 database and web-based knowledge portal planned	01 database and web-based knowledge portal created	100%	01 project website, and 01 database and knowledge portal are established. The project website is available in both English and Sinhala for maximum reach (https://www.healthylandscapesproject.org/). Maintenance of the website for another 5 years beyond project end has been ensured. The knowledge portal and database are available at: https://ctvsrednet.lk/ . While the website includes sections on the history, ecosystem services and importance of sustainable management of the VTCSs -along with an expansive collection of resources on cascade systems- the data portal contains a wealth of information and data on remote sensing and GIS to conduct spatial analysis and VTCS research.	S
	Access to project knowledge products on cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches enhanced	Poor access to knowledge products at project outset	Project website and knowledge hub/portal established	Knowledge products and lessons learned shared with a variety of audiences and stakeholders	100%	Updates on project activities, as well as communication and knowledge products developed for the general public, are primarily shared through the project's Facebook page. Updates are also often featured in the Mawbima newspaper (in Sinhala) and the Rupavahini channel (the national television network and largest television broadcaster in Sri Lanka). Meanwhile, the project's knowledge	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						products targeting a technical audience (such as research articles) were uploaded onto CGSpace- an online repository of agricultural research outputs. Further, several knowledge products were published in English, Sinhala and Tamil in the reporting period. This includes 3 booklets (Annexes 3.1.-3.3), 1 sourcebook (Annex 4), 3 leaflets (Annex 11.1), 5 posters (Annex 11.2), a compendium of policy briefs, several assessment reports and training materials developed and published at national level and a legacy product produced by Bioversity International that brings together national and international knowledge of VTCS.	
Outcome 4: Project implementation based on results-based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated	M&E system ensuring timely delivery of project outcomes and targets	No M&E system is in place	M&E system in place and operational	M&E providing systematic information on project progress	100%	In the reporting period, the 4th PSC was held in Sept 2023 as well as monitoring visits by the GPMU (Dec 2023). Regular communication was maintained with the NPMU to assess project progress. Updates are conveyed to UNEP in a systematic way.	S
	Sourcebook and guidelines on enhancing ecosystem	No sourcebook or guidelines	Draft sourcebook and guidelines on	Sourcebook and guidelines on	100%	The sourcebook, developed by RUSL, was published in English and Sinhala (Annex	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	and ecohealth considerations in cascade tank restoration developed	available for cascade ecosystems	enhancing ecosystem and ecohealth considerations in cascade tank restoration developed	enhancing ecosystem and ecohealth considerations in cascade tank restoration finalized		4) and distributed to relevant stakeholders. Guidelines and a training module on enhancing ecological restoration and eco-health considerations in tank cascades were also finalized (Annex 16).	
	Policy briefs to promote and support cascade landscape restoration and management developed	Lack of policy support to promote cascade landscape restoration and management	05 policy briefs prepared	12 policy briefs prepared	100%	18 policy briefs were developed, compiled and published in a compendium entitled "Way Forwards to Revitalize Village tank Cascade system" (Annex 17). 750 hard copies were printed and distributed among relevant stakeholders.	HS
	National public education and awareness program on cascades using mass media developed and implemented	Lack of public education and awareness programs on cascades among the wider audience	01 media program developed	02 media programs developed	100%	During the reporting period, 05 media programs were produced and promoted (Activity 4.3.2). One program was created in partnership with the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation, while another was jointly produced with the CGIAR and the BBC. A 3D animation video explaining cascade systems and their functions was produced in both Sinhala and English and uploaded to various websites for broader dissemination. Additionally, a documentary on the Thumbikulama Cascade was produced in Sinhala. A field guide to the plants (including medicinal plants) and animals	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						of the Thumbikulama Cascade was also published (Annex 21).	
	Cascade awareness program for master teachers in the education system undertaken	No such programs undertaken in the district	02 cascade awareness programs for masters' teachers in the education system undertaken	05 cascade awareness programs for masters' teachers in the education system undertaken	100%	05 cascade awareness programs were delivered to 250 masters' teachers, science teachers and 12 journalists.	S

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
-1 Implementation of biodiversity-based options that improve sustainable landscape management in socio-ecological sensitive areas	Output 1.1 Socio-ecological and biophysical system properties mapped and defined in two Project landscapes	2024-06-30	50	100		S
	Activity 1.1.1 Undertake comprehensive baseline assessments (including gender, human health) in two project landscapes	2024-06-30	100	100	Comprehensive baseline evaluations including land degradation and ecosystem services assessments, biodiversity assessments, and food security and human health assessments were completed, and reports submitted in April 2021. A summary of results was included as part of the six-monthly progress report (July-Dec 2020). Land use system (LUS) maps and field maps were developed for project landscapes, demarcating sampling areas for further field data collection. All of this knowledge and information were uploaded to the HLP web portal.	S
	Activity 1.1.2 Continue to support the generation of peer-reviewed papers and reports stemming from Activity 1.1.1 and the Cascade Ecology and Management Symposium (CEM2021)	2024-06-30	Ongoing	100	2 peer-review papers (Annex 2) were published in scientific journals along with 1 project flyer and 4 blogs published on the Alliance website. A number of reports were developed, 4 of which are in English, Sinhala and Tamil (Annex 3). Other publications include, a sourcebook on VTCS (Annex 4) and a compendium of policy briefs. Three extended abstracts on the assessment of cultural services, capacity of professional services and regulatory	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					services provided by VTCS were presented and published in the proceedings of 20th Agricultural Research Symposium (AGRES)(Annex 5). An additional six conference papers were presented and published in AGRES22 organized by the Faculty of Agriculture and Plantation Management of WUSL (Annex 6). One poster on nature-based solution for climate resilience in Sri Lanka's dry zone was accepted for presentation at the upcoming Tropentag 2024, to be held on 11-13 September 2024 in Vienna, Austria.	
