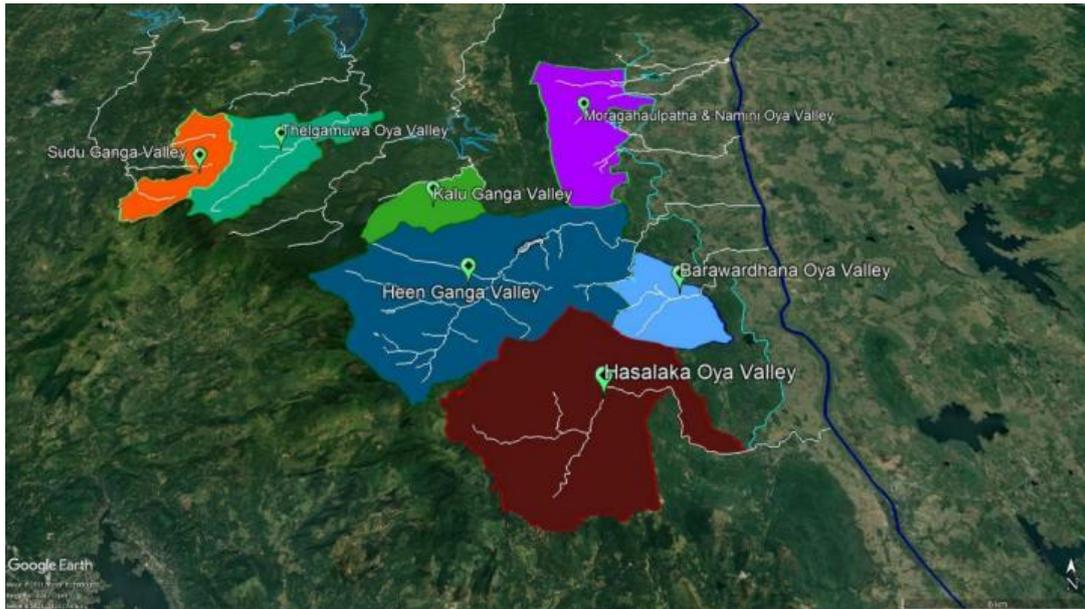


Community Livelihood and Biodiversity Improvement (COLIBRI)

Quarterly Report (Q1 – December 15th – March 15th)



The treatment areas were substantially reimagined and mapped as seen in the graphic subsequent to observations of the research team during Q1 of the Knuckles Conservation Forest (KCF) component of COLIBRI

Presented
By



The Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc.

to

ACTED

Colombo, Sri Lanka

5th May 2021

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Project title	Community Livelihood and Biodiversity Conservation Project (COLIBRI)
Project area, region and country of implementation	Knuckles Conservation Forest (KCF) and its environs, Matale and Kandy Provinces, Sri Lanka.
Project Start Date	15 th December 2020
Project End Date	15 th December 2022
Type of report (monthly, quarterly, bi-annual, interim, final)	Quarterly
Reporting Period (start and end dates)	16 th December 2020 – 16 th March 2021
Report due date to ACTED	16 th April 2021
Date of report submission to ACTED	5 th May 2021

Name of focal point	Arjuna Seneviratne
Name of organisation	The Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc.
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Email	office@gmsl.lk , netcontroller19@yahoo.com

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

[All types of reports] Project Summary.

Please provide a short overview of the project (objective and expected results), what has been realized by the end of the reporting period, and the main issues faced. This section should not be more than half a page long.

The implementation of 08 EIR D64/Contract ref.CSO-I-A/2020t420-267 I Community Livelihood and Biodiversity Recovery (COLIBRI) aims to contribute to the recovery of community livelihoods and biodiversity through CSOs management of the protection and preservation of natural resources in Sri Lanka. The Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc. (GMSL) is tasked with implementing that component of the project earmarking the Kunckles Conservation Forest (KCF), its environs and selected communities living in those regions. The GMSL component aims to optimally harmonize the human-environment interface in the targeted region amount to approximately 502.4 square kilometers and shall:

1. Lobby for sustainable practices in KCF with local/district authorities
2. Capacity building and creating linkages between existing community groups and government institutions to optimise biodiversity conservation, regeneration and climate resilience
3. Form and advise a youth-oriented community monitoring group to uphold environmental protections within KCF
4. Promote and assist the adoption of natural agriculture practices to local farmers
5. Facilitate market connectivity, competitiveness and quality of produce
6. Improve the volunteer carbon offset program through strong local and international linkages between stakeholders and players

[All types of reports] Context.

Please provide a brief update of the context situation (including security) and the problems that the project aims to resolve.

