

Community Livelihood and Biodiversity Improvement (COLIBRI)

Quarterly Report (Q3 – June 15th 2021 – September 15th 2021)



Despite the off again on again COVID related restrictions and some of our core team members falling sick during the reporting period, our work nevertheless continued albeit with significant and sometimes debilitating temporal and resource challenges caused by the domino effects of not being able to do field work according to plan.

Presented

By



The Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc.

to

ACTED

Colombo, Sri Lanka

25th July 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 March 2020 – 15 th June 2021
Report due date to ACTED	15 th April 2021
Date of report submission to ACTED	5 th May 2021

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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 toque 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:

Cardamom 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 these 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.

With the lockdown easing up, the GMSL went full force into the field to complete as many tasks as it possibly could as earmarked by the project. Our hydrologist and CEO both contracted the coronavirus which seriously hampered our work given the already straitened HR circumstances under which we were operating. However, overall, the security of the beneficiaries and the staff were maintained reasonably well and we were fortunate that due to our precautions more people did not contract the virus.

[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.

This has been detailed in the Q2 report

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?

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

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 Third Quarter (Q3):

OUTPUT 2 Q2 ACTIVITIES				
<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>				
Description of task	Planned	Actual	% Output	Remarks
Inception Study				
Presentation and clearance	1	1	100%	
Field Action Plan				
Create field action plan	1	1	100%	The procurement plan will be created in October. Some delays were present due to various external dependencies including illness.
Create the procurement plan in line with ACTED directives	1	0	0%	
Submit and clear procurement plan	1	0	0%	
Shortlisting TOTs and Watchdogs				
Long and short lists of TOTs and Watchdog groups	56	58	100%	3 additional TOTs as explained above
Procuring equipment and inputs				
Procuring cellphones for the Watchdog groups	36	36	100%	
Procuring heirloom seeds for the beneficiaries	-	-	30%	Amounts not identifiable but locations noted
Conducting soil and water testing				
Soil and water tests	36	0	0%	The task was pushed to Q4
Obtaining collaboration from IFS	1	1	0%	Task pushed to Q4
Website development				
Completion, population and launch	1	1	100%	The site was deployed in early August and was very well received. Additional functionality such as the biodiversity clearinghouse are pending
Creating biodiversity clearinghouse	1	0	0%	
Providing access to stakeholders to participate in populating site	1	0	0%	
Press articles				
Shortlist journalists (Sinhala and Tamil)	2	0	0%	Unfortunately, these were not completed. Will be priority for Q4.
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%	Unfortunately, these were not completed. Will be priority for Q4.
SM posts	14	0	0%	

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: Website has been developed and deployed.

Leveraging social media: The GMSL is now ready to commence formal (expanded/targeted) promotion of COLIBRI since the IR is done. However, due to illness of the chief advisor the process was not initiated. It will be done in Q4 as a priority.

Press articles: Same as above.

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:

- A business forum is planned for December 2021. However, actual policy lobbying activities are delayed due to prevailing social and political dynamics. It is not clearly seen when (or how) these will be resolved but the GMSL is watching the situation carefully.

Lobby for sustainable practices in KCF with local/district authorities

Improving green cover: The tasks required for these and the areas where they will be implemented have already been identified within the activity plan. Implementation will be from Q4 onwards. However, at present, the points from which to obtain seedlings and saplings have been identified from local and district authorities and forest department officials. Given the costs, the GMSL also envisages creating nurseries for some flora during either Q4 or Q5. The identified tasks with respect to green cover are given below:

INCREASE GREEN COVER ACROSS 25% OF TREATMENT TERRAIN	
Create children societies	Plant Forest fruits in Meegahamada wewa catchment Pahalagaldebokka
Obtain consent from parents and school principals from each of the schools	Obtain consent from relevant authorities
Coach children on planting and maintaining green cover, give inputs	Identify required genetic material consistent with the area
Monitor and evaluate performance	Source required genetic material
Create four 2acre herbal forest each GNs Kalu Ganga	Plant the material and erect protection
Engage with local medical practitioners to determine best plant mix	Monitor morbidity and replace
Determine best planting times as directed by ritualistic practices	Create a 500m green canopy road Pahalagaldebokka
Source required genetic material with assistance from practitioners	Obtain consent from relevant authorities
Plant the gardens through practitioners, local communities and children	Identify required genetic material consistent with the area
Monitor and evaluate performance	Source required genetic material
Creating a 500m green canopy road Rathninda	Plant the material and erect protection
Obtain consent from relevant authorities	Monitor morbidity and replace
Identify required genetic material consistent with the area	Monitor outcomes with required authorities
Source required genetic material	Develop 50 hectare green cover on scrubland in Deanston
Plant the material and erect protection	Obtain consent from relevant authorities
Monitor morbidity and replace	Demarcate 1 acre nursery
Monitor outcomes with required authorities	Identify genetic materials required for the area
Develop 100acre Forest and Flower garden Meddawatta and Dambagolla	Source required genetic material
Obtain consent from relevant authorities	Plant nursery
Demarcate 1 acre nursery	Monitor progress, identify morbidity and replace
Identify genetic materials required for the area	Complete first phase of planting of approximately 50 acres
Source required genetic material	Monitor and evaluate in-situ morbidity and replace from nursery
Plant nursery	Complete second phase of planting of approximately 50 acres
Monitor progress, identify morbidity and replace	
Complete first phase of planting of approximately 50 acres	
Monitor and evaluate in-situ morbidity and replace from nursery	
Complete second phase of planting of approximately 50 acres	

Fire belts: The GMSL will also create two fire belts in strategic locations where there are yearly fires either through natural phenomena or anthropogenic activities and the process to be launched in Q4 is as follows:

Create two strategic fire belts
Engage FD,DS, and Army
Conduct reccy and identify and post sentry points for physical monitoring
Identify community group willing to engage in volunteer work
Leverage assistance of GMSL network members
Cut the fire belt
Deploy relevant youth watchdogs to support monitoring

Activity 2.2. Build the capacity and linkages between existing community groups and government institutions to optimize biodiversity conservation, regeneration and climate resilience

Creating linkages: A total of 40 different linkages between communities and officials have been identified by the GMSL during the period under review to optimize sustainable practices. At present the Gas of each of the two intervention districts (Matale and Kandy) are fully onboard with our activities and believe that positive outcomes will be the result of the efforts. However, the links

required between the Forest Department and the Department of Wildlife Conservation and the rest of the state agencies is being done more carefully since the project has components that may require diplomatic and strategic timing for the links to be made and maintained over time.

Activity 2.3: Form and advice a youth-oriented community monitoring group to uphold environmental protections within KCF

Forming watchdog groups: The GMSL has already longlisted 56 youth from which the final 36 will be selected. The procurement of cellphones for these individuals has already been completed. However, they will be distributed only after their specific training, code of conduct and activity plan are implemented.

The longlist of youth watchdogs:

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WDG සාමාජිකයන්ගේ නම	වසම	ලිපිනය
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එච්.පී ලක්ෂ්මන්	දඹගොල්ල	දඹගොල්ල,ඉට්ක්කුඹුර,මාතලේ
සරෝජා දේවි	දඹගොල්ල	දඹගොල්ල,ඉට්ක්කුඹුර,මාතලේ
රාජ් කුමාර්	මැදුවත්ත,	මැදුවත්ත..ඔබරකිරි ඇල්ල,මාතලේ.
ඩී.පී ශාන්ත විරසේකර	හල්මිණිය,	හල්මිණිය,,ලග්ගල පල්ලේගම
කේ.එම්.පී පත්මසිරි කෝනාර	රණමුරේ,	රණමුරේ,ලග්ගල පල්ලේගම.
ඒ.එම් කනිෂ්ක බණ්ඩාර	නාරංගමුව,	නාරංගමුව,ලග්ගල පල්ලේගම
යූ.පී ශාමලි වසන්තා	ලකේගල,	ලකේගල,ලග්ගල පල්ලේගම
පී.පී ශානිකා එකනායක	ලකේගල,	ලකේගල,ලග්ගල පල්ලේගම
ටී.එම්.පී.පී. ආනන්ද බණ්ඩාර ඒකනායක	මි මුරේ ,	මි මුරේ.
ටී.එම්.එම්.පී. සරත් ඒකනායක මහරගෙදර	මිමුරේ.	මිමුරේ.
එච්.එම්.පී,කේ.පී විජිත හේරත්	කයිකාවල,	කයිකාවල,මිමුරේ
කේ,එච් විජේකොන්	කයිකාවල,	කයිකාවල, මි මුරේ
එස්.එම්.යූ.පී, ප්‍රසාසිංහ	පුස්සේඇල	පුස්සේඇල,කයිකාවල,මි මුරේ
එච්.එම්.පී.ඩී. සමන්ත හේරත්	පුස්සේ ඇල	පුස්සේ ඇල,කයිකාවල,මි මුරේ
සිව්ශ්‍රානම් සිවරාජ්	කුඹුක්ගොල්ල	කුඹුක්ගොල්ල මි මුරේ
ඩී.පී. වන්දසේකර	කුඹුක්ගොල්ල	කුඹුක්ගොල්ල මි මුරේ
පී. සෙල්වකුමාර්	නවනගල	නවනගල,

