

# Community Livelihood and Biodiversity Improvement (COLIBRI)

Quarterly Report (Q5 – December 15<sup>th</sup> 2021 – March 15<sup>th</sup> 2022)



Activities that had got pushed back and bunched up during Y1 of the project were mostly cleared in Q5 with the GMSL teams working to complete the cascade training and delivery of key inputs to the farmers during the period under review. With the Yala Cultivation Season looming as May is approached the teams were well aware of the urgency of getting the river basin level cluster teams ready with some cultivation occurring as both practical as well as practice runs. Preparations for the massively important Q6-Q7 period are well under way. In essence, Q5 was an organic extension of the work that was commenced in the critical Q4 period.

Presented  
By



The Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc.

to

ACTED

Colombo, Sri Lanka  
30<sup>rd</sup> April 2022

## 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 <sup>th</sup> December 2020
Project End Date	15 <sup>th</sup> December 2022
Type of report (monthly, quarterly, bi-annual, interim, final)	Quarterly
Reporting Period (start and end dates)	15 <sup>th</sup> December 2021 – 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2022
Report due date to ACTED	25 <sup>th</sup> April 2022
Date of report submission to ACTED	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2022

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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.*

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**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 1/3<sup>rd</sup> 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% endemic<sup>1</sup>. 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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 country<sup>2</sup>.

**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.*

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There were no serious security issues during the period under review although the country’s overall political situation became tense with rapid price escalations due to rising costs of fuel and depreciation of the rupee against the dollar. The introduction of load balancing for the first time in over more than a decade with one day having a 13 hour power outage (longest in the history of the country) increasing tensions and making it physically difficult to engage in some of the activities that were planned. However, the GMSL worked around these and did not allow island wide socioeconomic tensions to affect their actions.

**[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.*

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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.*

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<sup>2</sup> Implied by the baseline survey of the UNDP-SGP (2018-2019)

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 Fifth Quarter (Q5):

#### Quarterly snapshot:

Q5:M1: Dec-Jan	The time was taken up with work to provide the beneficiaries with organic inputs. Distribution of bio-assets (fruit trees and seeds) that commenced in Q4 continued to a completion while coaching via cascade trainers on the preparation of bio/organic fertilizers commenced in a few GNs. Kids groups too were mobilized during this Q5:M1.
Q5:M2: Jan-Feb	The green cover component of the project was addressed during this time given the general wetness and availability of water for the exercise while the coaching activities (self-preparation of organic inputs and management of home gardens continued) while the initial discussions for the establishment of VLMAAs was started in about half of the GNs covered by the project.
Q5:M3: Feb-Mar	The coaching was continued in time for practice runs leading up to the Yala season and printed material (handouts and notebooks) prepared and distributed while a draft constitution was prepared for the VLMAAs. One of the planned canopy roads was established and seed bank building was initiated.

**Note:** Since Q5 is an extension of the work done in Q4, the same basic activity table is used with the appropriate outputs updated. However, those components that were completed and reported on in Q4 have been removed. All changed areas are marked in **red**.

TABLE 01: OUTPUT 2 Q4 ACTIVITIES (EXECUTIVE SNAPSHOT OF THE WORK DONE DURING PERIOD UNDER REVIEW)				
<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
<b>Field Action Plan (AIME segment)</b>				
Create the procurement plan in line with ACTED directives	1	1	100%	The task was not completed during Q4 but was submitted and approved Jan (Q5)
Submit and clear procurement plan	1	1	100%	
<b>Indicator 2.1 related: Create 40 links between communities and officials</b>				
Links between Namini Oya Communities and authorities (8 links)	8	6	75%	Links with EAD, EDO in 2 GNs
Links between Kalu Ganga Communities and authorities (9 links)	9	8	89%	Links with EAD, Each GN
Links between Barawardhana Oya Communities and authorities (6 links)	6	3	50%	Links with FD for canopy road and GN, ASD
<b>Indicator 2.2 related: Undertake climate disaster adaptation activities</b>				
<b>Reduce water waste in 826 households in the Heen Ganga Basin</b>				
Acquire services of hydrological engineer to provide optimal solution				<p style="text-align: center;"><b>This activity many not be applicable anymore</b></p> <p>In Q6, the GMSL will survey the situation and be ready to step in if the government initiative does not work given the political and economic issues that developed in the country during Q5</p>
Site visit of hydrological engineer				
Obtain engineering report on optimal solution				
Purchase required equipment to treat the waste issue				
Provide leaflet to families on tech and managing water				
Monitor implementation of engineering solution				
Monitor change in water use				
<b>Increase Green Cover across 25% of the terrain</b>			0%	All of these had to be pushed to Q5 due to double booking of communities
Create Children's Societies				
Obtain consent from parents and school principals from each of the schools	6	3	50%	Since the number of children in all four GNs of the Kalu Ganga basin was small, it was decided to have one children's society for the whole basin.
Coach children on planting and maintaining green cover, give inputs	6	3	50%	
Create four 2acre herbal forest each GNs Kalu Ganga				

