UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9409	SMA IPMR ID		N/A
Project Short Title	Healthy Landscapes Project	Grant ID		S1-31GFL-000622
		Umoja WBS		GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-008095.05
Project Title	Healthy Landscapes: Managing Agricultural Landscapes in Socio-ecologically Sensitive Areas to Promote Food Security, Well-being and Ecosystem Health			
Project Type	Medium Sized Project (MSP)	Duration months	*Planned*	36
Parent Programme if child project			*Age*	54.3 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Multi Focal Areas	Completion Date	*Planned -original PCA*	31-Mar-22
Project Scope	National		*Revised - Current PCA*	31-Mar-24
Region	Asia Pacific	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval		30-Apr-18
Countries	Sri Lanka	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)		
GEF financing amount	US$ 2,000,000	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)		1-Apr-19
Co-financing amount	US$ 9,047,865	Date of First Disbursement		3-Sep-19
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available		20-Sep-19
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 1,047,500	Midterm undertaken?		Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 804,899	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken		19-Sep-22
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken		
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		31-Mar-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date		30-Mar-25

1.2 EA: 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 Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division	Executing Agency(ies)	Bioversity International
Name of co-implementing Agency		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)
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Sitki Ersin Esen	EA: Manager/Representative	Verna Jessa Marcelo
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Kavita Sharma	EA: Project Manager	Danny Hunter
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis	EA: Finance Manager	Maria Gehring
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant	Serah Shaiya	EA: Communications lead, if relevant	N/A

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Nature Action	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	
TM: PoW Indicator(s)	(iii) and (iv)		
EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Pillar 4, Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction		

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

2, 3, 5, 6, 15

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

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 wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons, 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, 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements, 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

. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	750	2,000	2,000	1,000

2.2.

Implementation Status 2023 4th PIR

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

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

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Since the last reporting period, the project has made considerable headway towards the achievement of outcomes and outputs. SLM measures have been adopted on 50% of the target sites, species diversity on farm has increased and >300 households (above the end-of-project target) are adopting agroecological approaches. 03 ecohealth villages have been established and a central market centre will be built in the next reporting period. The challenge remains the development of knowledge products to capture these successes, and raise awareness of cascade systems, among technical and non-technical audiences. However actions have been taken to outsource the activites to experts in the field among project partners. Risks to date include the imbalanced utilisation of budget skewed towards the renovation of VTCS, with limited consideration of the knowledge sharing component, and the lack of critical analysis of progress and implementation issues within the reports.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance US$ 9,047,865

EA: Actual to date: US$ 2,484,246

EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

The planned co-finance target has increased at least 4 times as much as last year since the start of project activities, and continues to increase. The political and economic situation in Sri Lanka has made securing co-financing a challenge. However the number of stakeholders and partners engaging with the project also continues to rise and we anticipate further significant increases in co-financing over the coming months.

der

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting 16-Dec-22

2.5. Stakehol

EA: Stakeholder engagement
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project is actively engaging a broad range of stakeholders using a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and interdisciplinary approach. A range of universities (especially Peradeniya and Ruhuna) and other agencies (e.g. NRMC-DOA) are now coordinating the series of knowledge products that were identified and recommended in the mid-term review. Provincial, divisional and district level agencies continue to be actively engaged in project activities as well as households, community groups and farmer organizations in the project sites.

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

No

EA: 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 Womens' Agricultural Societies already established under both the DAD and PDOA. A consultant is currently identified to prepare a project policy brief on gender mainstreaming in village tank cascade systems.

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

No

TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

No

TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

No

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project continues to monitor the ESERN document in relation to environmental and social safeguards

2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

During the reporting period, the project developed and disseminated knowledge products for a variety of audiences. Targeting the general public, 03 blogposts were published on the Alliance website to familiarize audiences with the concept of VTCS, the importance of restoring these manmade tanks and how the HLP is likely to improve rural livelihoods; a HLP flyer was developed containing details of the project itself, and highlighting the many ecosystem services provided by VTCS using a detailed infographic. For a global technical audience, two research articles were published: 'Land Use-Based Participatory Assessment of Ecosystem Services for Ecological Restoration in Village Tank Cascade Systems of Sri Lanka' and 'Impact of Climate Change on Paddy Farming in the Village Tank Cascade Systems of Sri Lanka'. Both articles have been published in MDPI's 'Sustainability' both open-access. Finally, a replica of a VTCS was created and displayed during the 'International Water Conference, Research & Development Symposium, Sri Lanka 2022'. The replica is now being used to teach students about the design and functioning of VTCS. Forthcoming knowledge products include a website and book about VTCS, a video detailing project activities and a science seminar where the project's baseline research will be presented to Alliance staff. The project has also developed a knowledge product action plan to coordinate the multiple knowledge products recommended by the mid-term review. This action plan includes those reponsible for developing the knowledge products. During the current reporting phase the timeline for the end-of-project Symposium was confirmed as 13-15 December 2023, where many of the knowledge products will be unveiled.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

The need for more effective coordination and planning of anticipated knowledge products from the project. The strong realisation that 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. In this regard the HLP was approached by the BBC regarding a planned documentary.

2.9. Storie

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication)

A blogpost titled 'Opportunities for all: How the Healthy Landscapes project is improving rural livelihoods in Sri Lanka'- https://alliancebioversityciat.org/stories/healthy-landscapes-project-rural-livelihoods. Further stories can be found at: https://alliancebioversityciat.org/projects/healthy-landscapes