Geophysical and environmental context:

The KCF geography and environs: or the Ududumbara Range straddles the northern end of the central highlands of Sri Lanka. It extends for 19 km from Laggala to Urugala, is situated at 7°21 – 7°24 to the North and 80°05 – 80°08.5 to the East, covering an area of 159 square kilometres, and shouldered on the west by the Matale plains and on the south and east by the Mahaweli river basin. It received 2500mm-5000mm of rainfall annually and has a humidity of 70%-90%. Several rivers are sourced from this range including the Heen ganga, Kalu Ganga and Hulu ganga providing critical water sources for many downstream communities. The range comprises of mid elevational wet evergreen forest, mid elevational dry evergreen forest, montane wet evergreen forest or Cloud forest. Despite covering just 0.5% of the land it contains nearly 1/3rd of the country's flowering species with 1033 species belonging to 131 families as well as a number of endangered fauna such as sāmbar, barking deer, mouse deer, giant squirrel and loris as well as the rare otter, endemic purple faced leaf monkey and torque monkey, 14 endemic bird species among other locals and migrants, 28 fish species of which 9 are endangered endemics, 28 amphibian species with 60% endemic, 54 reptile species with 43% endemic, and, 60 butterfly species with 8% endemic¹. Recognizing the importance of the biodiversity and bio density of the Knuckles range, UNESCO, designated it a World Heritage site 2010.

The KCF watershed provides 30% of the water running in the Mahaweli river and therefore, the water generated here is used and reused by human settlements all the way to Trincomalee along the main trace of the Mahaweli as well as areas of the North Central Province, Matale and Kandy Provinces either directly or through irrigation systems that include a combination of dams, bunds, anicuts etc. for storage and rechanneling. Therefore, managing, regenerating, and optimizing these shared commons across many communities with widely disparate needs, cultures, aspirations and life/livelihood targets is a critical albeit complex exercise.

The communities in and around the range:

About 80 villages exist in and around the Knuckles range in the Matale and Kandy districts ranging across approximately 502.4 square kilometers with the villagers living simply, subsisting on paddy cultivation supported by chena cultivation with their landscape comprising of Kandyan home gardens (multilayer vegetation), farm houses, terraced paddy fields, chena lands and irrigation canals. They have a strong relationship with the forest shoring up their socioeconomic strength through forest products. With its pivotal position as a watershed, knuckles' resource impact extends beyond these communities to downstream villages as well. External intrusion is in the form of tourism mostly through the Meemure village entryway, forest and wildlife officials, and, a limited albeit environmentally significant number individuals engaging in illegal activities.

Anthropogenic pressure:

Cardomom cultivation within the forest, unregulated tourism related negative residuals and collaterals including escalation of solid waste and lessened bio-privacy, cannibalization of forest resources due to downturns in agro-economics resulting from reductionist agrarian practices and exacerbated by climate change, illegal activities in and around the preserve including pyromania, illegal logging and mining have significantly upset the ecological balance which, if left unchecked, could result in with

¹ These figures are according to the Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project (ESCOMP) and accessed through <http://www.escamp.lk/the-knuckles-range/>

potential for large scale, wide impact environmental, social and economic negatives for the entire country².

Intervention possibilities and threats:

The GMSL has worked in these regions for over two decades and is a welcome and trusted civil partner that is seen to have been a sober, positive influence among communities living in these areas since it counts many local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) from those areas as part of its network and uses 10 of them in this intervention as well on a networked, voluntary basis. Additionally, the national and local state penetration of the GMSL through its work has also positioned it as a trusted supporter of state and local government initiatives. Therefore, from a goodness-of-fit perspective of the GMSL for this specific development exercise, it enjoys excellent interrelationships with three of the main stakeholders, namely, the communities, the local government and state.

However, illegal players as well as those that have political aspirations or plan politically motivated resistive action and interference, the GMSL understands that there are some risks involved although those risks are not clearly charted. Despite there negatives, unlike in delivery based civil sector interventions, the GMSL's work is not merely limited to providing inputs or managing local development at a micro level but rather, encompasses the country and in the context of this exercise, its project design takes into consideration integrated mechanisms to optimally leverage Sri Lankan environment, social, agricultural, rural development policy, change what requires to be changed, manage what cannot be and overall engineer a project that can be used as a blueprint for future work. Therefore, bringing all players and stakeholders together is a primary takeoff point for this exercise and that very approach itself is considered to be a risk reducing one.

[All types of reports] Security context (if relevant).

Please provide a brief update of the security situation and the measures taken to mitigate risks.

The key consideration at present is the COVID crisis that is washing over the world. While its resolution is not at all clear, at present, the GMSL is working on a "red light culture" that assumes that the situation will either remain as is or escalate into the mid-term future (1-3 years). Under those circumstances, the GMSL has minimized physical contents and reduced group gatherings to align with state policies on the same. However, it is working on the basis that there may be slowing down or even stoppage of planned activities if the present control weakens and the problem escalates.