Plant the material and erect protection	2	0	0%	Planting materials provided and set up at nurseries but due to drought, actual planting differed to Yala rain season
Creating a 500m green canopy road Rathninda				
Plant the material and erect protection	1	1	100%	The task was completed in Q5 and monitoring commences with quarterly segmentation from Q6-Q8
Monitor morbidity and replace	1	0	0%	
Develop 100acre Forest and Flower garden Meddawatta and Dambagolla				
Demarcate 1 acre nursery	1	0	0%	Conservation of bank of Dambagalu Oya with 200 plants was completed. However, the larger areas planned are still pending.
Identify genetic materials required for the area	1	0	0%	
Source required genetic material	1	0	0%	
Plant nursery	1	0	0%	
Monitor progress, identify morbidity and replace	1	0	0%	
Complete first phase of planting of approximately 50 acres	1	0.1	10%	
Monitor and evaluate in-situ morbidity and replace from nursery	1	0	0%	
Plant Forest fruits in Meegahamada wewa catchment Pahalagaldebokka				
Obtain consent from relevant authorities	1	1	100%	The planting task was completed. However, the monitoring task remains
Identify required genetic material consistent with the area	1	1	100%	
Source required genetic material	1	1	100%	
Plant the material and erect protection	1	1	100%	
Monitor morbidity and replace	1	0	0%	
Monitor outcomes with required authorities	1	0	0%	
Create a 500m green canopy road Pahalagaldebokka				
Obtain consent from relevant authorities	1	2	200%	An extra requirement for improving the Meegahameda catchment area was seen and therefore, that too was addressed through COLIBRI. The monitoring task extending to EoP remains.
Identify required genetic material consistent with the area	1	2	200%	
Source required genetic material	1	2	200%	
Plant the material and erect protection	1	2	200%	
Monitor morbidity and replace	1	0	0%	
Monitor outcomes with required authorities	1	0	0%	
Develop 50 hectare green cover on scrubland in Deanston				
Plant nursery	1	0	0%	Sheer workload prevented this from being done in Q5 so it has been pushed to Q6
Monitor progress, identify morbidity and replace	1	0	0%	
<b>Indicator 2.3 related: Reduce illegal anthropogenic activities in KCF</b>				
Create youth Watchdog group				
Coach youth on managing oversight activities	1	0	0%	Coaching curriculum prepared but activity pushed to Q6 and completed early in Q6:M1
Establish monitoring routine	1	0	0%	
Purchase required number of smartphones	1	0	0%	
Provide smartphones	1	0	0%	
Establish required connectivity to local authorities (FD,WD, DS, Police)	1	0	0%	
Create 2 strategic fire belts				
Engage FD, DS, and Army	1	1	100%	This had to be pushed to Q6 given the sociopolitical situation that developed in the country precluding any realistic engagement with state authorities to support the initiative.
Conduct recce and identify and post sentry points for physical monitoring	1	0	0%	
Identify community group willing to engage in volunteer work	1	0	0%	
Leverage assistance of GMSL network members	1	0	0%	
Cut the fire belt	1	0	0%	
Awareness of Pathan yams in Pitawala (FD request)	1	0		
Identify locations for two signboards	1	0		Initial discussions were completed but FD has not given as the proper demarcations for the area.
Prepare and situate	1	0		
<b>Indicator 2.4 Switch farmers to sustainable agriculture</b>				
Create farmer cooperative clusters (5x5 sub groups)				
Potential TOTs, GNs, GMSL field staff identify 90 clusters of 2250 farmer HHs	90	90	100%	This task was completed in Q5
TOTs Establish initial contact and outline coaching and ultimate outcomes	90	90	100%	
Determine final list of groups based on willingness to participate	90	90	100%	
Conduct coaching of farmer clusters				
Coach farmers on techniques to establish HH level seed stocks	27	27	100%	This task was completed in Q5
Provide limited seed stocks				
Distribute seed stocks to farmers	2250	2230	100%	This task was completed in Q5
<b>Indicator 2.5 related: 50% of target farmers increase income by 30%</b>				
Create Village Level Microenterprise Associations	27	20	81.48%	Activity is proceeding on target
<b>Indicator 2.7 related: Reduce toxins in treatment areas by 50%</b>				
Pre-Treatment Testing				
Engage hydrologist	1	1	100%	Discussions with IUCN still not concluded but will be in early Q6
Purchase sample collection equipment				
Train field officers on sample collection				
Obtain samples from predetermined testing points and submit for testing				
Create Required links with IFS for testing support				
Obtain test results				
Report				
<b>Outreach</b>				
Website development				
Establish biodiversity clearinghouse	1	0	0%	BSSL has been resistive and with the given situation it might not be possible at present to move on this

Press Articles				
Shortlist journalists (Sinhala and Tamil)	2	2	100%	
Field visit for journalists	1	0	0%	Field visits were not possible during Q5
Press article2	3	2	66.66%	Articles written but need to be published. This time does not seem to be the best to get traction for what is published.
Social Media activity				
Create twitter, Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn accounts for COLIBRI	20	0	0%	Although some general posts done, no strategic push due to staff tie-up with other areas
SM posts	20	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 updates:** All updates completed and the process of updating (once a month or so) has been put in place.