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (percentage)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective							
Mainstreaming biodiversity using an integrated sustainable land management approach to ensure, development, health and environmental co-benefits		EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	
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)	# 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 750 ha, and demonstrating an increase in crop diversity	SLM measures adopted on 2,000 ha	50%	SLM measures have been adopted on 1,000 ha. During the next rainy season (Oct-May), it is expected that the end-of-project target will be met. With the tanks renovated, sustainble land managment activities will continue in collaboration with the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD), while the Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDOA) will provide training and extension services in the downstream areas at the project sites.	S
	# 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	40%	Following the project interventions and the provision of planting material, including of underutilized fruit trees, in most project sites it was observed that species diversity has increased in home gardens. By increasing the species planted on farm by one crop, farmers with only 3 crops (baseline) were shown to increase their crop diversity by 33% [(4-3)/3 X 100]. This seems to be a simple concept that is well understood by farmers. Beyond the project, farmers are now actively seeking more fruit trees, root and tuber crops and leafy vegetable to plant in their home gardens for greater resilience.	S
		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 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. 07 capacity building program were conducted including seed production, certification and SLM. 2 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 landscapes	At least 03 sustainable ecohealth village models established in project landscapes	100% (ongoing)	At least 03 sustainable ecohealth village models have been established: Udakadawala, Galkadawala and Wannammaduwa among them.	S
	Gender-sensitive markets identified and developed for goods and services of VTCS in project landscapes	No such markets for 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	30%	A formal request was made by the Thirappane DS to relevant authorities for a plot of land to build a traditional food outlet (Hela Bojun) and a central market centre. Building estimates and plans have now been approved and construction activities will be entrusted to the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD), which has already inspected the site.	S

Cascade Systems (VTCS)	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	08 tanks prioritized, repaired, and restored in the project landscapes	100%	Two separate Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) were carried out to identify the tank rehabilitation and restoration needs within the HLP project sites. More than 40 tanks across the project sites were identified with the help of VTCS farmers and relevant officers from the DAD, Dept. of Irrigation, and the two Thirappane and Palugasweva Divisional Secretariats. A prioritization exercise led to identifying 5 tanks most in need of restoration: Vidane weva, Bulugahaweva, Pahala weva, Walagambahuwa weva and Bellankadawala. Estimates for the works were prepared and sent to the Ministry for approval. Boundary posts were set up and the restoration and rehabilitation activities at these 5 tanks will start between August and September 2023.	**S**
	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%	More than 400 farming households in 3 villages have established agrobiodiversity-improved home gardens. Recognizing the important contribution of women farmers to household incomes, the project also provided women with training on soap making, sweet and snack making, Cadjan weaving (roofing material from coconut leaves), and mushroom cultivation. In the project sites, HLP also revived women's agriculture societies existing under DAD and the PDoA, organizing food and handicraft exhibitions to showcase and sell these products. Most food items are made from ingredients coming from their homegardens, the village tanks or collected from the wild. Seeds, training and nutrition education programs have targeted children (pre-school level), and women (pregnant mothers and other women). The HLP has distributed layer chickens to the farmers in the project sites with the main recipients being women.	**S**
	Ecotourism ventures linked to the conservation and sustainable use in VTCS promoted	Lack of eco-tourism ventures in the VTCS	At least 01 eco-tourism destination in a VTCS is identified	At least 03 eco-tourism destination in a VTCS is developed	30%	In the previous reporting period, an ecotourism/agrotourism development program was initiated in Hiriwadunna, in the Horiwila CS, with the establishment of 13 homegardens around the traditional homesteads. Since then, awareness activities were carried out among 150 ecotourism operators. Homegarden mapping was also undertaken and clearing of the tank from aquatic invasive plants is planned at the end of August 2023 by DAD. In Thumbikulama and Maanewakanda, activities will also commence at the end of August 2023 in collaboration with the DAD, PDoA, the Depts. of Forest Conservation and Archeology and the Tourism Development Authority (NCP). In the 3 ecotourism sites, sustainable homegardens will be established and perennial fruit trees distributed. Cross-visit programs between sites are planned for mid-September 2023. In Thumbikulama, preliminary discussions have been held with the Dept. of Forest Conservation to start a semi-permanent ecotourism camping site. The operation modality of the site is yet to be decided but the HLP strongly supports management by the nearby village.	**MS**
Outcome 2							
	# of Multi-sectoral planning platforms in project landscapes	No participation by the HLP in any multi-sectoral planning platform	No participation by the HLP in any multi-sectoral planning platform	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 stakeholding institutes of the HLP. All the District level development programs and activities are planned, operated and monitored by these platforms and all Project activities have to be sanctiond by these platforms prior to implementation.	**S**