	Output 1.2 Physical and ecological components of selected VTCSs restored as pilot models	2024-06-30	50	100	All activities under this Output have now been completed	S
	Activity 1.2.1 Participatory planning of rehabilitation and restoration of VTCSs	2024-06-30	50	100	Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) involving VTCS farmers and relevant officers from the DAD, Dept. of Irrigation, and the two Thirappane and Palugasweva Divisional Secretariats identified more than 40 tanks in need of rehabilitation and restoration within the HLP project area. A prioritization exercise led to reducing this number to 10 tanks for which restoration estimates were obtained. In 2023, the MoE approved plans and budgets for the restoration and rehabilitation of only 6 tanks. Out of these six, five are fully restored. In Vidane wewa, Bulugahawewa,	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Thumbikulama, Bellankadawala and Hiriwadunna rehabilitation and restoration work is now complete. In the Kapugama and Dumbuluwawala tanks only the drainage system was restored.	
	Activity 1.2.2 Repair and renovation of tank headworks, bunds, spills and carryout tank boundary surveys, tank bed surveys, sedimentation surveys and do partial de-silting of tanks	2024-06-30	50	80	The end-of-project target was only partially achieved due to funding limitations. The repair, restoration, and improvement of tank headworks were completed, and tank boundary, bund, and sedimentation surveys were conducted for all six tanks. However, repair and renovation of tank headworks, bunds, and spillways were completed for 05 tanks only. Partial desilting was performed in Bulugahawewa and Vidanewewa. Budget constraints also prevented the complete ecological restoration of all six tanks. To boost the fish population and the income of tank communities, 75,000 Mozambique and Nile tilapia fingerlings were released into the Thumbikulama tank, and 150,000 were released into Bellankadawala. Additionally, to enhance biodiversity, 3,500 fingerlings of the endemic and critically endangered cyprinid <i>Labeo lankae</i> were released into the Thumbikulama tank.	MS
	Activity 1.2.3 Development of downstream water management system	2024-05-30	100	80	Last year's rating for this output was mistakenly overrated at 100% when the	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					realistic rating was most likely 65%. At project end, funds were insufficient for the downstream development of all 6 tanks. With technical support from the DOA and DAD, work was completed in Bellankadawala, where a maintenance agreement was signed between the DOI and the farmer organization "Kelewa Nawa Govi Sanvidhanaya". Downstream water management systems are also in place in Vidanewewa, Bulugahawewa, Kapugama and Dumbuluwawala. Despite upstream development and tank headworks being restored in Thumbikulama, downstream development was interrupted due to unresolved land issues. In total, more than 2500 farmers benefited from these restoration activities.	
	Activity 1.2.4 Promote conservation practices in immediate upstream landscapes	2024-06-30	40	100	Conservation practices were implemented in the upstream VTCS landscapes of Thumbikulama, Vidane weva, Bulugahaweve and Kelewa weva in the Palugaswewa DS Division, and in Ittikattiya weva and Paindikulamaweve in the Thirappane DS Division. In November 2023, in collaboration with the Forestry Department (FD), tree planting was undertaken to increase richness along with infill planting to regenerate native species, increasing the amount of	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					habitat that provides food supplies for native birds and insects, and reducing space for pest plants to establish. The end-of-project target of 500 ha of forests restored was fully achieved.	
	Activity 1.2.5 Collection of tree and other planting materials and establishment of community nurseries	2024-04-30	100	100	With help from the PDOA, the following quantities of seed from different crop varieties were distributed to farmers in the project sites: 0.45 tons (t) of cowpea seeds, 0.4 t of green gram seeds, 4.5 t of paddy seeds, 15 kg of finger millet seed, 20.7 kg of big onion. In addition, the following were distributed to establish community seed banks, to overcome seed material shortages and increase farmer income: 2.5 t of cowpea seeds, 2 t of green gram seeds, 5.6 t of paddy seeds, 15 kg of finger millet seeds, 571 kg of big onion seeds. Collection of trees and other planting material was also undertaken by the FD in collaboration with VTCS communities. 10 community nurseries were established reaching the end-of-project target.	S
	Activity 1.2.6 Restoration of godawala, kiul-ela, iswetiya and yathuru wala and establishment of medicinal and underutilized plants	2024-05-31	20	100	The restoration of tank components was completed in the Thumbikulama, Vidanewewa, Bellankadawala, Kapugama and Dumbuluwalala tanks. Kumbuk (<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>), Mee tree (<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>), Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>), Ceylon ebony	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					(Diospyros ebenum) and Ceylon Stain Wood tree (Chloroxylon swietenia) were planted in the target sites (merged with activity 1.2.2 and 1.2).	