**Leveraging social media:** Despite the decision to push strongly on social media platforms during the period under discussion, the deployment of the limited workforce to field activities prevented this from happening.

For both website and SM work, the GMSL recognizes that it is not the best outcome. Some work allocation has been redistributed to enable lead in-house staff to free up more time to work on the desk aspects of the project during Q6.

**Press articles:** Two articles were written. However, publishing them at the present time seems suboptimal due to the fact that all media is now fully engrossed in reporting on the economic and political crisis in the country. A wait and see approach is being taken on actually publishing the articles in the newspapers since they are not temporally windowed and are general and somewhat scientific in nature.

**Biodiversity clearinghouse:** It was determined that the planned biodiversity clearinghouse was too big an exercise for COLIBRI and discussions with other stakeholders such as the Biodiversity Secretariat Sri Lanka (BSSL) and the IUCN indicated that it was better to have the engine hosted with the BSSL with the GMSL and COLIBRI playing supportive roles. Towards this, an initial discussion paper was created by the GMSL and shared with the IUCN and BSSL during the period under review. The discussions for the purpose were supposed to occur during Q5. However, there seems to be a serious slowness in the response of the BSSL so this work has been held up during the period under review.

### 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:

- It was decided during Q5 that the country situation was too volatile to actually move ahead with the plan of obtaining the blessings of the government for these types of initiatives. However, at a discussion held among the COLIBRI partners it was decided to do a comprehensive stakeholder mapping during Q6.

### Lobby for sustainable practices in KCF with local/district authorities

#### Create Children's Societies:

- Moving on with the work that was commenced in Q4, the children's societies continue to be maintained. While there were 4 societies earmarked for creation in the four GN divisions of the Galu Ganga basin it was subsequently found that the number of children in these areas were low and therefore 1 single society will be created taking the kids from all for GNs.



Vidusara Haritha Lama Samajaya (Vidusara Green Children’s Society) meeting at Pallegaladebokka

The requirement initially was to have 9 Children’s Societies helping the adults with planting and looking after common green cover areas. However, it has subsequently transpired that the Galu Ganga river basin has a much lower number of children and therefore it was decided to have just one children’s society for the whole basin reducing the number of such societies to 6.

River basin	Society location (GN)	Reason for creation	Status
Heen Ganga	Navanagala		Created
Barawardhana Oya	Pahalagaladebokka	Assist in improving canopy road and improving watershed of a critical water body	Created
Thelgamu Oya	Rathninda	Assist in creating 500m canopy road	Created
	Pitawala	Assist in monitoring rare fauna	Pending
	Madewatte	Assist in creating 100 acre forest	Pending
Kalu Ganga	Halminiya, Narangamuwa, Lakegala, Ranamure to have one combined society.	Assist in creating 50 ha green cover	Pending
		Assist in creating 2 acre herbal forest	
		Assist in creating 2 acre herbal forest	
		Assist in creating 2 acre herbal forest	

#### Improving green cover:

##### 1. Creating four 2acre herbal forest each GNs Kalu Ganga

This activity is still pending due to issues related to allocating our HR resources which have been stretched rather thin from the work effort in other areas that were pushed into Q5.

##### 2. Creating a 500m green canopy road at Rathninda

The program for creating the canopy road with 100 plants as mentioned in the table below was on 3<sup>rd</sup> February on the eve of Independence. The children’s society members, the Etawala and Mahalakotuwa cluster group heads and members, village leaders of Pitawala participated in the event. The community police head of the Laggala-Pallegala DS division also joined in the effort giving it the official sanction it required. Underscoring community unity, the young, old and middle aged of the community all participated, validating the GMSL’s approach of “leave no one behind”.