Improved enabling environment for sustainable integrated landscape planning, management, and monitoring of ecohealth outcomes	# of comprehensive integrated landscape management plans and frameworks developed and implemented	No comprehensive integrated landscape management plans developed and implemented in project landscapes	No comprehensive integrated landscape management plans developed and implemented in project landscapes	Comprehensive integrated landscape management planning frameworks in 03 VTCS developed and implemented covering approximately 3000 ha	30%	In 2022, production guidelines were distributed to the 615 beneficiary farming households who were provided with seeds to increase productivity, improve on-farm agrobiodiversity, prevent soil erosion and improve soil quality. The Program has continued in 2023 and the PDoA, in collaboration with DAD, the Dept. of Export Agriculture and the HLP, has been undertaking bi-weekly monitoring of the project sites. More activities are planned in the second half of 2023, such as the distribution of laying chiken, and seeds/planting material of maize, pepper, coconut, perennial fruit trees and other field crops with assistance from the Divisional Secretariats. This will help achieve 100% coverage of the target 3000 ha. Additional farmers have also joined the program for the upcoming planting season (April to August, 2023). This program will continue until the end of 2023. If the Thumbikulama downstream development program is also approved soon this land extent will also be added to achieve the end of project target.	S
	Guidelines and policy recommendations that support sustainable integrated landscape planning and implementation developed	No such guidelines have been developed for the (cascades) project landscapes	No such guidelines have been developed for the (cascades) project landscapes	Guidelines and policy recommendations that support sustainable integrated landscape planning and implementation published and disseminated	30%	HLP guidelines and policy recommendations that support sustainable integrated landscape management (SILM) in the cascade ecosystems will be integrated by the Land Use Policy Planning Department (LUPPD) into existing national policy guidelines in their next policy review. The MoE, in collaboration with the HLP, is in the process of selecting a suitable resource person to facilitate this task. In August 2023, the HLP will handover the task to be completed by November 2023.	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	45%	The task of raising awareness in cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches is being undertaken by Rajarata University of Sri Lanka (RUSL). ToRs were prepared with Prof. Janaka Gunaratne of RUSL. Awareness raising and capacity building activities for relevant target groups will begin in mid August 2023.	S
	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	45%	ToRs for the integration of curricula and short courses on cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches into targeted university courses were developed with Prof. Sanjeewanie Ginigaddara of RUSL. Activities will commence in mid-August and will be completed by November 2023.	S
	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	45%	Plans for establishing the cascade research and development network were developed by a university sub-committee. An agreement with Dr. S.M.C.B. Karalliyadda of RUSL is being signed and the network will be set up between August and October 2023.	S
	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	90%	The English version of the website (currently being tested) is complete (https://hlp.newtvision.com/). Plans exist to translate the website into Tamil and Sinhala for maximum reach. The website includes sections on the history, ecosystem services and importance of sustainable management of the VTCSs. It also contains an expansive collection of resources (research articles, publications, blogs etc.) that was developed with input from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Freie Universität Berlin and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) team at FAO.	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	90%	Updates on project activities, as well as communication and knowledge products developed for general public, are primarily shared through the project's Facebook page (with 172 followers). They 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 products targeting a technical audience (such as research articles) have been uploaded onto CGSpace- an online repository of agricultural research outputs. Finally, the project's website has been designed to improve access to information on cascade ecology and ecohealth approaches, across a variety of audiences, including those mentioned above. A number of knowledge products were also identified during the recent mid-term review. An action plan to coordinate these knowledge products has been developed. All knowkedge products from HLP will be showcased during the HLP Symposium in December 2023.	**S**
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 September 2022 and May and July 2023, the GPMU undertook monitor visits to assess project progress. This information is conveyed to UNEP in a systematic way.	**S**
	Sourcebook and guidelines on enhancing ecosystem and ecohealth considerations in cascade tank restoration developed	No sourcebook or guidelines available for cascade ecosystems	Draft sourcebook and guidelines on enhancing ecosystem and ecohealth considerations in cascade tank restoration developed	Sourcebook and guidelines on enhancing ecosystem and ecohealth considerations in cascade tank restoration finalized	45%	An agreement is being signed with Dr. N.M.K.C. Premartne of RUSL to develop the sourcebook and guidelines on enhancing ecohealth considerations in cascade tank restoration	**S**
	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	60%	14 policy briefs to promote and support cascade landscape restoration and management are being prepared. The proposed titles and academics involved are: 1. Degradation of Village Tank Cascade Systems: Options for Restoration - Prof. J. Weerahewa, University of Peradeniya 2. Biochar: An alternative soil management technology for farmers in village tank cascade system in Sri Lanka - Prof. S. Dharmakeerthi, University of Peradeniya 3. Understanding the hydrology of village tank cascades: A path for efficient water management - Prof. N.D.K. Dayawansa, University of Peradeniya 4. Climate Resilient Dairy Farmers in Village Tank Cascade Systems - Dr. P. Korale Gedara, University of Peradeniya 5. Community Management in Village Tank Cascade Systems for Sustainability - Dr. D. Gunathilaka, University of Peradeniya 6. Disiltation: Is it Economically Viable? - Prof. J. Weerahewa and Dr. S. Weerasuriya, University of Peradeniya 7. Right Trees for Right Component of Mahakanumulla Village Tank Cascade Systems - Prof. G. Pushpakumara, Dr. S. Weerasuriya and Dr. R. Rajapaksha, University of Peradeniya 8. Agricultural Land Ownership and Tenure for Sustainable Landscapes - Dr. S. Weerasuriya and Dr. D. Hemachandra, University of Peredeniya 9. Building Resilient and Sustainable Food Environments in VTCS - Dr. D. Hemachandra and Dr. S. Weerasuriya, University of Peradeniya 10. Performance parameters of VTCS in Mahakanumulla system - Prof. P. Prasada, University of Peradeniya 11. Stability of VTCS under landscape transformation in Ulagalla system - Prof. P. Prasada, University of Peradeniya 12. Productivity implications of upstream and downstream variations within a VTCS - Prof. P. Prasada, University of Peradeniya 13. Collective action and gender roles in VTCS - Dr. A. Jayaweera, University of Peredeniya 14. Food and Nutrition Policy for nutrition-sensitive healthy landscapes by Prof. R. Silva, Wayamba University of Sri Lanka	**S**

	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	60%	On 17 June 2023, to commemorate International Day Against Desertification and Drought, and specifically the special theme "Her land. Her rights", one media program was developed in collaboration with Sri Lanka Rupawahini Cooperation (SLRC). Cascade tanks were first conceived to combat droughts and reviving these systems is one of Sri Lanka's best climate change adaptation strategies. To emphasize the role of women in the management of these ecosystems, the HLP organized an exhibition called "Strength of Women - food and handicrafts from the cascade systems", which was simultaneously held in Anuradhapura and Colombo. The exhibition showcased handicrafts from the cascade landscapes as well as traditional meals prepared with ingredients sourced within the VTCS. During the event, women exhibitors were able to sell their produce and establish potential market links.	**S**
	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	45%	The making of 5 programmes will be undertaken from September to November 2023. All the planning and logistic arrangements are ready. Permissions were obtained from the Provincial Education Ministry. Written permission is pending from the Education Dept. The venue and staff have been identified and the procurement process is concluded.	**S**

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
1.1 Socio-ecological and biophysical system properties mapped and defined in two Project landscapes		Copy from previous			
Activity 1.1.1 Undertake comprehensive baseline assessments (including gender, human health) in two project landscapes	**Completed**	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 will be 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)	Mar-24	50%	Ongoing	Peer-review papers and reports continue to be generated from data collected during the baseline assessment (1.1) and the CEM 2021 conference as per the knowledge utilization focus recommended by the MTR. In the reporting period, 2 peer-review papers were published in scientific journals along with 1 project flyer and 3 blogs published on the Alliance website.	S
1.2 Physical and ecological components of selected VTCSs restored as pilot models					
Activity 1.2.1 Participatory planning of rehabilitation and restoration of VTCSs	Mar-23	20%	50%	Two separate Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) were carried out to identify the tank rehabilitation and restoration needs within the HLP project sites. More than 40 tanks across the project sites were identified with the help of VTCS farmers and relevant officers from the DAD, Dept. of Irrigation, and the two Thirappane and Palugasweva Divisional Secretariats. A prioritization exercise led to identifying 5 tanks most in need of restoration: Vidane weva, Bulugahaweva, Pahala weva, Walagambahuwa weva and Bellankadawala. Estimates for the works were prepared and sent to the Ministry for approval. Boundary posts were set up and the restoration and rehabilitation activities at these 5 tanks will start between August and September 2023.	S