[All types of reports] Beneficiaries.

Please report on beneficiaries' selection process, total number of beneficiaries reached by the end of the reporting period (households and individuals), providing gender and age desegregated data as much as possible.

At the writing of this report, there is no firm indication of the final list of beneficiaries. The initial design called for 1575 HHs in 17 GN divisions in and around the KCF. However, as monthly reports indicate, the GMSL inception study research team comprising of an anthropologist, environmentalist, agriculturist and hydrologist have determined that the most effective way to interceded in these areas is to look at entire river basis and the GMSL is currently in process of attempting to understand the best mix of beneficiaries across not 17 but rather 42 GNs. The inception report is due 28th May 2021 and the GMSL will make a firm determination at that juncture.

² Implied by the baseline survey of the UNDP-SGP (2018-2019)

3. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

[All types of reports] Description of progress made in activities implementation.

Please list all activities of the contract implemented during the reporting period (as per Annex A – Project Description to the Grant agreement), using 1 paragraph per activity.

Information for each activity should address each of the basic questions: who, what, when (specific dates), where, why, how, and how much / how many?

Example: CEPA VTC team trained 25 people in bakery techniques during the month of April in Gendrassa Refugee camp to enhance refugees' income generating opportunities. CEPA VTC team delivered 5 sessions of one hour during a month followed by 4 daily hours of practice.

Please provide details to support statements (quantified data, pictures, graphs, tables).

In case an activity has been modified/ cancelled/ postponed, please elaborate on the problems faced and way forward.

Planned activities for the First Quarter (Q1):

ACTIVITY	PLANNED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT	% OUTPUT ACHIEVED	COMMENTS
Output 2:				
<i>The ecological health of the Knuckles Conservation Forest (KCF) is improved by restoring ecosystem services and promoting sustainable use of natural resources for livelihood development</i>				
Inception Study				GMSL commenced activities on the day the agreement was signed between EU and ACTED. However, due to bureaucratic delays the commencement of the key task of Q1, namely, the inception report, was delayed by almost one month.
Set up tasks				
Initial strategy meeting	1	1	100%	
Preliminary field visit to Rathna Ella	1	1	100%	
Prepare TOR for consultants	4	4	100%	
Identifying Knuckles Field Office premises	1	1	100%	
Obtaining and studying research documents (Preliminary study)	23	23	100%	
Hiring consultants				
Advertising positions	1	1	100%	
Interviewing prospects	6	6	100%	
Hiring consultants	3	3	100%	
Areas of Cluster 01	1	1	100%	
Areas of Cluster 01 and Cluster 02	1	1	100%	
Cluster 03	1	1	100%	
Areas of Cluster 02 Consolidation meet return	1	1	100%	
Field Resource Mapping exercise - (Phase 1)				
Discussion between CTA, PM and field teams	1	1	100%	
Initial attempt to obtain DEM maps and shape files (IUCN, Survey Dept.)	2	2	100%	The obtaining of maps was delayed despite best efforts.

	Field staff makes initial contacts with local officials and obtains Resource data	17	17	100%	
	Extraction of summaries of desk studies	1	1	100%	This cannot be really quantified. It is a consolidation effort that is preliminary in nature and therefore highly volatile that eventually feeds into the final report not a number by any stretch of the imagination.
Initial terrain mapping exercise					
	Initial discussion with consultants and strategizing mapping exercise	1	1	100%	
	Mapping exercise with hydrologist and GIS expert	1	1	100%	
	Collating mapped data with ground realities (Meemure)	1	1	100%	
	Creating visual presentation of possible areas of focus and human issues	1	1	100%	
	Meeting with ACTED staff and field visit	1	1	100%	
	Consolidation of material gathered during mapping exercise	1	1	100%	
	Collating mapped data with ground realities (Hasalaka)	1	1	100%	
Field Resource Mapping exercise - (Phase 2)					
	Planning meet with agronomist and field staff on obtaining historic data	1	1	100%	
	Work allocation for field staff	1	1	100%	
	Obtaining historic resource data from GN level data books	85	43	51%	The required data anticipated from the GN data books was woefully inadequate. Therefore, the exercise was terminated after obtaining half the books.
	Obtain idea of the social, environmental, economic issues of 5 river valleys	5	0	0%	
	Earmark potential TOTs and potential watchdog group members	75	0	0%	
Finalizing of treatment terrain					
	Consolidation of all material obtained to date	1	0	0%	
	Identify final treatment areas	1	0	0%	
	Perform either FGD or PRA depending on social torques	10	0	0%	
	Conduct KPIs	30	30	100%	