	Activity 1.2.7 Tree planting program through shramadana campaigns in kattakaduwa, kiul-ela, godawala, gasgommana, homegardens and herbal gardens and spice crop gardens	2024-05-31	20	100	Linked with Activity 1.2.4 and 1.2.6. Tree planting was carried out in the six tanks where restoration work was undertaken with support from various stakeholders including community members, school children, universities, teachers and MoE staff.	S
	Activity 1.2.8 Generation of case study of the process and assessment of cost-benefit of VTCS restoration	2020-06-30	10	100	The case study on the process and assessment of cost benefit analysis of VTCS restoration was completed using the Thumbikumala tank as an example (Annex 7). A second activity, recommended by the MTR, on the assessment of ecosystem services offered by VTCS for human wellbeing was also successfully completed (Annex 8).	S
	Output 1.3 Biodiversity-based agroecological and sustainable integrated land management practices promoted in the two selected VTCS pilot schemes	2024-06-30	70	100	All activities under this output were completed.	S
	Activity 1.3.1 Identify and pilot suitable sustainable land management practices to minimize human-elephant conflict in VTCS	2024-05-30	100	100	The HLP worked with the District Secretariat (DS) of Anuradhapura and with technical support from the Dept of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) to set up 25 km of electric fence paths that link to the National Electric Fence system,	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					while coordinating the establishment of an additional 11 km. This system protects approximately 12,000 ha (about 8000 households) of landscape in the Palugaswewa and Thirappane DS Division from elephant damage. The plan was endorsed by both Divisional Agriculture Committees (Thirappane and Palugaswewa DS) and the Anuradhapura District Agriculture Committee. In addition, 3 self-managed village fences (Walagambahuwa, Sivalagala and Dayagama fences) and 3 mobile fences (Thalakolawewa, Kapugama and Panweliyaya fences) were established benefiting 6,000 households.	
	Activity 1.3.2 Identify a package of agroecology and SLM practices for agriculture in project landscapes (Mahakanumulla and Galkadawala areas)	2024-05-31	100	100	In June 2022, home garden development, crop diversification, good agricultural practices (GAP), farmer awareness programs, and organic farming were identified as suitable sustainable land management (SLM) practices to enhance food security and quality in the project landscapes. The end-of-project target established during the mid-term review (MTR) included 300 hectares under soil conservation, the establishment of 10 plant nurseries, and the distribution of 13,000 pepper plants, 20,000 coconut plants, 500 banana plants, 500 cashew	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>plants, and 1,000 mango plants. These targets were met and surpassed, with 350 ha covered and the additional distribution of 6,000 pepper and 1,000 mango plants, roselle, bay leaf, and pomegranate plants distributed to 30 households. Seven capacity-building programs targeting VTCS communities were conducted, focusing on seed production, seed certification, and sustainable land management. Three programs on GAP, food preparation, mushroom cultivation, and backyard poultry management specifically targeted women groups. In the reporting period, a biodiversity assessment in Thumbikulama was carried out to monitor the implementation of SLM approaches on selected farms and to measure the results and impacts of these interventions (Annex 19). The project also provided financial support to 145 farmers for establishing soil bunds covering 155 acres, and contributing to soil conservation at the project sites.</p>	
	<p>Activity 1.3.3 Integrate agrobiodiversity improvement in home gardens, including medicinal and underutilized species and practices, and improve nutrition and human health in cascade landscapes and food production systems</p>	<p>2024-05-31</p>	<p>35</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>The project has established 200 agrobiodiversity-based homegardens, 10 plant nurseries and held 24 health and nutrition camps with the support of the PDOA, Dept. of Ayurveda, DSD and the private sector. With community support,</p>	<p>S</p>

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					the distribution and planting of 2,500 underutilized fruit trees was also undertaken. To empower women in the project areas, and improve food security in the VTCS, 1,200 kg of maize seeds were distributed to two women's farmer groups, Sithamu and the Farm Women Agriculture Extension Programme, which are respectively affiliated with DAD and PDOA. The cultivation of 120 acres of maize provided women farmers with dividends of 25 million LKR (USD 82,000).	