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	Sep-23	20%	50%	The repair, restoration and improvement of tank headworks are almost completed in the Thumbikulama tank in the Horiwila VTCS. DAD and the Dept. of Irrigation, in collaboration with farmer organizations, have identified 05 new cascade tanks for repair and restoration to be completed in the forthcoming reporting period. Please refer to 1.2.1.	S
Activity 1.2.3 Development of downstream water management system	Sep-23	10%	100%	Completed. A maintenance agreement was signed between the Dept. of Irrigation and the farmer organization "Kelewa Nawa Govi Sanvidhanaya" in Bellankadawala, within the Horiwila VTCS. While in Thumbikulama the tank headworks were restored and upstream development was completed, downstream development had to be interrupted until institutional permissions are received. Downstream development in Bellankadawala is 100% completed. Due to funding availability, only the tank headworks will be restored in the 5 new tanks.	S
Activity 1.2.4 Promote conservation practices in immediate upstream landscapes	Oct-23	10%	40%	Degraded forests within the 5 new tank systems - namely Vidane weva, Bulugahaweva and Kelewa weva in Palugasweva DS Division and Ittikattiya weva and Paindikulamaweva in Thirappane DS Division - will benefit from a forestry enrichment program that sees the Forest Dept. increase tree species richness in the upstream landscapes. Suitable tree species have been identified by the Forestry Department and planting will commence by the end of October 2023 with the onset of the monsoon rains.	S
Activity 1.2.5 Collection of tree and other planting materials and establishment of community nurseries	Aug-23	10%	100%	Seed distribution to farmers in project sites was completed by DAD. Overall, 1200 kg of cowpea seeds, 200 kg of green gram seeds, 15 kg of black gram seeds, 15 kg of millet seed and 1.6 Kg of MICH – H1 Hybrid chili seeds were distributed. Nursery establishment was also completed.	S
Activity 1.2.6 Restoration of godawala, kiul-ela, iswetiya and yathuru wala and establishment of medicinal and underutilized plants	Oct-23	5%	20%	The Dept. of Irrigation and the DAD are starting the renovation of 5 new tank headworks. When this is over, the Forest Department will take over and start their annual tree planting program at the 5 sites using medicinal and underutilized plant species.	S
Activity 1.2.7 Tree planting program through shramadana campaigns in kattakaduwa, kiul-ela, godawala, gasgommana, homegardens and herbal gardens and spice crop gardens	Oct-23	5%	20%	This Activity is coupled with Activity 1.2.6.	S
Activity 1.2.8 Generation of case study of the process and assessment of cost-benefit of VTCS restoration	Mar-24	5%	10%	Expert identified and TORs developed. All expenditures incurred during the tank restoration and ensuing benefits were collected and the information will be shared with the candidate selected to carry out the cost benefit analysis.	S
1.3 Biodiversity-based agroecological and sustainable integrated land management practices promoted in the two selected VTCS pilot schemes					
Activity 1.3.1 Identify and pilot suitable sustainable land management practices to minimize human-elephant conflict in VTCS	Jun-23	80%	100%	The HLP has worked in collaboration with the District Secretariat of Anuradhapura and with technical support from the Dept of Wildlife Conservation to set up 21 km and 11 km of electric fence paths that link to the National Electric Fence system. This will protect approximately 6500 ha of landscape in the Palugasweva and Thirappane DS Division from elephant damage. This plan was endorsed by both Divisional Agriculture Committees (Thirappane and Palugasweva DS) and the Anuradhapura District Agriculture Committee. Now 03 self managed village fences (Walagambahuwa, Sivalagala and Dayagama fences) and 03 mobile fences (Thalakolaweva, Kapugama and Panweliyaya fences) are 100% completed.	S
Activity 1.3.2 Identify a package of agroecology and SLM practices for agriculture in project landscapes (Mahakanumulla and Galkadawala areas)	Oct-23	100%	40% of the 2023 program	In June 2022, home garden development, crop diversification, 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. Proposed activities in the project sites included building community capacity for seed production, certification schemes and labelling of goods as well as identifying sustainable village models. 07 capacity building programs were conducted in the reporting period including in seed production, certification and sustainable land management. 02 programs were undertaken on GAP as well as training on food preparation, mushroom cultivation, and management of layer hens specifically targeting women groups.	MS

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	Jan-24	25%	35%	The 600 homegarden program was kickstarted in collaboration with the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture (PDOA) for the introduction of a package of agroecology and SLM practices in the project landscapes. 120 vegetable home gardens were established along with the supply of 20 seed packages per agricultural intervention. Vegetable seeds were distributed among 20 farmers in 06 areas to increase agrobiodiversity and the crop index. 20,000 coconut plans were also distributed. Farmer awareness programs on conservation-oriented chena cultivation – SLM, animal husbandry, and paddy field bund cultivation were held in each area (6 areas in total).	S
1.4 Goods, services and functions of VTCS ecosystems identified and mainstreamed					
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, Manewa and Kanda ecotourism sites	Jul-23	20%	50%	An ecotourism/agrotourism development program was initiated in Hiriwadunna, in the Horiwila CS. In the reporting period, a farmer organization was designated to manage the ecotourism activities in close collaboration with the ecotourism operators in the area. Training was provide on ecotourism site management and maintainance. A large site clearance and beautification program were conducted with participation from 150 members. Funds have been secured to clear up the tank of invasive aquatic plants to facilitate the movement of tourist boats and stabilize the site. Activities are set to begin at the end of August 2023 and finish by mid october 2023. A motivational and cross-exposure visit was also organized for the ecotourism operators to visit another ecotourism site in Matale district to gain exposure and exchange experiences and ideas from another community who has been practicing ecotourism for longer.	S
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	Jul-23	10%	45%	A formal request was made by the Thirappane DS to the Deputy Commissioner of DAD to set aside a plot of land to build a traditional food outlet (Hela Bojun) and a central market centre in the locality of Thirappane. The Deputy Commissioner has already issued a land plot for construction. By end of August 2023, the HLP will receive a project and estimate for building the one stop shop along the A-9 road in Thirappane DS Division. The HLP will then will sign an agreement with DAD to complete the building of the Hela Bojun by mid December 2023.	S
Under Comp 2					
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					
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	Jun-23	50%	60%	An expert from LUPPD has been identified (with the help of the Land Resources Division of the MoE) to develop training materials and knowledge products. The MoE will identify and invite the higher level officers from key institutions to attend awareness and capacity building events on policies, legislation, guidelines and the rationale of participatory sustainable integrated landscape planning and management of VTCS and their multiple benefits. This activity will take place from mid August to the end of October 2023.	S
Activity 2.1.2 Field study visits/cross visits across target landscapes conducted for key strategic stakeholders on integrated landscape planning and management	Aug-23	0%	20%	05 awareness raising study tours are planned between July and October 2023. One visit has already taken place targeting national media to showcase the Thumbikulama tank restoration and the Hiriwadunna ecotourism site. Other visits being organised are: for the ecotourism operators of Hiriwadunna to visit Matale District; for the District Secretary and Divisional Secretary platform members to visit Umandaawa monastery in Kurunegala district characterised by traditional farming and food industry initiatives; and for DAD and farmer organization leaders to visit an integrated farm in Thalawa in Anuradhapura.	S
2.2 Relevant national policies and legislation for enabling environment for the sustainable integrated landscape management reviewed and revisions recommended to Government					
Activity 2.2.1 Synthesis of learning from past projects on integrated sustainable cascade landscape management (ICSLM) policies, strategies, and guidelines	Apr-23	10%	45%	Given his competence, qualifications, and experience, as well as his relations with relevant stakeholder institutions and experts in the field, this task will be assigned to Mr. B.M. Jayananda, Director of the LUPPD. Mr. Jayananda has headed the preparation of the National Land Use Policy, Strategies and Guidelines. A special service contract will be signed between the HLP and Mr. Jayanada at the beginning of August with the task expected to be completed by November 2023.In carrying out activity 2.2.1, Mr. Jayananda will consider several cases on past projects on integrated sustainable cascade landscape management (ICSLM) policies, strategies, and guidelines.	S