Start-off of carbon offset initiative					
	Meeting with prospective consultant and EU	1	1	100%	
	Creating and submitting TOR to consultant	1	1	100%	
	Hiring of offset consultant	1	1	100%	
	Field location sample and its dynamics	1	1	100%	
	Meet with key state officials	1	0	0%	
	Establish core group	1	1	100%	
	Initial meeting	1	1	100%	
	Webinar with overseas consultant	1	0	0%	

Establish volunteer offest program	1	0	0%
Website development			
Creating design blueprints	1	1	100%
Creating ad and advertising for website developer	1	1	100%
Shortlisting of developer	1	0	0%
Press articles			
Shortlist journalists (Sinhala and Tamil)	2	0	0%
Field visit for journalists	1	0	0%
Press article	3	0	0%
Social Media activity			
Create twitter, Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn accounts for COLIBRI	4	0	0%
SM posts	14	0	0%

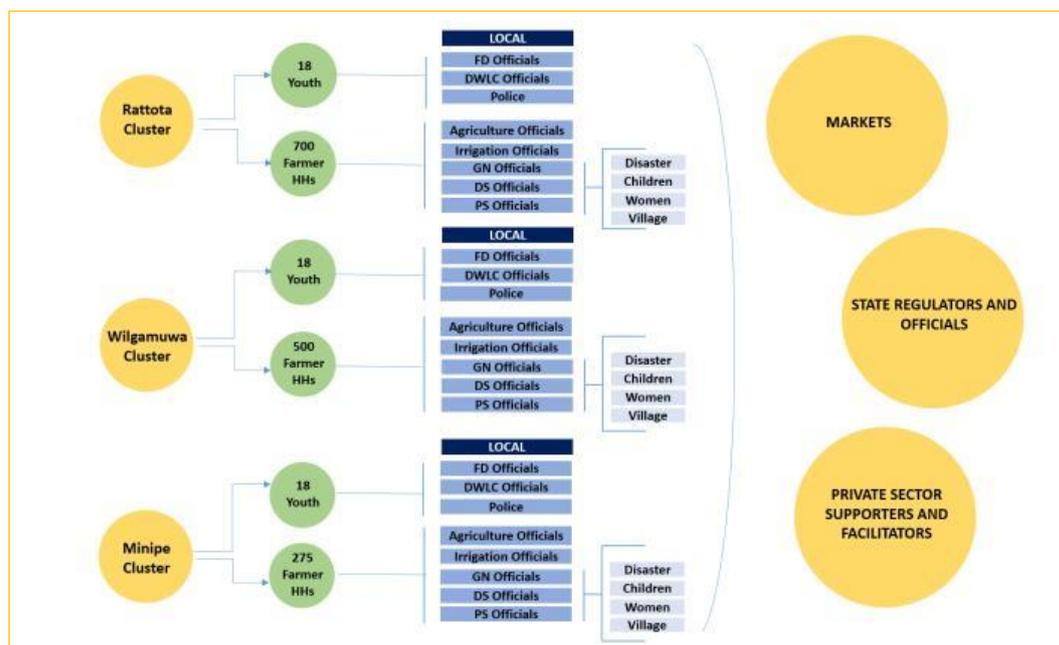
The first quarter of the GMSL component of COLIBRI was taken up exclusively on the inception study (Activity 1.3) “Conduct evidence-based research to monitor biodiversity and impact of conservation initiatives”. For the GMSL component, this took the form of an inception study cum research that was aimed at

1. Understanding the ground reality of the dynamics between human ecosystems (communities, local officials, state officials, external influencers such as illegal operators, activists, business persons, business entities) and natural ecosystems that include the various impacts of anthropogenic activity in and around the KCF and the outcome resultants for the environment, the communities, the province, state and ultimately their status against international covenants signed by Sri Lanka.
2. Determining the most crucial treatment areas and communities.
3. Create the best possible intervention for each of the finalized communities and environs.

Activity 1.3.1. Stakeholder mapping policy gap analysis and conservation baseline assessments:

1.3.1.1. Stakeholder Mapping and Identification:

The initial stakeholder map looked at the treatment anticipated at time of project design. The map was provided to the EU at the kickoff meet and is as follows:



However, observations by the research team significantly expanded the areas that may need to be finally considered to be from among 42 Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNs). The research team’s initial observations recommend a river valley based intervention and their “areas of interest” are across the

Activity 1.3.1.3. Baseline assessment of conservation indicators and resource mapping:

The exercise required the GMSL research team and field staff to conduct a series of Key Person Interviews (KPIs) and GN level Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). However, with the change in the recommendations of the research team towards a more commons centric (river valley centric) approach, the idea of GN level FGDs was considered to be unresponsive to issues related to the dynamics of an entire river valley. Therefore, while some of the KPIs were conducted during the reporting period, the research team leader and key staff of the GMSL working on the project realized they required a new tool that allowed a more relevant extraction of information from across all communities of a whole river by bringing them all together. Therefore, the idea of performing FGDs was retired. Additionally, with the emergent requirement for reimagining the project at grassroots level, the finalizing of the GN divisions for treatment also had to be necessarily postponed to accommodate the new thinking and therefore, although the GMSL had planned to identify final areas by mid March 2021, this too had to be postponed until the full report was published. Additionally, this meant that delivering an interim report on findings by the end of March 2021 was untenable. Instead, the team determined that a final report on the entire process at the end of May was a more valid document.