අමරසිංහ සරත් කුමාර	නවනගල,	නවනගල, ඉට්ක්කුඹුර, මාතකලනවනග
කේ.එම්.පී ගුණසිල් ප්‍රියංගිකා	කන්දේගම,	කන්දේගම, ඉට්ක්කුඹුර, මාතලේ
ඒ.එම්.එම්.පී අජන්තා කුමාර අබේසිංහ	කන්දේගම,	කන්දේගම, ඉට්ක්කුඹුර, මාතලේ
එච්.එම්.එස් ගසිනි කොමිකා	පදපොළ,	පදපොළ, ඉට්ක්කුඹුර, මාතලේපදපො
එස්.එම්.ජේ.පී රංජිත්	පදපොළ,	පදපොළ, ඉට්ක්කුඹුර, මාතලේපදපො
යූ.පී අජිත් කුමාරසිංහ	දුංගොල්ල	දුංගොල්ල, බටුමුල්ල
වයි.එම්.යූ.පී දසනායක	උඩගලදෙබොක්ක,	උඩගලදෙබොක්ක, බටුමුල්ල
පී.පී කාංචනා හර්ෂනි	සුට්ගුණේ,	සුට්ගුණේ, නුගගොල්ල
වයි. එම්. දිලේකා නිරෝෂනි	සුට්ගුණේ,	සුට්ගුණේ, නුගගොල්ල
අර්.මී රසික බණ්ඩාර	රත්නින්ද	රත්නින්ද, ඉට්ක්කුඹුර, මාතලේ

Activity 2.4: Promote and assist the adoption of natural agriculture practices, including soil regeneration, toxin-free agriculture, solid waste management and reuse of natural resources, to local farmers

Shortlisting TOTs

Subsequent to the beneficiary list being shortlisted, the GMSL next went on a deep penetration mission to determine the best among them to be trained as TOTs and watchdogs. The action took place over the period mid-August to mid-September. A total of 37 TOTs were longlisted hailing from various educational and vocational backgrounds and finally a shortlist of 23 were identified.

The GMSL notes that with respect to the TOTs, the final number is 3 greater than the original design target. The reason for this is the expansion of the total number of initial beneficiaries that had to be targeted in order to reach the final list of the design.

While the GMSL will take a river basin approach to the treatment of the beneficiaries, for purposes of fencing of components of the terrain for treatment, it took the GN based option. Therefore, it should be noted that in the selection of both the TOTs one trainer from each of the targeted GNs was identified. Additionally, it should be noted that the non-selected but identified potentials will serve as a backup in the event that there is a problem with the others.

The lists of TOTs:

හඳුනාගත් TOT සාමාජික නාම ලේඛණය (37 දෙනාගේ ලැයිස්තුව) සහ තෝරාගත් TOT 23 දෙනාගේ නාම ලේඛණය				
TOT සාමාජික නම	වසම	ලිපිනය	තෝරාගත්	තෝරානොගත්
ඊ.පී. රසික ඇල්ලගල	මහලකොටුව	මහලකොටුව, ඉට්ක්කුඹුර, මාතලේ	X	
ඊ.එම්. චන්දනි මානෙල්	මැද ඇල	පොලොන්නරුව, මැද ඇල, මාතලේ	X	
ආර්.පී වසන්ත පුෂ්පකුමාර	පිට්ටල,	පිට්ටල, ඉට්ක්කුඹුර, මාතලේ	X	
ඩබ්ලිව්.පී අනුෂා කුමාර රත්නායක	ඇටන්වල	ඇටන්වල, ඉට්ක්කුඹුර, මාතලේ	X	
ඊ.එම් වසන්ත කුමාර	රත්නින්ද	රත්නින්ද, ඉට්ක්කුඹුර, මාතලේ	X	
පී. පී සසිනි අනුරාධා	දඹගොල්ල	අක්කර 50 දංකන්ද, දඹගොල්ල	X	
ඩබ්ලිව්.පී ඉසුරු අයේෂ් ලක්ෂ්මන්	දඹගොල්ල	ඔබරකිරි ඇල්ල, දඹගොල්ල	X	
ඩබ්.පී. ටෙක්ලා කුමාරි	රණමුරේ	රණමුරේ, ලග්ගල පල්ලේගම	X	
ඩබ්.පී. තමාරා ගුණතිලක	නාරංගමුව	නාරංගමුව, ලග්ගල, පල්ලේගම	X	
කේ.එම්.බී.පී වසන්තා මධුරංගනි මැණිකේ	ලකේගල	ලකේගල, ලග්ගල පල්ලේගම	X	
ඊ.එම්.පී.පී සෙනරත් බණ්ඩාර	මිමුරේ	නො, 35 B, තිත්තවරකාව, මිමුරේ	X	
ආර්.එම්. උපුල් ජානක බණ්ඩාර	කයිකාවල	99 B, කයිකාවල, මි මුරේ	X	
වයි.එම්.පී.පී උපුල් ලක්ෂිත බණ්ඩාර	පුස්සේ ඇළ	100F පුස්සේ ඇළ මි මුරේ	X	
එච්.එම්.පී.පී කරුණාරත්න	කුඹුක්ගොල්ල	122 B, කුඹුක්ගොල්ල, මි මුරේ	X	
ටී.අරුත් කුමාරි	නවනගල	නුගගලවත්ත, නුන්නස්ගිරිය	X	
ජේ.එම්.කේ රජපක්ෂ	කන්දේගම	අංක 146 ඒ, කන්දේගම, කොබෝනිල්ල, කහටලියද්ද	X	
ලියනගේ ජනිත කොකිල ලියනගේ	උඩකුඹුර	උඩකුඹුර, පදපොළ, කට්ගල	X	

පී.පී සඳුමාලි කරුණාරත්න	දුංගොල්ල	දුම්ගොල්ල,බටුමුල්ල	X	
වයි.එම්.ලසන්ත විජිත යාපාරත්න	උඩඉට්ක	උඩඉට්ක,කටුගල	X	
යු. පී. රූපසිංහ	උඩගලදෙබොක්ක	උඩගලදෙබොක්ක, උඩත්තව, බටුමුල්ල	X	
ඒ.පී. ස්වර්ණා	සුටගුණේ	සුටගුණේ,නුගගොල්ල	X	
එම්.පී සිලවති	හිඹිලියාකඩ	හිඹිලියාකඩ,විල්ගමුව	X	
ඒ.පී තුසිත ධනුෂේක ප්‍රියලාල්	පහලගල්දෙබොක්ක	පහලගල්දෙබොක්ක,උඩත්තව,බටුමුල්ල	X	
චන්ද්‍රමාලි විජේරත්න	දඹගොල්ල	දංකන්ද,දඹගොල්ල		X
ඒ.එම්.කේ.පී. අසංග මහේෂ්	රණමුරේ	රණමුරේ,ලග්ගල පල්ලේගම		X
කේ.එම්..පී.පී.ටී.බී දිසානායක	මැද ඇල	මැදඇල,ඉට්ක්කුඹුර,මාතලේ		X
අයි.පී සමන් කුමාර	හිඹිලියාකඩ	හිඹිලියාකඩ,විල්ගමුව		X
මානෙල් කුමාරි සමරකොන්	පදපොළ	පදපොළ , කටුගල		X
ආර්.බී.එම් සුදර්ශනි පියුමාලි මඩුගල්ල	පහලගල්දෙබොක්ක	කැන්දගොල්ල පහලගල්දෙබොක්ක,උඩත්තව බටුමුල්ල		X
පී.පී වසනා බණ්ඩාර	මහලකොටුව	මහලකොටුව,ඉට්ක්කුඹුර,මාතලේ		X
එස්.රේනුකා දිසානායක	දඹගොල්ල	බඹරකිරි ඇල්ල,දඹගොල්ල		X
එච්.එම්.එම් අබේරත්න	පුස්සේ ඇළ	පුස්සේ ඇළ,මිමුරේ		X
එස්.එම්.කේ. ජයසිංහ	කුඹුක්ගොල්ල	කුඹුක්ගොල්ල,මී මුරේ		X
එස්.සිවරාජ්	දඹගොල්ල	මැද්දවත්ත,දඹගොල්ල		X
වයි.එම්.යු.පී පද්මාකුමාරි	පහලගල්දෙබොක්ක	නාරම්පත,උඩත්තව,බටුමුල්ල		X
ඒ.පොන්නසියා සෙල්වරාජ්	නවනගල	නවනගල,නුන්නස්ගිරිය		X
වයි.එම්.ඊ.පී සරත් අබේනායක	කුඹුක්ගොල්ල	කුඹුක්ගොල්ල,මී මුරේ		X