Activity 2.2.2 Conduct/follow through awareness workshops for all line agencies towards a shared understanding of VTCS landscape management	May-23	25%	45%	Plans are ongoing with the Land use Policy Planning Department (LUPPD) to carry out this activity. Workshops will target relevant experts, HLP stakeholders and members of the District and Divisional level landuse planning platforms. 2-3 workshops will be conducted between September to November 2023.	S
2.3 Participatory sustainable integrated landscape management planning and coordination platforms developed at district and local level					
Activity 2.3.1 Advocacy and support existing district and divisional level platforms for sustainable landscape management, agrobiodiversity improvement and ecohealth benefits	Mar-24	0%	100% and ongoing	HLP supports and participates in 03 such platforms. One is the District Agriculture Committee headed by the District Secretary; the other two are the Divisional Agriculture Committees chaired by the Divisional Secretaries. By being part of these platforms, the HLP is able to voice its concerns on matters pertaining to project objectives. It also uses these platforms to introduce project interventions and plan project activities/targets.	S
Under Comp 3					
3.1 Concept of Cascade Ecology established through workshops, symposia and other knowledge products					
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	Jan-24	55%	60%	The activity was outsourced to Rajarata University of Sri Lanka (RUSL). TORs has been drawn and a MOU will be signed for undertaking the task between August and October 2023. Plans are in place for the HLP Cascade Ecology Symposium to be held from 13th to 15th December 2023.	S
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	Mar-24	20%	20%	The book is in the 'planning' phase as of June 2023. Contents are being mapped and possible contributing authors are being contacted.	S
Activity 3.1.3 Develop cascade ecology database and web-based knowledge portal and resources, including the HLP website	Jul-23	10%	90%	The English version of the HLP website will be complete by the end of July 2023, however plans exist to translate the website into Tamil and Sinhala.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 Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Water Management Institute(IWMI), Freie Universität Berlin and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems team at the Food and Agriculture Organization.	S
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					
Activity 3.2.1 Undertake cascade awareness program for master teachers in the education system	Nov-23	0%	45%	05 programs targeting Master teachers are planned. 250 to 300 History and Science teachers working in the Anuradhapura District and North Central Province will be called for for this program. Plans are for this to be a 3-day residential course. The program was introduced to District and Provincial heads of Education and formal approval is expected by beginning of August 2023. 05 programs are planned between September and November 2023. The topics were decided and the resource persons to deliver the programs have been identified and notified. The venue has also been selected.	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	Oct-23	0%	45%	The activity was outsourced to Rajarata University of Sri Lanka (RUSL). A MOU will be signed and the task completed between August and December 2023.	S
Under Comp 4					
4.1 Gender sensitive project monitoring system operating and providing systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets					
Activity 4.1.1 Finalize and disseminate project gender-sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation system	Feb-23	60%	100%	The project's gender-sensitive M&E system was finalized at the start of the project and is available from the NPMU upon request. However, some fine tuning may have to be done following the MTR recommendtions.	S
Activity 4.1.2 Establish reporting plan and requirements	Completed	100%	100%	Reporting plans and requirements were prepared and are understood by all project staff	S
Activity 4.1.3 Submit project and financial reports to UNEP	Ongoing	100%	100%	Project and financial reports are regularly submitted to UNEP as per the reporting deadlines	S

Activity 4.1.4 Provide input to the project Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE)	Completed	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	N/A	Not yet due	N/A	S
4.2 Project-related best practices, knowledge products and lessons learned systematized and published for a variety of audiences and stakeholder groups					
Activity 4.2.1 Prepare a sourcebook and guidelines on enhancing ecosystem and ecohealth considerations in cascade tank restoration with a workshop following that	Mar-24	0%	45%	The activity was outsourced to Rajarata University of Sri Lanka (RUSL). A MOU will be signed and the task completed between August and December 2023.	S
Activity 4.2.2 Develop policy briefs to promote and support cascade landscape restoration and management	Nov-23	0%	60%	The activity was outsourced to several universities including Peradeniya and Wayamba. A MOU will be signed with the universities and 14 policy briefs finalized between August and December 2023.	S
Activity 4.2.3 Develop and implement a national public education and awareness program on cascades using mass media	Jul-23	20%	35%	01 TV program was produced and broadcast via the Sri Lanka Rupawaahinie Corpoation (SLRC). 02 more programs are planned including a digital description of the working of a cascade system and a documantary on the life of people living within the cascade system. ToR for these programs have yet to be developed.	S
Under Comp 5					
Project Management					
Activity 5.1 Establish arrangements for overall project administration and implementation infrastructure including coordination units	Completed	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	Completed	100%	100%	A Project Inception meeting was undertaken in September 2019	S
Activity 5.3 Establish and operate project budgeting and accounting system	Completed	100%	100%	A project budget and accounting system were set up by Bioversity International 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	Feb-23	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 logframe were recently reviewed and refined following the MTR and based on better understanding of project context.	S
Activity 5.5 Establish Project Steering Committees and conduct regular meetings	Jan-24	100%	Ongoing	The most recent PSC meeting was held on 16 December 2022 to present key findings from the MTR, develop a new roadmap with PSC members and make necessary recommendations, to improve project implementation during the remainder of the project's time frame. The next PSC is scheduled for September 2023.	S
Activity 5.6 Establish Technical Advisory Committee to provide backstopping and guidance to technical components	Ongoing	25%	50%	The TAC is composed of Prof. D.K.N.G. Pushpakumara, 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.	S

