Mid Term Review
of the Project

Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka

Funded by the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund
Implementing Entity: WFP
Executing Entities: Ministry of Mahaweli development and Environment and UNDP
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By

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AF	Adaptation Fund
ASC	Agrarian Service Centre
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
CCS	Climate Change Secretariat
CCAP	Climate Change Adaptation Project
CRVDC	Climate Resilient Village Development Plan
CPF	Country Programme Framework
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAD	Department of Agrarian Development
DS	Divisional Secretary
DSD	Divisional Secretary Division
FO	Farmer Organization
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GND	Gramasewa Niladari Division
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
HH	House Hold
LKR	Sri Lankan Rupees
LUPPD	Land Use Policy Planning Department
MCB	Mahaweli Construction Bureau
MERE	Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy
MMDE	Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MTR	Mid- term review
NAPA	National Action Plan for Adaptation
NBRO	National Building and Research Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
OECD	Organization for Economic Corporation and Development
PSU	Project Support Unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNIFAP	National Redplus Investment Framework and Action Plan
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UOM	University of Moratuwa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VDP	Village Development Plan
VRA	Vulnerability Risk Assessment
WFP	World Food Programme

1. Executive Summary

In response to a request of the Government of Sri Lanka and with the mediation of the World Food Programme, the Adaptation Fund (AF) approved a USD7,989,727 project titled "Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka" in 2012 with the overall objective of securing community livelihoods and food security against climate change-induced rainfall variability leading to longer droughts and more intense rainfall. The outcomes and outputs are designed to address specific vulnerabilities faced by 14,039 rain-dependent farming families in three hazard-prone Divisional Secretary Divisions (DSDs), namely Walapane of Nuwara Elyia district, and Medirigiriya and Lankapura of Polonaruwa district. The project consists of strategies to mitigate broad-base risks and overcome dry season food and income insecurity through the introduction of diversified income sources; improved water storage and irrigation techniques to cope with uncertainty of rainfall; improved soil quality and fertility for increased production; and timely provision of quality agriculture advice and extension.

The project implementation commenced in November 2013 with the inception workshop and has experienced various delays initially due to political and administrative reasons. In April 2017, the implementing entity (WFP) in consultation with the executing entity – the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MMDE) conducted an external review of the project to identify measures required to improve the delivery and effectiveness of results. Based on the recommendations of the review and on the request of the National Designated Authority (NDA) of the Adaptation Fund (AF), WFP secured a no-cost extension for the project for 18 months and involved UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) as a joint executing entity with well-defined roles and responsibilities: WFP as implementing entity, MMDE and UNDP as executing entities. The timely intervention of WFP in obtaining the much needed no-cost extension, has facilitated smooth implementation of project activities at a relatively accelerated pace.

As the project activities proceeded, in June 2018, on the request of the implementing entity and executing entities, the Midterm Review Mission (MRM) was carried out by two National Consultants, with the objectives of assessing the physical progress and quality of the project implementation, identifying reasons for key areas of success and failures and to make recommendations to overcome issues in terms of the remaining project duration and available financial resources.

Given the short time frame, a rapid assessment was conducted in the three DS Divisions. Methods used to collect information included the review of project related documents such as Project Proposal, Inception Report, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Annual and Mission Reports etc., field visits and

observations, key informant discussions and focus group consultations and validation with the key project partners.

Overall, the project has a moderately satisfactory level of progress. The current project expenditure stands at 43% (actual expenditure is 37%) against the total project budget. The physical progress is just above 50% of the planned activities. Over 15,000 households (against 14,039 households planned in the project document) have benefited so far from at least one input type. Since April 2018, the project has benefitted from a complete execution team with a Project Support Unit (PSU) headed by a New Project Director working on a full-time basis.

However, the review found that there were some gaps in the project execution including the following: lack of proper coordination between the two executing entities as well as among divisional level implementing partners, weak link or lack of complementarity in implementing the two project components, inadequate technical inputs to the project interventions, delays in approval procedures, weak monitoring and recording mechanism and frequent changes in the project management at the central level.

In order to minimize the delays and put the project on track over the forthcoming eight months, the reviewers have recommended clearing the backlog of project proposals pending approval due to non-compliance of technical requirements at the DS level and due to lengthy approval processes, and disbursing funds quickly. It was also suggested to have a well formulated 'action plan' for the remaining project implementation period. A workshop with all partners including implementing and executing entities and DS level decision making and implementing officials is proposed to be conducted immediately to formulate the action plan. The project should also develop an exit strategy within the next 3 months to sustain the inputs already delivered to the beneficiaries and to add a strong capacity building programme together with a close M&E mechanism.