	Output 1.4 Goods, services and functions of VTCS ecosystems identified and mainstreamed	2024-06-30	40	90	While the activities were mostly completed, funding constraints limited the project reach and only 1 of the 2 targeted sites for ecotourism development was successfully completed.	S
	Activity 1.4.1 Promote ecotourism linked to conservation and sustainable use in VTCS including cultural values e.g., visiting and lodging facilities, safety equipment, promoting and enhancing fruit and vegetable diversity within home gardens in targeted eco- and agrotourism development villages at Hiriwadunna, and Manewa Kanda ecotourism sites	2024-06-30	50	80	During the reporting period, the development of the ecotourism/agrotourism site in Hiriwadunna was successfully completed with support from ecotourism operators and the PDOA. The tank was cleared of invasive aquatic plants thus facilitating the movement of tourist boats and stabilizing the site. Five cross visits were undertaken to promote the ecotourism practices taking place at the tank. The process was documented to	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					understand issues, challenges, and further needs as well as to estimate the recreational value of developing such sites (Annex 20). Due to funding constraints, however, the HLP was unable to establish ecotourism facilities at the other sites originally identified for this purpose. However, to support future ecotourism development, awareness raising activities were undertaken in Udakadawala and Manewa Kanda, where, in collaboration with the MoE (Biodiversity Secretariat), FD and the Dept. of Archeology, a commemorative program was organized on International Mountain Day (11 Dec 2023) followed by an awareness campaign about ecotourism in VTCS.	
	Activity 1.4.2 Establish market centers for local products (at least 01 Helabojun or one stop shop center) and value chains for prioritized agricultural food and medicinal products in VTCS	2024-06-30	45	100	Thanks to collaboration with DAD, the end-of-project target was achieved with the establishment of a traditional food outlet (Hela Bojun) cum central market center in Thirappane. A study to identify VTCS-based value chains for improved livelihood options was completed (Annex 9). Additionally, a training module on community-based value chain analysis was conducted with 50 participants, including university students, academics, policymakers, HLP staff, and community members. A training	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					manual, along with reports on the baseline status of VTCS value chains and value chain development were prepared (Annex 10).	
2 Strengthened institutions, policies, and integrated landscape planning of village tank cascade systems in socio-ecological sensitive areas	Output 2.1 Awareness raising and capacity building of key partner institutions, local organizations and communities in participatory integrated landscape management planning of VTCS for improved eco-health outcomes	2024-05-31	40	100	All activities under this output were successfully completed	S
	Activity 2.1.1 Identify key experts, trainers and awareness raising and training materials and create awareness and build capacity among higher level officers of key stakeholders and institutions on policies, legislation, guidelines and the rationale of participatory integrated sustainable landscape planning and management of VTCS and their multiple benefits	2024-04-30	60	100	Training materials and knowledge products were developed in 3 languages: English, Sinhala and Tamil (Annex 11). Relevant high level officers from key institutions were invited to attend awareness and capacity building events on policy, legislation, guidelines and the rationale of participatory sustainable integrated landscape planning and management of VTCS and their multiple benefits. Five training programs were organized: one at national level, one at district level and three at the Divisional Secretariat level (including field officers of the LUPPD of the North Central Province). In addition, three 3D replica models of a VTCS were produced; two were placed in RUSL and one in the MoE offices in Colombo. To allow the continuation of activities beyond project end, some field equipment was distributed to	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					relevant institutions at the project sites. A biodiversity survey of Thumbikulama tank was also undertaken to document the status of biodiversity following tank restoration and to guide future ecological restoration planning (Annex 19).	
	Activity 2.1.2 Field study visits/cross visits across target landscapes conducted for key strategic stakeholders on integrated landscape planning and management	2023-08-31	20	100	The end-of-project target was met, with six additional cross visits and study tours occurring during the reporting period. This includes: visits to the Thumbikulama and Bellankadawala tanks by university students of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya, and of the Gampaha Wikramaarachchi University of Indigenous Medicine; media program on cascade ecology and restoration and rehabilitation of degraded tanks; visit of LUPPD officers to Thumbikulama; tree planting program in 5 tanks with the participation of teachers, students, university staff and students, MoE officials, in collaboration with the FD; visit of the DAD Deputy Commissioners stationed island-wide to Thumbikulama tank. Over 965 people visited the project sites during the entire project period. Among them are university students, teachers, reports and media specialists, over 200	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					project stakeholders and partner representatives, volunteers, ICEN2023 conference participants, and MoE officers.	
	Output 2.2 Relevant national policies and legislation for enabling environment for the sustainable integrated landscape management reviewed and revisions recommended to Government	2024-05-31	45	100	All activities under this Output were completed	S
	Activity 2.2.1 Synthesis of learning from past projects on integrated sustainable cascade landscape management (ICSLM) policies, strategies, and guidelines	2024-04-30	45	100	A synthesis report of learning from past projects on integrated sustainable cascade landscape management (ICSLM) policies, strategies, and guidelines was developed (Annex 12).	S
	Activity 2.2.2 Conduct/follow through awareness workshops for all line agencies towards a shared understanding of VTCS landscape management	2024-05-31	45	100	To reach a shared understanding of VTCS landscape management, in collaboration with LUPPD, awareness material was developed and three workshops were undertaken, targeting relevant line agencies and members of the District and Divisional level land use planning platforms.	S
	Output 2.3 Participatory sustainable integrated landscape management planning and coordination platforms developed at district and local level	2024-05-30	Ongoing	100	All activities under this Output were completed	S
	Activity 2.3.1 Advocacy and support existing district and divisional level platforms for sustainable landscape management, agrobiodiversity improvement and ecohealth benefits	2024-05-31	Ongoing	100	HLP supported, facilitated and participated in 03 such platforms throughout the project period. One was the District Agriculture Committee headed by the District Secretary; the other two were the Divisional	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Agriculture Committees of Thirappane and Palugaswewa, chaired by the respective Divisional Secretaries. By being part of these platforms, the HLP was able to incorporate its concerns on matters pertaining to project objectives into district and divisional level policy planning and technical inputs. Also these platforms were used to introduce project interventions and plan project activities/targets.	