**GMSL's Cascade Trainer Ms. Anusha speaks with the OIC of the community police and GMSL's Asoka Harischandra in attendance just before the planting exercise**



**Ms. Anusha and the leader of the local farmer's group plant the first tree**



**The young and the old work together to create the new canopy road**

### **3. Developing a 100acre Forest and Flower garden Meddawatta and Dambagolla**

The GMSL selected areas in the MEdawatta and Dambagolla areas where there was already green cover but which was thinning out in spots and where there was some evidence of anthropogenic activity that was damaging the cover. While in general, a good cover would have an average of about 180 trees to an acre, the GMSL saw that in the target areas, the cover was thinned to about 150. With the financial restrictions the GSML was facing, it saw that it could reasonably provide approximately 600 plants through COLIBRI funds bolstered by a

further 600 plants provided by the Forest Department for a total of 1200 plants. This would mean that the GMSL planted approximately 12 plants to the acres to bring the total green cover to approximately 84% of the average. With monitoring happening throughout the PLC and beyond it is seen that there is a high probability of these stands becoming established within the larger cover.

In addition, the Divisional Secretary for Rattota as well as the Chairman of the Rattota Rural Development Council requested the GMSL to assist them to shore up the banks of the Dambagalu Oya and the GMSL acceded to this request and planted an additional 200 trees along the banks of the river where there was danger of erosion with the support of both the state officials, area officials and the community. The program was done on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2022 with the attendance of the DS of Dambagolla as well as officials of the community police division.



**Dangolla Divisional Secretary planting trees**



**Asoka Harischandra the grand old mentor of the GMSL addressing the people at Dungolla**



**Community and officials prepare for planting after the brief ceremony**



**Amal, our field coordinator planting a tree on the bank of the river**

#### 4. Planting Forest fruits in Meegahamada wewa catchment Pahalagaldebokka

The program was completed from the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> February of 2022. The area was quite difficult terrain wise and the youth residents of the area joined with the GMSL to scout points to plant the trees and to determine the best options for maintaining them in the long term (i.e. until they were stabilized to the point where they were not going to be harmed by wildlife). It was heartening to see the enthusiasm of the youngsters of the area to improve the green cover around the tank and improve the stability of their water source through this initiative.



Youth taking the plants deep into the catchment area of the tank



... and planting them

#### 5. Creating a 500m green canopy road Pahalagaldebokka

The task was completed with the support of the farmer families in the area, children's societies and with the participation of government officials in the effort as well. The program was completed from the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> February of 2022. 100 plants were planted with a spacing of 100 meters to create the canopy road. It was a strong positive for the GMSL's work in the area to see that the links it has created with the state officials and local pradeshiya and GN level officials and leaders as well as the entire community including the children participate in the effort. This collective effort was seen to build and strengthen trust between and among the various stakeholders and for the GMSL it is a validation and proof that its link creation efforts have been proven successful in channeling efforts of all to a single purpose. In just one month the trees had established themselves and there was a morbidity of only 4%. The replacements were due to occur during late Q5:M3 but was differed to Q6:M1 to integrate this replacement activity with other green cover activities to reduce overall logistics costs.



At planting

At three weeks

At six weeks

**Independence day celebrations in Minipe with the GMSL organizing the event to highlight the case for canopy roads**

The program coincided with the national Independence Day and that event was also woven around the program and the ceremony held at Pamunupura Vidyalaya in Pahalagaldebokka. The Minipe Divisional Secretary, the beat officer of the Minipe wildlife office, the AB of the Minipe DS office and his officials, the Chief of Police of Minipe-Hasalaka and his officers, the Chief Medical Officer of the Udattawa Hospital were some of the officials who attended the ceremony. The whole community turned up – that was the main thing since they were going to be the eventual custodians of these efforts. As the GMSL notes, those who use the most stand to lose the most therefore conserve the most.



Suranjan Kodithuwakka of the GMSL is accompanied by the DS and other officials



The raising of the national flag and area banners



Everyone participated in the lecture



The planting was a collective effort with everyone participating

6. Developing 50 hectare green cover on scrubland in Deanston  
As mentioned in the previous report, the approvals have been obtained but the work has not yet commenced due to GMSL HR resources stretched to doing other work.

The plant choices and GNs in which they were planted as part of green canopy improvement																	
GN	Location	Kumbuk	Mee	Kaduru	Nelli	Tamarind	Jakfruit	Bulu	Damba	Ahala	Ebony	Arecanut	Mango	Woodapple	Mee kiriya	Total	STATUS
Navanagala	Deanstone protected area	60	60	30	40	10	50	20	20	60	20		60	40	30	500	Pending
Pahalagaldebokka	Meegahamada Wewa catchment	40	40	25	20	30	40	10	10	40	20		30	50	30	385	Completed
Pahalagaldebokka	500m canopy road		30		20			10		40						100	Completed
r;akskao																	
Rathninda		20	30	10	20					20						100	Completed
Medawatte	100ha green cover	80	40	35	50	40	60	10	20	40	60	100	60	60	40	695	200 plants
<b>Total</b>																<b>1780</b>	

**Create four 2acre herbal forest each GNs Kalu Ganga**

Three indigenous / traditional medical practitioners were identified as well as land parcels. However, planting was differed to the Yala planting season for want of rains in those specific areas although there has been precipitation in the general KCF region.