Observations of the research team with respect to the initial design:

As mentioned earlier, the research team, subsequent to its initial forays, recommended a significant modification to the base of the project design. Instead of specific photos, the GMSL instead created a video that provides what it feels is a far better idea of the issues at hand. This video was shared with the ACTED team on its visit to the GMSL Knuckles field office on 24th February. The video can be found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FQceFOTm4XQ&t=7s>.

KPIs and Interviews:

The GMSL had identified KPIs to be conducted with:

1. GN coordinating officer
2. District O
3. Agriculture Extension Officers
4. Disaster Officer at DS level
5. Community Agriculture Leaders
6. Environment Officers
7. Key Environmental Activists
8. PS Chairmen

The GMSL conducted over 30 KPIs as well as additional interviews towards upstreaming information from the communities and relevant officials to the final project design. The following KPIs were conducted. A sample KPI conducted with the Chairman of the Pradeshiya Sabha of Ududumbara can be found at <https://youtu.be/hEdne1oYwYA> (All KPI reports available on request):

G.S Division	Method Conducted		Organization/ Position	Name	Areas covered	Related river Basin
	INT	KPI				
Weheragala		√	Chairman of Farmers Organization	Mr T.B Muhubanda	On Agriculture, About Water Sources	Namini Oya
Weheragala		√	Chairman Of the Welfare Society	Mr P.G Sunethra Malkanthi	On Agriculture, About Water Sources, Forest Fires, Livelihoods	Not applicable
Divisional Secretariat		√	Disaster Officer	Mr Y.B.M Ajith Yapabandara	About Disasters	Not applicable

Veterinarian office		√	Veterinarian officer	Mr W.D Ariyawansa	Livelihoods , Animal Husbandry	Not applicable
Divisional Secretariat		√	Administrative Grama Niladhari	R.P.M Siriwardan	Livelihoods, About the Environment	Not applicable
Agrarian Development Wilgamuwa	√		Agrarian Development Officer	M. Prabasana Aluthgedara	On Agriculture, Livelihoods.	
Sulugune		√	Treasurer of Farmers Organization Sulugune	A.G Swarna	On Agriculture,About Water	Hingaga
Ranamure		√	Indigenous Medicine	W.M.A.G Kiribanda	Indigenous Medicine, Environment	Kalugaga
Narangamuwa		√	Indigenous Medicine	W.M Hinbanda	Indigenous Medicine, Environment	Kalugaga
Lakegala		√	Graduate	Mis Kumari Karunarathna	About The Environment	Kalugaga
Lakegala		√	Chairman of Farmers Organization	Mr T.G Kiribanda	On Agriculture, About Water Sources	Kalugaga
Agrarian Service	√		Agrarian Development Officer	Mr Nirusha Wikramarathna	On Agriculture, About Water Sources, Livelihoods	Kalugaga
Divisional Secretariat- Lagala Mahalakotuwa	√		Disaster Officer	Mr.Sarth Kumara	About Disasters	Kalugaga
		√	Retired GS	Mr E.M.D.G Sunil Bandara	About The Environment, On Agriculture, About Water Sources	Kalugaga
Rathninda		√	Chairman of Farmers Organization	Mr Tkiribanda	On Agriculture, About Water Sources	Kalugaga
Ilukkubura		√	Chairman, Rural Development Society	A.M.M.G Dammika Puspakumara	About The Environment, On Agriculture, About Water Sources	Kalugaga
Bambarakiriella		√	RDS, Secretary	Mr. GaminiKumarasinghe	Livelihoods, Water Sources, Agriculture, Environment	Sudu ganga
Bambarakiriella		√	Samurthi Niladhari	MrsN.G.Kumaramenike	Livelihoods, Water Sources, Agriculture,	Sudu ganga
Pradeshiyashabawa		√	PS Environment officer	Mr.J .Tennakoon	Livelihoods, Water Sources, Agriculture, Environment	Sudu ganga
Small Tea Development Department		√	Zonal Tea Development Officer	Mr.J. Arambepola	Agriculture, Chemicals	Sudu ganga
Agrarian Service		√	Divisional Officer ASC	Mrs. InokaRathnayake	On Agriculture, Environment,	Sudu ganga
DS Office Ratotta		√	DMC Officer	Mr. BuddikaRajasinghe	About Disasters. Environment	Sudu ganga
DS Office Ratotta		√	Land Use officer	Mr. Wijethunga	Pattern of Land Use, Environment	Sudu ganga
Mimure		√	Principal Of Kaikawala College	Mr Gamini Aberathna	Environment ,Agricultural Problem, Livelihoods, ,About	Heen Ganga