3 Partnerships, awareness raising and capacity building for better integrated landscape management in support of improved ecosystem services and eco-health outcomes	Output 3.1 Concept of Cascade Ecology established through workshops, symposia and other knowledge products	2024-06-30	60	100	All activities under this Output were successfully completed	S
	Activity 3.1.1 Establish a cascade ecology 'community of practice' (CoP) and promote the concept of cascade ecology among national and international partners through a symposium	2024-06-30	60	100	On 19-21 Dec 2023, the symposium "Ecohealth Nexus: Bridging Cascade Ecology and Human Well-Being" was organized by Rajarata University of Sri Lanka (RUSL). The symposium's proceedings were published and include 131 articles (Annex 13). A policy forum, a practitioners' forum, an art exhibition and a field tour were held in parallel to the meeting. Further, the CoP was established at the 1st Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 20 Dec 2023 and organized by RUSL. The CoP executive committee was established at the AGM and is now in operation. The CoP's constitution was finalized and adopted during the AGM.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Activity 3.1.2 Publish state of knowledge scholarly book on cascade ecology with Bioversity International (Issues in Agrobiodiversity series) based on baseline assessments, CEM2021 and other project outputs	2024-06-30	20	100	There are two separate outputs under this activity: a legacy book being prepared by Bioversity International, and a scholarly book commissioned to Rajarata University of Sri Lanka (RUSL). The legacy book is completed. A final draft was sent for review to UNEP. Online publication is expected by the end of July 2024 at the very latest in PDF format. Authored by both national and international experts, the scholarly book was also finalized and published with CPC Press (Annex 14).	S
	Activity 3.1.3 Develop cascade ecology database and web-based knowledge portal and resources, including the HLP website	2024-05-31	90	100	The HLP website is online, in both English and Sinhala (https://www.healthylandscapesproject.org/si/). The website includes sections on the history, ecosystem services and importance of sustainable management of the VTCSs. It also includes an expansive collection of resources (research articles, publications, blogs etc.) that has been developed with input from International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Freie Universität Berlin and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems team at the FAO. The cascade ecology database, knowledge portal and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					accompanying resources was also developed by RUSL and is available at https://ctvsrednet.lk/ .	
	Output 3.2 Knowledge mainstreamed to national extension, research institutions, including universities, and policy makers and other stakeholders on cascade ecology and landscape management, ecosystem services and ecohealth approaches	2024-05-31	45	100	All activities under this Output were completed	S
	Activity 3.2.1 Undertake cascade awareness program for master teachers in the education system	2023-11-30	45	100	Five teacher training programs on cascade ecology were successfully organized and held. The last training was held 23-25 Nov 2023. Overall, across the five sessions, 221 schoolteachers (including MSc teachers) and 10 journalists from the North Central Province were trained.	S
	Activity 3.2.2 Development of relevant curricula and materials on cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches and provide support to conduct short courses for universities and extension workers	2024-05-31	45	100	In collaboration with RUSL, course outlines were prepared for 2 short courses on Cascade Ecology and Ecohealth. Two additional short courses were developed: one on the Sustainable management of tank cascade systems targeting community leaders and the public at large and a second called Advanced short course on sustainable tank cascade systems targeting government officers, private sector practitioners and university students. The courses were approved by the board of the Faculty of Agriculture and the Senate of RUSL. During the reporting	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					period, two advanced courses were conducted for government stakeholders (80 participants) and two courses for the cascade community (80 participants). RUSL continues to offer these courses based on demand. A certificate from RUSL is provided to participants upon successful completion of the course.	
4 Knowledge, Information Management, and Monitoring and evaluation	4.1 Gender sensitive project monitoring system operating and providing systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets	2024-06-30	100	100	All activities under this component and output were completed	S
	Activity 4.1.1 Finalize and disseminate project gender-sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation system	2023-02-28	100	100	The project's gender-sensitive M&E system was finalized at the start of the project, and revisited after the MTR. The system is available from the NPMU upon request.	S
	Activity 4.1.2 Establish reporting plan and requirements	2019-09-20	100	100	Reporting plans and requirements were prepared and measures were put in place to ensure that they were understood by all project staff	S
	Activity 4.1.3 Submit project and financial reports to UNEP	2024-09-30	100	100	Project and financial reports are regularly submitted to UNEP as per the established reporting deadlines	HS
	Activity 4.1.4 Provide input to the project Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE)	2022-12-16	100	100	The MTE, which started in June 2022, formally ended with the PSC meeting in December 2022, where the MTR recommendations were endorsed by the PSC	S
	Activity 4.1.5 Provide input to the project Final Evaluation	2024-12-31	0	0	This activity is not yet due	
	Output 4.2 Project-related best practices, knowledge products and	2024-05-31	47	100	All activities under this Output are now	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	lessons learned systematized and published for a variety of audiences and stakeholder groups				complete.	