	Practitioner	Location	Land area
1	P.B.Saliyadasa	Halminiya, Laggala-Pallegama, Matale	2 acres
2	W.M. Heenbanda	Narangamuwa, Laggala-Pallegama	2 acres
3	R.M. Susantha Banda	Ranamure, Laggala, Pallegama	2 acres

The GMSL identified that the following medicinal plants had gone extinct from the area and plans to reintroduce them as part of its overall effort to increase biodiversity:

Medicinal plants that have gone extinct and which will be reintroduced by COLIBRI			
Plant	Amount	# plants to be given to Ayurveda nurseries	# plants to be given to CBOs
සත්සඳ	20	20	
විලදුවැන්න	30	30	
ගොඩමානෙල්	30		30
බුරුලල/ගුරුලල	40		40
වේලා	15		15
පනම්පෙති	10		10
කුඹු මිරිස්ස	10		10
හිංතෙරන්වි	10		10
හී රුස්ස	10		10
කතුරුපිල	10		10
ගරුඬුරුප	30		30
කවුඹු බෝ	10		10
අපසු මධු	5		5
කඳුලුස්ස	10		10
දේවදුර	10		10
අමුක්කරා	5		5
රත්තිදැල්	5		5
තිඹිර	10		10
හත්තරං	5		5
සින්දුරන්	10		10
දේශීය මුතුඹුවැන්නා වර්ග හත	10		10

MEDICINAL PLANTS IDENTIFIED FOR THE HERBAL GARDENS									
Type (rare and somewhat prevalent)	# plants	Narangamuwa	Halminiya	Ranamure	Type (rare and somewhat prevalent)	# plants	Narangamuwa	Halminiya	Ranamure
Turmeric	160	53	54	53	Bael Fruit	20	6	6	8
Ginger	160	53	54	53	Coral Bean	5	1	2	2
Lime	250	83	84	83	නාඹරින්නා	5	2	2	1
Pomgranate	250	83	84	83	කරං කළ	5	2	2	1
Atamba	40	13	14	13	පලොල්	4	2	1	1
leafflower	20	8	6	6	කොතල හිඹු	5	1	2	2
Bulltwood	20	6	8	6	කට්ටාල අල	4		4	
Vitex pinnata	20	6	6	8	හප් නිප්පිලි	6	2	2	2
සකිනාරං	40	14	13	13	කටු වැල්බටු	6	2	2	2
මහ රුක්අත්තන	20	8	6	6	White sandalwood	20	8	6	6
වැල් රුක්අත්තන	10	4	3	3	අඟු	5	1	2	2
හැප	20	6	8	6	Medicinal custard apple	10	4	3	3
කොට දිඹුල්	10	4	3	3	අගුණ/කිරි අගුණ/රුක් අගුණ	4	4		
බක් මි	10	3	4	3	අඟුල් ඇඹිලිය	4		4	
පක්	20	6	6	8	ඇත් හොඬ	4			4
සුදු පිටවක්කා	20	8	6	6	ඇත් දොමට	5	2	2	1
අරංච	20	8	6	6	දේවදාර	5	2	2	1
බුට්	20	6	8	6	අනිතන	2		2	
බෝ වි	5	2	2	1	ලුගිනි	20	6	8	6
අංකෙන්ද	5	1	2	2	කිරි බදු අල	10	3	3	4
රදලිය	5	2	2	1	බං කොහොඹ	10	4	3	3
කට්කම්මෙරිය	5	2	2	1	තොලබෝ	4		4	
කරවල කැබැල්ල	5	1	2	2	අලෝක	20	6	8	6
කබරොස්ස	5	2	1	2	කහට	5	2	2	1
නිප්පිලි	15	5	5	5	මස් බැද්ද	5	2	2	1
Local date	20	6	8	6	Red sandalwood	8	3	3	2
Castor	6	2	2	2	නාඹරින්නා	5	2	3	
දුම්මැල්ල	5	2	1	2	කරං කළ	5	2	3	
කප්පරවලලිය	5	2	1	2	බිම් කරල්සැබෝ	5	2	3	
Crab's eyes	5	2	2	1	කොතල හිඹු	5	2	3	

Total plants	1417
Total Narangamuwa	474
Total Halminiya	492
Total Ranamure	451

**Create 2 fire belts:** For the second quarter straight, heavy rains in the area have made this exercise difficult and reduced the need since there was little fire activity possible with the terrain being soaked through. Therefore, due to other work that was deemed more important during the quarter, this was shifted to Q6.