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

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

	Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1	**Management structure - Roles and responsibilitie**	Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2	**Governance structure - Oversight**	Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3	**Implementation schedule**	Moderate: Project progressing according to work planand Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Project progressing according to work planand Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4	**Budget**	Substantial: Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC.or Imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC.or Imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
5	**Financial Management**	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6	**Reporting**	Substantial: Reports are complete and accurate but often delayedOr Reports lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Reports are complete and accurate but often delayedOr Reports lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
7	**Capacity to deliver**	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery

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): 4th 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.

Risk	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	Risk Rating: CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Variation respect to last rating: Δ	Justification
Risk 1. Ongoing delays arising because of political elections and subsequent changes in senior positions (e.g., Minister, Secretary) within Ministries is presenting implementation challenges and delays to the project	Example: Outcome 1-3	Not Applicable	M	M	M	L			↓	This was an earlier identified risk for the project. The LOA agreement signed with SACEP has largely addressed this risk.
Risk 2. 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 & outputs	Not Applicable	M	H	M	L			↓	As above, because of the problem of seeking approval of an LOA with the Ministry of Environment an alternative was sought by identifying SACEP as the local service provider. Subsequently, an LOA was signed with SACEP and the national coordinator, support staff and the PMU was established, and project steering committees held.
Risk 3. COVID-19 has significantly impacted project implementation through office closures and restrictions placed upon movements and gatherings of people. This has exacerbated both above problems.	All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	M	S	L	L			↓	The COVID-19 situation has ended and office closures and restrictions on movements and meetings are no longer in place.
Risk 4. The Project is not able 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 & outputs	M	M	M	M	L			↓	The current NPM and PMU support are cognizant of this risk and have actively engaged relevant stakeholders and institutions especially at the district and provincial levels.

Risk 5. 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	Predominantly outcomes 1 and 2	M	M	M	M	M			=	
Risk 6. Ecological approaches to linking environmental health and human health are 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	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	L	M	L			↓	The PMU and partners continue to explore and develop cross-sectoral and integrated approaches that attempt to strengthen cascade ecology linking environmental health and human health and well-being by engaging relevant government and other agencies, partners and stakeholders.
Risk 7. Climate change has established a rate and scale of ecological change to which the communities in cascade landscapes are unable to adapt.	All outcomes & outputs	L	Not Applicable	L	L	L			=	
Risk 8. Women's and youth participation in the project's implementation is weak.	Predominantly outcomes 1 and 3	L	Not Applicable	L	L	L			=	
Risk 9. 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)	Predominantly outcomes 1 and 2	M	L	L	L	L			=	
Risk 10. During the project PPG, the ESERN identified Safeguard Standards (SS) 1, 2 and 3 as moderate risk. This rating continues to be relevant and will receive ongoing attention during project implementation.	All outcomes & outputs	M			M	L			↓	The project continues to monitor these safeguards and continues to promote biodiversity mainstreaming and a precautionary and safety approach to tank rehabilitation
Risk 11. The current economic crisis in Sri Lanka, the worst since its independence in 1948, has put the population at risk of food and nutrition security. The higher fuel prices and ensuing power cuts have affected daily operations.					S	M			↓	While the political-economic crisis has eased in the subsequent year, there are still some issues remaining such as the high cost of food and fuel. The project continues to promote actions such as diverse home gardens promoting nutrient-rich species as recommended by the MTR.
A1. Management structure, roles and responsibilities						M			=	
A2. Governance structure, oversight						M			=	
A3. Implementation schedule						M			=	
A4. Budget						H			=	
A5. Reporting						H			=	
A6. Capacity to deliver						M			=	
Consolidated project risk		**Not Applicable**	**M**	**S**	**S**	**M**				This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

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

*List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of **M or higher** in the **current** PIR*