					Water Sources, Tourism,	
Mimure		√	Chairman Of The Heritage Preservation Organization	Mr D.M.P.B Nawarathna	Environment, Agricultural Problem, About Water Sources, Tourism	Heen Ganga
Mimure		√	Chairman Of Samudhi Community Foundation	D.M.M. Namalgedara punhibanda	Agricultural Problem,, About Water Sources,	Heen Ganga
Nawadagala		√	Community Of Dumbara Surakinno Ogranizaion	Mr P.Selwakumara	Agricultural Problem, About Water Sources,	Hasalakaoya
Nawadagal	√		Chairman Of Dumbara Surakinno Organization	Mr R.Subramaniam	Environment, Agricultural Problem, About Water Sources, Livelihoods	Hasalakaoya
Udaththawa		√	Retired Principal	Mr Y.G Ranbanda	Environment, Agricultural Problem,, About Water Sources,	Barawardanaya oya
Udaththawa;	√		Secondary School Assistant Teacher	Mrs Anuska Herath	Environment, Agricultural Problem, Livelihoods ,Water Sources,	Barawardanaya oya
Udaththawa;		√	Kadisaram Tempale Chief Incumbent Parivenachaya	Rve. Chandrananda Himi	Historical, Environment, Agricultural Problem, About Water Sources,	Barawardanaya oya
Udaththawa;		√	Retired GS	S.M.W Jayarathna	Environment, Agricultural Problem,, About Water Sources,	Barawardanaya oya
Padupola	√		For chairman of three-wheel association, Community Leader Of Farmers Organizations Padupola	Mr S.M.J.G Ranjeth	The Problem of Wild Elephants	Hasalakaoya
Padupola	√		Secretary Of Farmers Organizations Padupola	Mr Dahanayaka	Agricultural,	Hasalakaoya
Oyathena	√		Samagi Govisanvidanya	Mr O.G Herthbanda	Environment, Agricultural Problem	Hasalakaoya
Popitiya		√	levqiiyi ffjoH	Mr M.W Disanayaka	Indigenous Medicine, Environment	Hasalakaoya
Popitiya		√	Popitiya G.S	Mr P.A.A.K Galtempitiya	Environment, Agricultural Problem, Animal Husbandry, About Water Sources	Hasalakaoya
Munamal pelesa		√	Dumbaragama G.S	Mr Punchibanda	Environment, Agricultural Problem, Animal Husbandry	Hasalakaoya

Dabagahapitiya	√		Chairman of Farmers Organization Dbagahapitiya	Mr D.M Kiribanda	Environment, Agricultural Problem, Animal Husbandry, About Water Sources	Hasalakaoya
Dabagahapitiya	√		Secretry Of the Community Water Project	Mr T.M Sirisena	Agricultural, About Water Sources	Hasalakaoya
Kalugaloya	√		Community Leader Of Farmers Organizations Kalugaloya	Y.M Kiribanda	Environment, Agricultural Problem ,Animal Husbandry, About Water Sources	Hasalakaoya
Pradeshiya Saba Ududumbara		√	Chairman of the Pradeshiya Saba Ududumbara	M.W Anuruda Madugalla	Environment, Agricultural Problem, Animal Husbandry, About Water Sources, Waste Management, Livelihoods	Hasalakaoya
Kalugala		√	Udadumbara Kalugala Viharaya	Rev.Udawela Chadrjothi Stable	Environment, Agricultural Problem, Animal Husbandry, About Water Sources, Livelihoods	Hasalakaoya
Padupola		√	Padupola Sri Drmachakra viharaya	Rev.Udadumbara Smadirathan Stable	History Of The Village, Environment,	Hasalakaoya
MOH Office Ududumbara		√	Administrative Family Health Officer	L.I.P.D Abesiri	Community Health,	Hasalakaoya
Thalagune	√		Community Leader Of Farmers Organizations - Thalagune	W.W Dayarathna	,Agricultural Problem, About Water Sources	Hasalakaoya
Pallewela	√		Community Leader Of Farmers Organizations - Pallewela	D.M Jayasigha	Agricultural Problem	Hasalakaoya
Popitiya	√		Community Leader Of Farmers Organizations - Farmers	H.M.D.G Muthubanda	Agricultural, About Water Sources	Hasalakaoya
MOH Office Ududumbara		√	Public Health Inspector- Madugalle	Mr G.D Chandana	Environment,	Hasalakaoya
Ududumbara Divisional Secretariat		√	G.S Coordinator Ududumbara Divisional Secretariat	L.W.K Samarakon	Environment, Agricultural Problem, Animal Husbandry, About Water Sources, Livelihoods	Hasalakaoya
Dabagahapitiya	√		Community Leader Of Farmers Organizations - Adideniya	T.M Kiribanda	Environment, Agricultural Problem,, About Water Sources	Hasalakaoya
Udakubura	√		Community Leader Of Farmers Organizations	Liyanage Pemarathna	Agricultural Problem, About Water Sources	Hasalakaoya
Agrarian Service		√	Agrarian Development Officer	Mr S.D.R Bandara	Agricultural Problem, About Water Sources, Livelihoods	Hasalakaoya