**Awareness of Pathan Yams in Pitawala:** There was a change in the forest official in charge of the area and he had comparatively little knowledge of the location of these yams since they were significantly depleted. On a visit by the GMSL CEO and Chief Advisor, just two plants were located at one site. However, the GMSL will pursue the matter with the Forest Department since it was their request that we create the signage and establish protection for these yams.

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

**Forming watchdog groups:** The curriculum for training the youth groups has been formulated (Annex 06). The training will take place in early Q6. During the training it is planned to distribute the smartphones for their work as well as additional smartphones for the GMSL’s cascade trainers who have taken on more tasks including round-the-clock monitoring and require such a quality communications method to optimize the upstreaming and downstreaming of information. The selected watchdog members are given below:

Heen Ganga Basin Watchdog group						
GN	WDG	Address	ID	Phone	M	F
Meemure	ඊ.එම්.පී.පී ආනන්ද බණ්ඩාර	නො: 15 සී.උඩගහවත්ත,මී මුරේ,උඩදුම්බර	870043872v	716204245	1	
	එච්.එම්.පී.පී දුමින්	නො: 62/ඩී,කුකුරුමහන,මීමුරේ	ID 199933610930	771508225	2	
Kailawela	ඩී.ඒ.කේ.පී අමල කුමාර	කයිකාවල,මී මුරේ,උඩදුම්බර	910752898v	762458288	3	
Pusseella	වයි.එම්.යූ.පී ජයරත්න	නො:84/ඩී.පස්සේඇල,මී මුරේ.	701131754 v	763673609	4	
	එස්.එම්.කේ.පී ජයසිංහ	නො:95/ඒ/1. පුස්සේඇල,මී මුරේ	ID 197826101712	715208700	5	
Kumbukgolla	කේ.චන්ද්‍ර කුමාර	නො: 145 කුඹුක්කොල්ල,මීමුරේ	951993522v	702431129	6	
Navanagala	එස්.සම්කුමාර	නො: 14/2 හෙයාපාක්,නවනගල	890090559v	714332635	7	
	නඩිරාජා රචිච්ඤුර	හෙයාපාක්වත්ත,නවනගල	740842552v	714332635	8	
Kandegama	ඩී.එම්.ඩී.ජේ කුමාරතුංග	නො:155/ඩී/1, කන්දේගම, කහටලියද්ද	890280870 v	702322786	9	
	එස්.එම්.යූ.පී මානෙල් සමරකෝන්	නො:122, පඳුපොළ,කලගල	945432870v	712789651		1
Udakumbura	එස්.එම්.ජේ.පී රංජිත් කුමාර	නො:181 ඩී.පඳුපොළ,කලගල	882470920v	701985724	10	
Dungolla	වයි.එම්.ඊ.පී නිරෝෂා දමයන්ති	නො: 40/5,දුංගොල්ල,බටුමුල්ල	ID 200450712418	702431320		2
Udailuka	ඩී.එම්.පී.යූ.පී දිසානායක	නො: 108,8 කනුව, උඩඉරික,කලගල	852970383v	758100266	11	
Udagaladebokka	ඒ.පී සරත් සාපාරත්ත	උඩගලදොබොක්ක,උඩත්තව,බටුමුල්ල	971773871 v	725275237	12	
Sulugune	වයි.එම්.යූ.පී දිලේකා නිරෝෂණී	සුරුදුගම,නුගොල්ල	968400835v	665653103		3
	වයි.පී.පී සංජීවනි මල්කාන්ති	සුරුදුගම,නුගොල්ල	ID 200375800185	665650509		4
Pallegaladebokka	ඩබ්ලිව්.එම්.ටී මැණිකේ විජේතුංග	නෙලම්වල,උඩත්තව,බටුමුල්ල	ID 197751604379	703625893		5
	ඩී.එම් දිලුතු දමයන්ති	කැන්දුගොල්ල,උඩත්තව , බටුමුල්ල	847003065v	705126672		6

Namini Oya Basin Watchdog group						
GN	WDG	Address	ID	Phone	M	F
Weheragala	ඩබ්ලිව්.පී ජයවර්ධන බංඩා	වෙහෙරගල,නදුන්ගමුව	813235153 v	714271717	13	
Himbiliyakada	පී.ඩී සුනේත්‍රා කුමාර	හිමිලියාකඩ,ආලියාවල,	ID 197976002809	763539003		7