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	While the overall management structures and roles and responsibilities are reasonably understood, there are still some aspects that could be improved and which have been highlighted during earlier reporting and the MTR e.g., improving communication to key partners	The mid-term evaluation (MTE) highlighted some key findings and recommendations in relation to this.	Continue to monitor how effectively these recommendations are acted on	Ongoing	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Advocating for at least one PSC a year, which took place in previous reporting periods including in hybrid mode.	The PMU, SACEP and MoE were encouraged to have a much larger project steering committee meeting for 2023 with the active involvement of key actors and stakeholders involved in the HLP including the full participation of the TAC.	Implementaion of the next full PSC	Tentatively scheduled for mid-September 2023	The National Project Manager (NPM) with support from the PMU, SACEP, MoE and the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT.
Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the project workplan and timeline	Following the MTE in 2022, there were important changes to the revised HLP work plan, which were clearly communicated to the PMU, SACEP and the MoE. These changes were now in place regarding new project targets and deliverables. At all times it was also stressed that the while the NCE of the project was welcome there was still little time remaining for the implementation of the remaining activities. The MTE recommendations also resulted in an increased number of knowledge products from the project. There was some concern regarding the capacity of the PMU to handle such a comprehensive list of knowledge products. In consultation with the PMU, an action plan was developed for each knowledge product, with identification of individuals and organizations responsible.	Continue to monitor and assess progress of activities, including the action plan developed for multiple knowledge products	Ongoing	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
Substantial: Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC. Or imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Given the multiple impacts of events such as the political situation in 2019, then the pandemic, followed by the political economic crisis unfolding in 2022 there have always been concerns regarding the capacity to expend funds in Sri Lanka in the current climate	Monitoring of disbursement and expenditure of budget by SACEP, which to their credit has started to increase. However, it is still a challenge in regards to reminaing budget and limited time to project end.	The Alliance will send a formal letter to SACEP and the MoE seeking a spending plan and activity projections ensuring they have a clear plan on how to spend the remaining funds by the end of the LoA period. The Alliance will request a spending plan by quarter for the remainder of the outstanding budget balance also.	Before end of August 2023	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
Substantial: Reports are complete and accurate but often delayed. Or Reports lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	The Alliance continues to encourage, and work with the PMU, to improve the quality of reporting highlighting the need for quantified numbers and measures, and sex-disaggregated data of beneficiaries targeted through project activities.	Considerable time and effort was spent ensuring that PMU staff were aligned with the new post-MTE results framework targets as well as the revised work plan activities and milestones, and need for ongoing improvements in quality of data collected.	The Alliance will work closely with the PMU to strengthen the actual numbers behind key outputs such as capacity building and trainings, ensuring gender-disaggregated data is collected	Ongoing	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT with the PMU
Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners. Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery	The technical capacity of HLP partner institutions and individuals is strong. Sometimes the challenge has been ensuring the relevant individuals are actively engaged where necessary. The Alliance has been encouraging this on an ongoing basis	This challenge was highlighted during the mid-term review which concluded with a series of recommendations which identified roles and responsibilities for some of the key HLP partners and institutions to work on priority milestones and deliverables	The development and monitoring of the action plan on Knowledge Product deliverables is one example of this.	Ongoing	Alliance with the PMU, SACEP and MoE
Risk 5. 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	Given the ongoing political and economic uncertainties, it was stressed that the project core team continue to maintain good regular communication with all relevant government agencies and project participating organizations.	The Alliance continued to be actively in touch with the members of the TAC, SACEP and the MoE to monitor the situation	Continue to assess the situation in the country and implications for the project.	Next reporting period	The Alliance in consultation with the NPMU, SACEP and other Project partners.
Risk 11. The economic crisis in Sri Lanka, the worst since its independence in 1948, has put the population at risk of food and nutrition security. The higher fuel prices and ensuing power cuts have affected daily operations.	Continuous monitoring of the situation	The Alliance has been actively in touch with the NPM, members of the TAC, SACEP and the MoE to monitor the situation and 3 monitoring trips were undertaken in the reporting period.	Continue to assess the situation in the country and implications for the project.	Next reporting period	The Alliance in consultation with the NPMU, SACEP and other Project partners.

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.

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	Yes
Components and cost	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements	Yes
Financial management	Yes
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	Yes
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	

Minor amendments
Several factors at the start of the project and during the project's life course impacted the completion of outputs in the established timeframe. These included delays in finalizing and signing of the grant agreement between the Ministry of the Environment and the Alliance; delays at the national level in setting up the necessary national management arrangements and in formally appointing the National Project Manager; as well an extraordinary range of setbacks beyond the project's control, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the country's political and economic upheaval, the fuel crisis, and reduced mobility of partners for the reasons mentioned above, and in earlier reports. Based on the implementation paralysis, alternative implementation arrangements were proposed based on the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP) entering as the Local Service Provider (LSP) for all project components. This new LSP arrangement was agreed to and a new agreement between Bioversity International and SACEP was signed in July 2021. Changes to the results framework are described in Table B, below. Amendments to the Results Framework and other related project documents arose as a result of the mid-term evaluation (MTE) of the project in 2022.

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
Original Legal Instrument					
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension	23/2/2023	24/2/203	30/09/2024	The NCE includes changes to the timing of the legal instrument to allow Sri Lanka to complete project activities. Considering implementation progress at mid-term, and for the Project Outcome to be achieved, the MTR recommended that all efforts be directed to converge on one pilot site in each of the two target cascade sites (Finding 1 and Recommendation 1 in the MTR Report). The MTR also recommended reducing the pilot sites from 5 to 2 given the need for delivering outcomes at site level. Given the short time and limited resources available for the requested NCE, it was deemed unrealistic to target the original 10,000 ha (from 5 landscapes) captured in the logframe 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 acres of arable land, the project has reduced the landscape target by a factor of 5, and set a new, realistic target at 2,000 ha. The new targets are based on a realistic assessment by the MTR consultant, and by the on-the-ground assessments of the national project manager. However, this may be exceeded in the long run as the restoration of each tank leads to greater landscape benefits. Because of the recommendations around the reduction of pilot sites and target areas, other targets have also been revised downwards. The project has decreased the number of farming households targeted by the project to a more realistic 200, with 120 already reached in the first semester of 2023.

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 (https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or GeoNames(http://www.geonames.org/) 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(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

Location Name Required field		Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field