Kandegama/Geradigala		√	Agricultural Research Officer	Mr wigerathana	Environment, Agricultural Problem, About Water Sources	Hasalakaoya
Sulugune	√		Treasurer of Farmers Organization Sulugune	Mrs A.G Swarna	Environment, Agricultural Problem,, About Water Sources Livelihood,	Heen Ganga
Dungolla		√	Chairman of Farmers Organization Dungola	Mr Y.M Mudiyanse	Environment, Agricultural Problem,, About Water Sources	Heen Ganga
MOH Office Minipe	√		Regional Health Officer	Chief Medical Officer	Environment New Products, Livelihoods	Hasalaka
Galamuduna	√		Treasurer of Farmers Organization Galamuduna	Mr M.M.P.G Aberathana	Environment, Agricultural Problem,, About Water Sources	Heen Ganga
Galamuduna	√		Community Leader Of Farmers Organizations - Galamuduna	Mr M.M.P Ekanayaka	Environment, Agricultural Problem, ,About Water Sources	Heen Ganga

Activity 1.4 Establish an online database for marine and forestry protected areas and leverage existing resources and platforms to enhance collective, open information sharing and evidence-based decision making

Website Development: The GMSL has already created the design for the site and during the reporting period advertised for a developer. The design has already been shared with ACTED.

Leveraging social media: The GMSL is at present using its web pages to highlight its work under COLIBRI. However, it will not formally commence promoting anything until the inception report is completed since it deems it best that the targets and work is fully known before any promotional claims or visuals are published.

Press articles: The GMSL again, desisted from using its press penetration at the present time since the inception was not completed. While it may have been possible to have a single press article on the changed approach to the intervention, it seems a better idea to wait until everything is cleared and clarified before it goes to the press.

Activity 1.5: Lead national-level advocacy and develop organisational strategy plans to scale up and replicate best practices under the action Carbon offset program:

Although this component was in the original design as an “exploratory possibility” it was firmed up subsequent to the finalizing of the project and was an organic outcome of thinking on the part of the EU, GMSL and partners. The initial work to create a strong working group was completed during the reporting period. The core group finalized was:

- Ludovic Ciechanowski (EU)
- Dr. Suren Batagoda (Consultant)
- Suraj Vanniarachchi (Consultant)
- Suranjan Kodithuwakku (GMSL)
- Arjuna Seneviratne (GMSL)
- Nishan Perera (BRT)

- Dr. Sewwandi (EFL)
- Darragh Fingleton (ACTED)
- Graham Marshall (WNPS)
- Dr. Ananda Malawithanthri (IUCN)
- One high ranker (SLCF)
- Ms. Zeenas Yahiya (ACTED)

[All types of reports] Progress towards indicators' targets.

Please report on the indicators of Annex A as attached to the Grant Agreement. Add as many rows as necessary.

The GMSL's intervention will begin once the inception report is completed, the recommendations integrated into the design of the project and approval for these changes are obtained. Therefore, there is nothing to report with respect to the KPIs themselves at present.

4. PROJECT IMPACT

[All types of reports] Specific impact of the project.

Please give an overview of the achievements of the project from a short and long term point of view, indicating the source of information used. How the activities and the way they were executed contribute to the achievement of expected results and the overall objective of the project?

The key finding during the reporting period is that the areas that need to be covered if the funding from COLIBRI is to be of impact should substantially increase the geographic scope. While this is a challenge, the GMSL understood that it should go through with the research team recommendations. This is primarily due to the fact that previous research and engagement of the KCF has been largely piecemeal and has not resulted in durable action that is impactful over a longer period of time and this was highlighted in the project design in that the GMSL had to rely upon very basic data and information to design its project despite its long term engagement with the area. It is surmised that this very innovative approach would be of great benefit in the long term to the area and to conservation in general.