Kalu Ganga Basin Watchdog group						
GN	WDG	Address	ID	Phone	M	F
Halminiya	ඩී.පී ඉශාන් සිංහ විරසේකර	කණුමුල්ල, හල්මිණිය, ලන්ගලපල්ලේගම	800193931 v	66306011	14	
Ranamure	ආර්.එම් සුසන්ත බණ්ඩාර	රණමුරේ,ලන්ගලපල්ලේගම	762940965 v	768535591	15	
	කේ.එම් පද්මසිරි කෝනාර	රණමුරේ,ලන්ගලපල්ලේගම	883650069 v	776280860	16	
Narangamuwa	එච්.එම්.ඩබ්ලිව්.පී චාන්දනි හේරත්	නාරංගමුව,ලන්ගලපල්ලේගම	785433490 v	665688075		8
Lakegala	පී.පී මලා දමයන්ති කුමාර	නාරංගමුව,ලන්ගලපල්ලේගම	807364600 v	783054533		9
Lakegala	ඊ.පී.පී සමරකෝන් බණ්ඩා	ලක්කොල,ලන්ගල පල්ලේගම	ID 198208704595	763844095		10

Thelgamu Oya Basin Watchdog group						
GN	WDG	Address	ID	Phone	M	F
Mahalakotuwa	ඩී.පී ඉහාර සම්පත් කරුණාතිලක	මහලකොටුව,ඉරික්කුඹුර ,මානලේ	ID 200030300348	742005406	17	
	ඊ.එම්.ඩී.පී දිලක්ෂ මිහිරංග	මහලකොටුව,ඉරික්කුඹුර ,මානලේ	ID 200013201299	768757062	18	
Meda ela	එච්.එම් චන්ද්‍රිමා කුමාර	කටුපොල්ලන්ද, මැදඇල, ඉරික්කුඹුර, මානලේ	786892406 V	761559372		11
Rathninda	එච්.එම්.යූ.ටී.බී හේරත්	පල්ලේකුඹුර,රත්නින්ද, ඉරික්කුඹුර, මානලේ	831364602v	764066345	19	
Etanwala	ඩබ්ලිව්.පී ගංගා කුමාර	ඇට්ටවල,ඉරික්කුඹුර,මානලේ	845721246v	777654228		12
Pitawala	ඊ.එම්.දිනේෂා සඳුමාලි	පිට්ටවල,ඉරික්කුඹුර,මානලේ	947240900v	778551415		13
	ජේ.පී.පී නමරා කුමාර	පිට්ටවල,ඉරික්කුඹුර,මානලේ	908241401v	772119082		14
Ilukkumbura	පී.පී ප්‍රසන්නි උදේශිකා	ඉරික්කුඹුර,මානලේ	948421542v	0742005396		15
Dambagolla	කේ.ඩබ්ලිව් ගානිකා ආනේලා	දංකන්ද,දඹුගොල්ල,රත්නෝට්	ID 200065901944	760380501		16
Medawatte	කේ.ජන්ගමුවේල්	නො:200,රබර් මලේ,මැද චන්ද,රත්නෝට්	733120843v	776980032	20	

**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**

**Creating farmer cooperative clusters and coaching (5x5 groups):** Moving on with the work commenced in Q4 all 2250 farmer families have now been trained in both input manufacture and the management of their plots / gardens in line with the terrain in the area. With the cascade trainers hailing from their own geographies they are enabled to train these farmers on highly specific and terrain dependent techniques to optimize their agrarian outputs. The full list of beneficiaries is listed in Annexes 01-05.

**Distribution of limited seed stocks:** With the planting season looming, the required seed stocks were identified from both established producers as well as (in the case of rare heirlooms) from those individuals who possessed them. Where there was rarity, the seed was provided for generating more seed stocks and not for commercial purposes. During the period under review, their distribution locations and volumes are as follows:

Basin/River	GN
Thelgamu Oya Basin:	Pitawala, Ilukkumbura, Etanwala, Mada Ela, Rathninda, Mahalakotuwa
Kalu Ganga basin:	Ranamure, Narangamuwa, Lakegala, Halminiya
HeenGanga Basin:	Kandegama, Padupola, Udakumbura
Namini Oya:	Weheragala, Himbilyakada
Balawardhana Oya:	Pahalagaldebokka

Type of Seed	Amount (Kg)
බටු කරවිල	6
කරවිල-	6
ඇත්දළ බණ්ඩක්කා	3
බණ්ඩක්කා	5
මිරිස්	2.1/2
තිබ්බටු	2.1/2
වම්බටු	2.1/2
ආලංගා	1
අවර	2
වට්ටක්කා	2.1/5
හාල්මැස්සන් දඹල	1.1/2
දඹල	4./1/2
නම්පලා	500
බෝංචි	15
මෑ	6
වැටකොළ	2.1/2
මුරුංගා පැළ	
කුරක්කන්(දේශිය)	25
මෙහෙට්ටි	1
කවිපි	15
නණහාල්	1.5
වෙද මුං	1.5
සෝගම්	500

Establishing basin level community seed banks: Seed banks will be established on the three main river basins of Heen Ganga, Kalu Ganga and Thelgamu Oya during Q6. In Q5, site identification was completed in discussion with all beneficiaries of each basin in accordance with the following criteria:

01. A well ventilated location
02. A location where the safety of the seed bank can be assured
03. It should be located with someone who is committed to the idea of communal benefit
04. Should be done by someone with understanding of the preservation of heirloom seeds

The sites identified for the three banks are Padupola on the Heen Ganga basin, Ranamure on the Kalu Ganga basin and on the Thelgamu Oya basin.