Identification of sources for heirloom seeds: Heirloom seeds were found to be difficult to source and purchase due to general lack of availability as well as issues related to the pandemic. Since the PGRC and other state seed stores came up short in this respect, the GMSL looked to private collectors to source their seeds albeit in small quantities. It was determined that those seeds that were available to cover the entire terrain would be obtained for the purpose while those in shorter supply will be purchases and put in a nursery in order to ensure sufficient seed stocks for the 2022 Yala season. The required seeds are given below:

ගෙවතුචගාව හා ආදර්ශන හේන් වගාව සඳහා අවශ්‍ය කරනු ලබන බීජ හා දේශීය අල වර්ග (කාබනික පොහොර හා කාබනික දියර පොහොර භාවිතයෙන්)				
අනු අංකය	අවශ්‍ය බීජ වර්ග	ප්‍රමාණය kg	දේශීය අල වර්ග	ප්‍රමාණය නට
1	බටු කරවිල	9	කුකුලල	200
2	කරවිල	10	දුංඳින	500
3	ඇන්දුළු බණ්ඩක්කා	4	රාජාල	700
5	බණ්ඩක්කා	9	බුත්සරණ	500
5	බටු	4	හි ගුරුල	500
6	මිරිස්	4		
7	තිබ්බටු	4		
8	තුඹ කරවිල	පැළ2000		
9	මුරුංගා	පැළ2000		
10	ආලංගා	2		
11	අවර	3		
12	වට්ටක්කා	4		
13	නාල්මැස්සන් දඹල	3		
14	දඹල	7		
15	තම්පලා	1		
16	කුරක්කන්(දේශීය)	50		
17	බෝංචි	30		
18	මෑ	9		
19	කොමඩු	3		

Testing soil and water: The activity was planned to be done during Q3. However, with our hydrologist falling sick and the slow recommencement of work on the part of other agencies that the GMSL will require assistance from in conducting the tests, the entire exercise will be pushed to Q4. However, it should be noted here that with the ban on agrochemicals, there has been a natural regeneration of the soil and water with microbes, fauna and flora that has been wiped off the fields now returning. This indicates that nature left by itself is quite capable of rejuvenating itself far quicker than anticipated. While technically, we need to do the testing to ensure that we are aware of the soil and water toxins, from an overarch perspective on the actual outcomes of the project, it is seen that if the ban continues, there will be rapid detoxing of the lands and waterbodies making this component relatively less important.

[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.

Field activities have commenced. However, progress with respect to indicators will be possible to some extent only towards the end of Q4 of the exercise in this respect.

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?

Q3 was largely a mobilization and identification period. Therefore, specific impacts are not possible to be measured for the period under review.

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.

- Create farmer clusters and conduct cascade training.
- Complete the soil and water testing.
- Create the enabling environment to improve green cover including procurement and nurseries.
- Create the enabling environment to establish the fire belts.
- Provide required seeds and commence the organic farming component in those areas where that is possible while preparing the beneficiaries for an all-out effort during the Yala season.
- Complete the watchdog training and deploy for protection of the KCF.
- Commence the social media and press related activities.

[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.

[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 lack of seeds</i>	<i>Significant effort had to be expended to identify small repositories of the required heirloom seeds</i>	<i>The GMSL will create nurseries of the rarer varieties so that seed stocks are adequate for the 2021 Yala season while also creating seed banks to ensure continuity of supply beyond the project life cycle</i>
<i>Telescoped timeline creating difficulties in deploying HR assets</i>	<i>HR assets have had to be necessarily overbooked with many activities telescoped into Q3 to ensure that the cultivation season can be used for COLIBRI. There was no possibility of mitigation here since the GMSL was on a limited budget.</i>	<i>Not applicable.</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?

As things progressed, substantial headway was made with the Gas and their teams in the Matale and Kandy district and at present, the GMSL's relationship with both of these may be considered to be excellent.

[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 now on the field and its plans to engage with its 10 network members is proceeding according to plan.

8. LIST OF ANNEXES

[All types of reports] Annexes.

Please list all relevant annexes here.

1. Activity plan