Bellankadawala Tank		885339	464888	HLP HOR BLK TK		**1. Renovation and rehabilitation Bellankadawala tank in Horivila Cascade complex**
Thumbikulama Tank		886158	467393	HLP HOR THU TK		**2. Tank restoration:**
Thumbikulama Tank		886158	467393	HLP HOR THU TK		**2.1 Thumbikulama**
Rambawewa Tank		883690.53	464313.6	HLP HOR RAM TK		**2.2 Rambawewa**
						3. Tank rehabilitation, bed, silt surveys and Boundary Demarcations, Downstream, Up stream headwork development
Siwalagala Tank		900460.37	443949.51	HLP NACH SIW TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Siwalagala Tank
Walagambahuwa Tank		901426.66	445661.4	HLP NACH WAL TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Walagambahuwa Tank
Pahalawewa Tank		901495.2	444732.87	HLP NACH PAH TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Pahalawewa Tank
Pahala Amanankattuwa Tank		901517.6	444435.8	HLP NACH P.AMA TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Pahala Amanankattuwa Tank
Kudagama Tank		905363.93	444403.91	HLP NACH KUD TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Kudagama Tank
Wellamudewa Tank		906496.93	443143.33	HLP NACH WEL TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Wellamudewa Tank
Punchikulama Tank		910340.41	447635.7	HLP NACH PUNK TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Punchikulama Tank
Pindikulama Tank		902534.97	442995.94	HLP NACH PIND TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Pindikulama Tank
Mawatha wewa Tank		903351.28	445754.55	HLP NACH MAW TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Mawatha wewa Tank
Sembukulama Tank		906816.01	445277.86	HLP NACH SEM TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Sembukulama Tank
Kudakanumulla Tank		904741.12	445331.3	HLP NACH KUDK TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Kudakanumulla Tank
Gulupeththa Tank		900758.26	448336.02	HLP NACH GUL TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Mahakanamulla Cascade - Gulupeththa Tank
Bulankulama Tank		902665.14	447813.7	HLP NACH BUL TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Thirappane Cascade - Bulankulama Tank
Allisthanaa Tank		905705.45	447504.46	HLP NACH ALL TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Thirappane Cascade - Allisthanaa Tank
Ittikattiya Maha Tank		900249.68	449254.9	HLP NACH ITT.M TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Ulagalla Cascade - Ittikattiya.M Tank
Ethini wetunuwewa Tank		900511.09	451855.01	HLP NACH E.WET TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Ulagalla Cascade - Ethini wetunuwewa Tank
Thawalan Halmillewa Tank		896980.93	452004.06	HLP NACH T.HAL TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Ulagalla Cascade - Thawalan Halmillewa Tank
Pudukkulama Tank		903330.48	450384.1	HLP NACH PUDU TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Ulagalla Cascade - Pudukkulama Tank
Diul wewa Tank		905168.57	449236.79	HLP NACH DIW TK		Nachchaduwa CC - Ulagalla Cascade - Diul wewa Tank
Kudalugaswewa Tank		889520.1	468024.29	HLP HOR KUD TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Kudalugaswewa
Thimbiriwewa Tank		951557.75	461992.11	HLP HOR THI TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Thimbiriwewa
Palugaswewa Tank		891773.34	467809.84	HLP HOR PAL TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Palugaswewa
Yaak-adagaswewa Tank		890349.09	468824.35	HLP HOR YAK TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Yaak-adagaswewa
Thalakolawewa Tank		889390.55	466005.24	HLP HOR THA TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Thalakolawewa
Udakadawala Tank		890304.59	466697.66	HLP HOR UDA TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Udakadawala
Kapugama Tank		891206.04	466830.35	HLP HOR KAP TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Kapugama
Bulugahawewa Tank		885386.59	463670.69	HLP HOR BUL TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Bulugahawewa
Rambawewa Tank		883690.53	464313.6	HLP HOR RAM TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Rambawewa
Bellankadawala Tank		885545.16	464869.79	HLP HOR BEL TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Bellankadawala
Vidanage wewa		885502.85	465674.16	HLP HOR VID TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Vidanage wewa
Athawetuna wewa		885227.36	466138.93	HLP HOR ATH TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Athawetuna wewa
Demunnewa Tank		887239.97	464422.35	HLP HOR DEN TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Demunnewa
Galkadawala Tank		887537.96	465970.8	HLP HOR GAL TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Galkadawala
Pattiyawewa Tank		888594.35	465457.01	HLP HOR PTT TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Pattiyawewa
Ulpathe wewa Tank		947109.32	470389.56	HLP HOR ULP TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Ulpathe wewa
Siyabala wewa		953165.83	457890.88	HLP HOR SIY TK		Horiwila CC - Palugaswewa Cascade - Siyabala wewa
						Establishment of Mobile Fences (Horiwila CC)
Yakandagaswewa		890293.58	468781.66	HLP HOR MEF 1/5		Yakandagaswewa
Palugaswewa		891482	465556	HLP HOR MEF 2/5		Palugaswewa
Udakadawala		890522.85	467465.27	HLP HOR MEF 3/5		Udakadawala
Udakadawala 2		890342.42	467695.09	HLP HOR MEF 4/5		Udakadawala 2
Udakadawala 3		889971.56	467770.52	HLP HOR MEF 5/5		Udakadawala 3
						Establishment of Self Managed community fences
Wannammaduwa				HLP NCC CEF 1/8		Wannammaduwa
Allisthana		906019	447658	HLP NCC CEF 2/8		Allisthana
Periyakulama		901854	449549	HLP NCC CEF 3/8		Periyakulama
Dyagama		901814	446450	HLP NCC CEF 4/8		Dyagama
Siwalagala		900846	444742	HLP NCC CEF 5/8		Siwalagala
Walagambahuwa		901662	445363	HLP NCC CEF 6/8		Walagambahuwa

Thirappane DS Office		908319.81	447418.7	HLP NCC AGRI THI		**5. Integrated program for soil conservation, home garden development, crop diversification, smart agriculture techniques, good agriculture practices, farmer awareness programs, organic farming.**
Palugaswewa DS Office		891434.94	467871.53	HLP NCC AGRI PAL		
Udakadawala Temple		890676.56	466815.95	HLP HOR RO PLANT		**6. Establishment of a RO-plant in Udakadawala Temple**
Udakadawala Temple		890715.02	466810.13	HLP HOR H CAMP 1/10		**7. Health & Nutritional Camp series**
Welamudawa, Punchikulama		906607	444070	HLP HOR H CAMP 2/10		
Udakadawala VTCS		890554.74	466180.01	HLP HOR 4PS Model		**9. Establishment of a model farm to uplift livelihood, establish value chain models and market linkages to small holder farmers.**
Provincial Department of Agri-NCP		920663.8	434983.01	HLP STK NCP AGRI		**10. GAP certification and awareness programs stated in the integrated project stated in (No. 02)**
Udakadawala		890111	466562	HLP HOR UD ECO TOU 1/2		**11. Ecotourism cum agrotourism development program initiated in Maanewa Kanda**
Manewa Kanda		897725.69	449355.09	HLP NCC MN ECO TOU 2/2		Ecotourism cum agrotourism development program initiated in Palugaswewa
Thirappane		908587	447387.48	HLP NCC HELA BOJUN 1/1		**13. Hela Bojun stall as a one stop shop at Thirappane**
Rajarata University		924228.85	445316.43	HLP NCC RUSL		**15. Program with Rajarata University of Sri Lanka**
HLP Site Office		919889.65	435815.22	HLP FO		**16. HL project Website development**
Rajarata FM Radio		920130.35	435615.32	HLP RAJARATA FM		**17. Radio broadcasting program**

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]