### Activity 2.5: Increase the income of at least 50% of farmers by 30%

Establish Village Level Microenterprise Associations (VLMAs): The activity is on target with select members of the cluster groups who have shown most enthusiasm for their work and their ability to move to the next step of managing the collectivization activities of a village were brought together to form each of the VLMAs. A constitution was created for them (Annex 07) with their consent and their work will be monitored rigorously in the future. During the period under review, 21 of the proposed 27 VLMAs were created. The number of female members of these associations outnumber the males by 4 to 1.

GN	Status	Members	M	F
<b>Heen Ganga basin</b>				
Meemure				
Kaikawela				
Pusseela				
Kumbukgoll	✓	25	7	18
Navanagala	✓	20	6	14
Kandegama				
Padupola	✓	34	6	28
Udakumbura	✓	23	2	21
Dungolla	✓	25	9	16
Udailuka	✓	37	7	30
Udagaldebokka				
Sulugune	✓	24	3	21
Pallegaladebokka	✓	25	6	19
		213		
<b>Namini Oya basin</b>				
<b>GN</b>				
Weheragala	✓	30	8	22
Himbiliyakada	✓	27	5	22
		57		
<b>Kalu Ganga basin</b>				
<b>GN</b>				
Halminiya	✓	19	4	15
Ranamure	✓	40	8	32
Narangamuwa	✓	34	5	29
Lakegala	✓	20	4	16
		113		
<b>Thelgamu oya basin</b>				
<b>GN</b>				
Mahalakotuwa	✓	23	6	17
Mada Ela	✓	19	4	15
Rathninda	✓	17	2	15
Etanwala	✓	22	4	18
Pitawala	✓	27	6	21
Ilukkumbura	✓	20	3	17
Dambagolla		128		
Medawatte				
<b>Total</b>	<b>21/27</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>406</b>



Udailuka VILMA members at an instruction session



Navanagala VILMA members at an instruction session

**[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.*

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Field activities have progressed. However, until planting and yields are obtained and the watchdog groups operational, there is difficulty in measuring results against indicators except for agrochemical use which was completely stopped but not due to GMSL intervention but state policy.

## 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?*

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The entire community in the target terrain was mobilized and there has been a significant level of enthusiasm on their engagement. However, the continuity of their commitment cannot be measured by their initial buy-in since much of the work is in their hands. The impact on the project will take a few months more in the very least and in some cases, especially with respect to improving green cover, the impact measurement may not be possible during the PLC.

## 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 completed in the next reporting period.*

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- Commence planting operations in agricultural livelihoods.
- Complete the soil and water testing.
- Complete improving green cover with identified bio-assets in identified regions.
- Establish the fire belts.
- Create the seed banks and improve sustainability and availability of heirloom bio-assets.
- Commence the social media 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?*

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Not applicable.

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

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

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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.

Many can be accessed at: <https://gmsl.lk/colibri-journey/>

**[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.

The chief issues of Q4 spill over into Q5 as well and there have been no other significant additions/changes.

<b>Challenges faced:</b> <i>Describe below each challenge faced and its impact on the project</i>	<b>Mitigation measures:</b> <i>Describe how your organisation responded to the challenge faced</i>	<b>Prevention measures:</b> <i>Please indicate measures that will be taken in the future to prevent this challenge from occurring again</i>
<i>Price escalation of machinery and building materials</i>	<i>These fluxes are due to the current country and the GMSL does not have any way of controlling these because they are external dependencies that impact the project.</i>	<i>Not applicable for the GMSL.</i>
<i>Telescoped timeline creating difficulties in deploying HR assets</i>	<i>As mentioned in the last report, lack of HR assets creates significant issues. As the volume of work increased, it was seen that some percentages of activities earmarked for the period had to be pushed in to the future.</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. During the period under review, the main narrative shows the extent of the support that the GMSL is receiving from the GNs, DSs, police, FD and other key officials in the area.

**[All types of reports] With other organizations.**

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

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The GMSL is now on the field and it engaged its network members, especially in conducting the TOTs and establishing the farmer cluster groups.

## **8. LIST OF ANNEXES**

**[All types of reports] Annexes.**

*Please list all relevant annexes here.*

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1. Beneficiaries list for Heen Ganga
2. Beneficiaries list for Kalu Ganga
3. Beneficiaries list for Thelgamu Oya
4. Beneficiaries list for Barawardhana Oya
5. Beneficiaries list for Namini Oya
6. Agenda for WDG training
7. Constitution of VILMAs