5. NEXT STEPS / SUSTAINABILITY / EXIT STRATEGY

[Monthly, quarterly and other interim reports] Next steps in project implementation.

In light of the progress achieved within the reporting period covered by the report, please highlight the activities to be completely in the next reporting period.

The following are earmarked for completion up to the point of submission of the inception report:

Towards this the following activities will be conducted (not in any particular order but largely in line with the work plan up to the submission of the inception report and already shared with ACTED):

- Activity 1.3: Application of new tool that will take into consideration communities sharing commons across large swaths of geography.
- Activity 1.4: Completion of web site.
- Activity 1.3: Commencement of soil and water testing.
- Activity 2.4: Commencement of training programs based on recommendations of research team.
- Activity 2.4.3: Commencement of planting if possible (The delay at the start of the project may impact the timing here.)
- Activity 1.4: Commence promoting COLIBRI via social media.

- Two press articles.
- Commence work on the carbon offset program.

[Final report] Sustainability.

How will the structures created under the project continue to function after the end of the project? What is the long-term impact of the action?

Not applicable.

[Final report] Exit strategy and/or future perspectives.

How did your organization ensure a sustainable way out? Is further support required?

Not applicable.

6. SUCCESS STORY, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

[All types of reports] Success story.

Please insert a human interest story illustrating the project's success.

Not applicable at the present time. There are many human interest stories that the GMSL research team and project team obtained in text, visual and AV form. However, these are all relevant to the inception report but not necessarily related to the success of the project as a whole. Therefore, the GMSL shall desist from speaking of these at the present time.

[Monthly, quarterly and other interim reports] Challenges.

Please use the table below to report on challenges faced and on how you overcame them. You may add as many rows as necessary.

Challenges faced: <i>Describe below each challenge faced and its impact on the project</i>	Mitigation measures: <i>Describe how your organisation responded to the challenge faced</i>	Prevention measures: <i>Please indicate measures that will be taken in the future to prevent this challenge from occurring again</i>
<i>The initial design was based on limited research information and although sufficiently strong to design the project, subsequent deep analysis of the terrain by the GMSL research team indicated it was not adequate.</i>	<i>The GMSL had already anticipated some changes to the program design subsequent to a fuller understanding of the terrain. However, it has had to significantly expand the scope of its engagement as outlined in the video link provided.</i>	<i>This is not a linear challenge but rather a systemic one where the challenge was in the level of understanding of the very complex dynamics that exist between the human ecosystem and the natural ecosystem. The outcome of GMSL analysis and design modifications may be considered a best practice that can inform future projects including its own work in these types of areas.</i>
<i>COVID19</i>	<i>At present, adhering to government regulations. However, these may or may not be adequate based on the level of containment (or lack thereof).</i>	<i>It is difficult to know if such issues will occur in the future but a long-term Altered State of Reality (AST) certainly cannot be completely dismissed. If that happens, then, humanity will have to rethink the entire approach to any development projects.</i>

[Final report] Lessons learnt.

What were the challenges faced during project implementation, how were they addressed, and what could have been done differently? What has your organization learned, and how has this learning been utilized and disseminated?

Not applicable.

7. EXTERNAL COORDINATION

[All types of reports] With Local Authorities.

How would you assess the relationship between your organization and State authorities? How has this relationship affected project implementation?

The GMSL has enjoyed strong relationships with the state over its two decades of existence. In that respect, the GMSL has provided proven support to state agencies such as the Forest Department (FD), Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC), Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Disaster Management, Agriculture Ministry and their extension activities across Sri Lanka. While the GMSL has not yet commenced intervening via COLIBRI in the KCF and environs, it plans to strategically leverage its good standing among state agencies to optimize project impact.

[All types of reports] With other organizations.

Please describe your relationship with other organizations involved in implementation, including other implementing partners, CBOs, etc.

The GMSL is a network of 157 CBOs and NGOs working in Sri Lanka. COLIBRI is being implemented with volunteer services provided to it by 10 organizations belong to the GMSL network and working directly in the KCF and its adjacent communities. Therefore, it sees only positive inputs from its long standing work in the KCF area and the trust it has earned from these organizations over that time. Additionally, it has also worked very closely with the other implementing partners (EFT, BRT primarily and ACTED secondarily) in the lead up to the joint design of COLIBRI and through that process, GMSL believes it has the trust and the support of all of those organizations in optimizing the final outcome of the project.

8. LIST OF ANNEXES

[All types of reports] Annexes.

Please list all relevant annexes here.

None at present primarily due to the fact that the first quarter was set aside for research purposes. While GMSL provided two sample videos outlining key AV information, it believes that the impact of photos would be better if annexed to the rationale of the report itself. However, if required, the GMSL has at its disposal many hundreds of photographs, KPI reports and other supporting material that it can share.