	Activity 4.2.1 Prepare a sourcebook and guidelines on enhancing ecosystem and ecohealth considerations in cascade tank restoration with a workshop following that	2024-05-31	45	100	Outsourced to RUSL, the sourcebook was finalized. A two-day write shop was held in May 2024 bringing together 28 stakeholders from the VTCS landscapes. The source book was finalized, printed and published in English and Sinhala (Annex 4). Guidelines on enhancing ecological restoration were also developed by the former Director of NRMC of DOA (Annex 16). One training workshop on ecological restoration guidelines was undertaken for 30 practitioners.	S
	Activity 4.2.2 Develop policy briefs to promote and support cascade landscape restoration and management	2024-03-31	60	100	Eighteen policy briefs were prepared and compiled into a compendium published by the MoE with ISBN: 9786245817498 (Annex 17). 750 hard copies were printed and distributed among stakeholders. In addition, a study was undertaken on climate data analysis of Thirappane and Palugaswewa, facilitating science based decision-making on VTCS located in the North Central Province (Annex 18).	S
	Activity 4.2.3 Develop and implement a national public education and awareness program on cascades using mass media	2024-05-31	35	100	Mass media were used to educate and raise awareness of the importance of cascade landscapes. A 1-hour TV program was produced and aired on the Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation network (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ggeytjM)	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>ySZ8&t=713s). A 3D animation documentary (https://youtu.be/PoaekQsp8W8) was also produced and uploaded on several websites including SACEP web, the Cascade Ecology Database and Knowledge Management Portal, and the project landing page on the website of the Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT. Further, the work of HLP was featured in a joint CGIAR/BBC mini-series entitled "The Climate and Us". The episode focusing on the importance and efforts to conserve the cascade system is available at: https://www.bbc.com/storyworks/the-climate-and-us/cgiar-tank-system. Additional education material includes a field guide to the plants and animals of the Thumbikulama cascade system (Annex 21), soil analysis (Annex 22) and water quality testing reports (Annex 23), a video documentary on Thumbikulama (in Sinhala, available upon request), herbarium sheets of the medicinal plants found in Thumbikulama tank (Annex 24). All information generated by the project can be accessed on the project Facebook page at: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100083546243742&mibextid=ZbWKwL.</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
5 Project Management	Activity 5.1 Establish arrangements for overall project administration and implementation infrastructure including coordination units	2024-09-30	100	100	Full staffing for the PMU, including recruiting of the new NPM took place in early 2022.	S
	Activity 5.2 Plan and undertake a full project inception meeting	2019-09-30	100	100	A Project Inception meeting was undertaken in September 2019	S
	Activity 5.3 Establish and operate project budgeting and accounting system	2019-09-30	100	100	A project budget and accounting system were set up by Bioversity International at project onset and are regularly used by project staff.	S
	Activity 5.4 Review and refine work plans with project coordinator and partners based on better understanding of local context	2023-02-28	100	100	In 2020, the work plan was reviewed based on findings stemming from the baseline assessment. A time-bound Action Plan was prepared in consultation with the TAC and the NSC and forwarded to UNEP for approval. The workplan and log frame were last reviewed and refined following the MTE in 2022 based on the evaluation's results and a better understanding of the project context.	S
	Activity 5.5 Establish Project Steering Committees and conduct regular meetings	2024-09-30	100	100	A PSC meeting was on 16 Dec 2022 to present key findings from the MTE and improve project implementation during the remainder of the project's time frame. The 4th PSC meeting was held on 26 Sept 2023 to review project progress in light of the MTE's recommendations. The final PSC meeting will be held in the second half of 2024.	S
	Activity 5.6 Establish Technical Advisory Committee to provide	2024-06-30	50	100	The TAC was established in June 2021 and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	backstopping and guidance to technical components				is composed of Prof. D.K.N.G. Pushpakumara (Chair), Prof. Renuka De Silva, Dr. Harsha Kadupitiya, Dr. Inoka Suraweera and Prof. Keminda Herath. The TAC meets once every four months or as and when the need arises. Otherwise, the HLP consults the TAC members according to their expertise.	

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Delays arising because of political elections and subsequent changes in senior positions (e.g.. Minister. Secretary) within Ministries is presenting implementation challenges and	All outcomes and outputs	N/A	M	M	M	L	L		↓	This was an earlier identified risk for the project. The LOA agreement signed with SACEP in 2021 till present has largely addressed this risk.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
delays to the project										
Delay in the approval of the current LOA with the Ministry of Environment is significantly impacting on the identification of national coordinator, support staff, the establishment of project management unit, and establishment of project steering committee and meetings	All outcomes and outputs	N/A	M	H	M	L	L		↓	As above. In 2021 SACEP was identified as an alternative service provider. Following the signing of the LOA with SACEP, the national coordinator, support staff and the PMU was established, and project steering committees held.
COVID-19 significantly impacted project implementation through office closures and restrictions placed upon movements and gatherings of people. This exacerbated both the above problems.	All outcomes and outputs	N/A	M	S	L	L	L		↓	With the COVID-19 pandemic over, office work and travel could resume.
The Project is unable to tackle the complexity of institutional arrangements and policy mechanisms relating to water and land management in the proposed project landscape and which may limit intended project synergies and long-term impacts	All outcomes and outputs	M	M	M	M	L	L		=	Cognizant of this risk, the NPM and PMU have actively engaged relevant stakeholders and institutions especially at the district and provincial levels.
Political changes or changes in government administration in Sri Lanka may affect support for the project and reduce political will, commitment, and leadership. Agencies with different mandates and focus areas will find it difficult to adopt a landscape planning approach and the project activities may not have the expected synergy	Mostly outcomes 1 and 2	M	M	M	M	M	L		↓	With the project at a close, the risk is averted. Advocacy at existing district and divisional level platforms and awareness workshops undertaken for all line agencies have built a shared understanding of VTCS landscape management.
Ecological approaches to linking environmental health and human health are	All outcomes and outputs	M	L	L	M	L	L		=	Cross-sectoral and integrated approaches to strengthen cascade

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
relatively new in Sri Lanka and relevant government sectors. agencies and other institutions with different mandates and focus areas may find it difficult to adopt a landscape or ecological planning approach. This may limit commitment to cross-sectoral and integrated approaches thereby reducing opportunities and synergies from project activities										ecology. linking environmental health and human health and well-being. were undertaken engaging relevant government and other agencies. partners and stakeholders.
Climate change has established a rate and scale of ecological change to which the communities in cascade landscapes are unable to adapt	All outcomes and outputs	L	N/A	L	L	L	L		=	
Women's and youth participation in the project's implementation is weak.	Mostly outcomes 1 and 3	L	N/A	L	L	L	L		=	The project has demonstrated wide participation from women in all activities and at all levels
The current rate of economic development. urbanization and increasingly climate change impacts may limit the desired outcomes of an ecological approach to environmental health and human health (CEO #6)	Mostly outcomes 1 and 2	M	L	L	L	L	L		=	
During the project PPG. the ESERN identified Safeguard Standards 1. 2 and 3 as moderate risk. This rating received ongoing attention during project implementation.	All outcomes and outputs	M	N/A	N/A	M	L	L		=	The project continued to monitor these safeguards and to promote biodiversity mainstreaming and a precautionary and safety approach to tank rehabilitation
The economic crisis in Sri Lanka. the worst since its independence in 1948. has put the	All outcomes and outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	M	L			This risk was averted and all project outcomes and activities achieved

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
population at risk of food and nutrition security. The higher fuel prices and ensuing power cuts have affected daily operations.										
A1. Management structure. roles and responsibilities	All outcomes and outputs					M	L		↓	Project has ended. No longer a risk
A2. Governance structure. oversight	All outcomes and outputs					M	L		↓	Project has ended. No longer a risk
A3. Implementation schedule	Mostly outcomes 1 to 4					M	L		↓	Project has ended. No longer a risk
A4. Budget	All outcomes and outputs					H	L		↓	Project has ended and national partners have executed the budget
A5. Reporting	All outcomes and outputs					H	L		↓	Project has ended. Reporting is largely completed.
A6. Capacity to deliver	All outcomes and outputs					M	L		↓	The project has ended. Almost all targets have been met
		N/A	M	S	S	M	L		↓	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	Yes
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	Yes
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

The project received a no cost extension of 3 months during this reporting period (from 31/03/24 to 30/06/2024). The workplan and budget were amended to accommodate this extension.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
	Extension	2023-02-23	2023-02-24	2024-09-30	The NCE included changes to the timing of the legal instrument to allow Sri Lanka to complete project activities. Because of the recommendations around the reduction of pilot sites and target areas (see below), other targets were revised downwards.
	Revision	2022-12-16	2023-02-02	2024-09-30	Considering implementation progress at mid-term, the MTE recommended reducing the pilot sites from 5 to 2 given the need for delivering outcomes at site level. It was also recommended that all efforts be directed to converge on 1 pilot site in each of the 2 target cascade sites (Finding 1 and Recommendation 1 in the MTR Report). Given the short time and

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
					<p>limited resources available for the requested NCE. it was deemed unrealistic to target the original 10.000 ha (from 5 landscapes) captured in the log frame designed and endorsed by GEF SEC. With the reduction from 5 to 2 landscapes. and each tank restoration leading to the recovery of roughly 500 ha of arable land. the project reduced the landscape target by a factor of 5. The new targets were based on a realistic assessment by the MTE consultant. and by the on-the-ground assessments of the national project manager. The project also decreased the number of farming households targeted by the project to a more</p>

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
					realistic 200. The NCE and target revisions were officially approved during the PSC that took place in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 16 Dec 2022.
	Extension	2024-01-15	2024-01-17	2025-06-30	Minor changes - Revised budget and workplan

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Bellankadawala Tank	8.009295	-80.681371			Renovation and rehabilitation activities
Thumbikulama Tank	8.01672	-80.704098			Tank restoration activities
Thumbikulama Tank	8.01672	-80.704098			Tank restoration activities
Rambawewa Tank	7.99438	-80.676171			Tank restoration and rehabilitation surveys activities in the Mahakanamulla CS
Siwalagala Tank	8.145879	-80.491195			Tank rehabilitation
Walagambahuwa Tank	8.154639	-80.506724			Tank rehabilitation
Pahalawewa Tank	8.155248	-80.498294			Tank rehabilitation

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Pahala Amanankattuwa Tank	8.155448	-80.495597			Tank rehabilitation
Kudagama Tank	8.190238	-80.495264			Tank rehabilitation
Wellamudewa Tank	8.200472	-80.483807			Tank rehabilitation
Punchikulama Tank	8.235287	-80.52455			Tank rehabilitation
Pindikulama Tank	8.164633	-80.482515			Tank rehabilitation
Mawatha wewa Tank	8.172048	-80.507548			Tank rehabilitation
Sembukulama Tank	8.203382	-80.503182			Tank rehabilitation
Kudakanumulla Tank	8.184615	-80.50369			Tank rehabilitation
Gulupeththa Tank	8.148622	-80.53101			Tank rehabilitation
Bulankulama Tank	8.165864	-80.526248			Tank restoration and rehabilitation activities in the Thirappane CS
Allisthanaa Tank	8.193361	-80.523408			Tank surveys and rehabilitation
Ittikattiya Maha Tank	8.144031	-80.539356			Tank restoration and rehabilitation activities in the Ulagalla CS
Ethini wetunuwewa Tank	8.146422	-80.562956			Tank surveys and rehabilitation
Thawalan Halmillewa Tank	8.114492	-80.564344			Tank rehabilitation
Pudukkulama Tank	8.171909	-80.549575			Tank rehabilitation
Diul wewa Tank	8.188523	-80.539141			Tank rehabilitation
Kudalugaswewa Tank	8.047136	-80.709805			Tank surveys. restoration and rehabilitation activities in the Palugaswewa CS
Thimbiriwewa Tank	8.608239	-80.654569			"
Palugaswewa Tank	8.067516	-80.707844			"
Yaak-adagaswewa Tank	8.054639	-80.717061			"

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Thalakolawewa Tank	8.04595	-80.691482			"
Udakadawala Tank	8.054223	-80.69776			"
Kapugama Tank	8.062378	-80.698958			"
Bulugahawewa Tank	8.009717	-80.670324			"
Rambawewa Tank	7.99438	-80.676171			"
Bellankadawala Tank	8.011159	-80.681205			"
Vidanage wewa	8.010782	-80.688504			"
Athawetuna wewa	8.008293	-80.692724			"
Demunnewa Tank	8.026486	-80.677132			"
Galkadawala Tank	8.029193	-80.691182			"
Pattiyawewa Tank	8.038745	-80.686512			"
Ulpathe wewa Tank	8.568063	-80.730916			"
Siyabala wewa	8.622749	-80.617281			"
Yakandagaswewa	8.054137	-80.716674			Establishment of mobile fences to limit elephant damage
Palugaswewa	8.064865	-80.687391			"
Udakadawala	8.056202	-80.704725			"
Udakadawala 2	8.054572	-80.706812			"
Udakadawala 3	8.051218	-80.707499			"
Wannammaduwa					Establishment of self-managed community fences to limit elephant damage
Allisthana	8.196199	-80.524799			"
Periyakulama	8.158546	-80.54201			"
Dyagama	8.158151	-80.513878			"
Siwalagala	8.149376	-80.498384			"
Walagambahuwa	8.156764	-80.504012			"
Thirappane DS Office	8.214234	-80.523053			Integrated Training program

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					on soil conservation. home garden development. crop diversification. smart agriculture techniques. GAP. farmer awareness programs. organic farming.
Palugaswewa DS Office	8.064455	-80.708406			"
Udakadawala Temple	8.057588	-80.698831			Establishment of RO-plant
Udakadawala Temple	8.057936	-80.698778			Health and nutrition camp series
Welamudawa. Punchikulama	8.201478	-80.492218			"
Udakadawala VTCS	8.056482	-80.69306			Establishment of a model farm to improve livelihoods. establish VC models and link farmers to markets.
Provincial Department of Agri-NCP	8.328509	-80.409533			GAP certification and awareness programs
Udakadawala	8.052471	-80.69653			Ecotourism development program
Manewa Kanda	8.121202	-80.540292			Awareness of ecotourism development potential initiated
Thirappane	8.219424	-80.522315			Hela bojun and market centre
Rajarata University	8.360883	-80.503335			Program with RUSL

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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