In conclusion, it is clear that the project team has a big task ahead in terms of completing the planned activities of the project within the defined timeframe of 6 months. The presence of a full project team, availability of drafted community project proposals, and enthusiasm of all key partners to deliver results together with the availability of funds are the key strengths and opportunities to drive towards the overall goal. However, it may not be realistic to achieve all the objectives that were set within the remaining 6 months. In order to complete the capacity building process and to sustain the interventions already in place it will require a minimum of 12 month period. With this context in hand, the implementing entity, WFP, should consider requesting the donor, AF, for another no-cost extension for a one-year period in order to complete the project activities.

2. Introduction to the Project

2.1 Project Background

Naturally, rainfall variability affects all people whose livelihoods are agriculture-based, however, the most vulnerable are the rain-fed upland farmers and small farmers who cultivate under minor irrigation systems. Given this scenario, Sri Lanka needs to plan and finance systems and infrastructure that are adapted to climate change, in key sectors such as agriculture and irrigation.

In October 2011, the Government of Sri Lanka, represented by the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy (MERE), requested the assistance of the World Food Programme (WFP) to develop a project proposal to the Adaptation Fund (AF) of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). A project titled "Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka" was submitted and approved by the Adaptation Fund Board in December 2012 with a budget of US$ 7,989,727 for a three-year period.

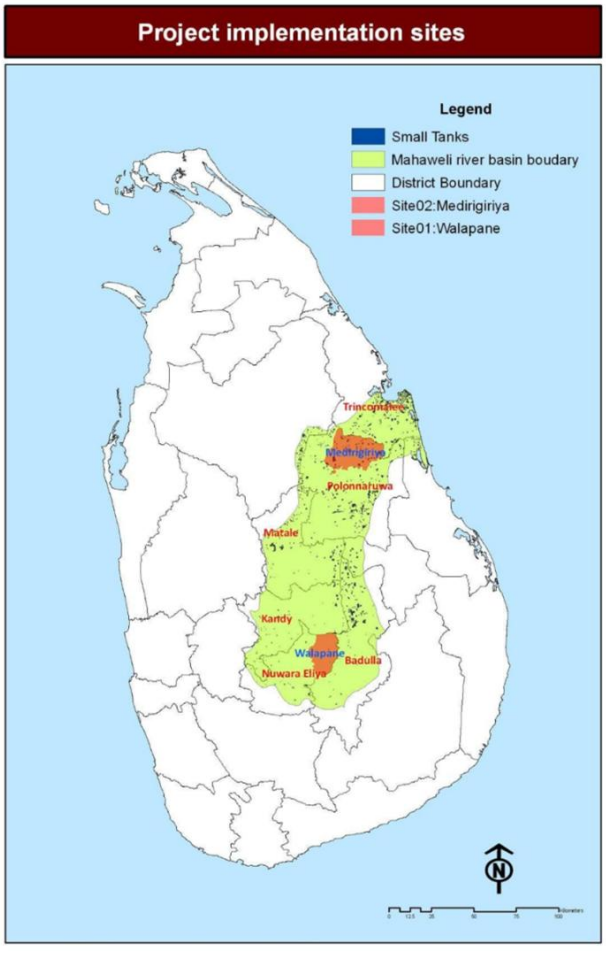
The overall objective of the project was to secure community livelihoods and food security against climate change-induced rainfall variability leading to longer droughts and more intense rainfall. To effectively address these climate-induced impacts, the project proposed to:

1. Develop household food security and build resilient livelihoods for rain-fed farming households
2. Build institutional capacity in village, local, regional service delivery to reduce risks associated with climate-induced rainfall variability

The Mahaweli river basin with the largest draining area of around 10,000 square kilometers comprising 40 Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSDs) in six districts is the principal source of water for the dry zone. Food security and poverty in different regions of the Mahaweli River Basin are linked to production patterns, income opportunities, disaster exposure, access to education and other socio-economic conditions. Vulnerability analysis conducted by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) revealed that DSDs of Walapane, Medirigiriya and Thamankaduwa were the most vulnerable areas. These DSDs are not serviced by major irrigation infrastructure, and farming communities live in drought-prone areas with small village irrigation facilities or on steep mountainous slopes with poor accessibility and very poor infrastructure.

The project targets 14,039 rain-dependent farming families in three hazard-prone DSDs, namely Walapane, Medirigiriya and Lankapura inthe Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka (Figure 1). The Walapane DSD includes five

Agrarian Service Centre (ASC) divisions: Walapane, Nildandahinna, Theripaha, Ruupaha, and Munwatte. The Medirigiriya DSD includes one ASC division: Medirigiriya, and the Lankapura DSD has two ASC divisions: Galamuna and Pulasthigama.



Walapane DS Division
Walapane
Nildandahinna
Theripaha
Rupaha
Munwatta

Medirigiriya DS Division
Medirigiriya

Lankapura DS Division
Galamuna
Pulasthigama

Figure 1. Map providing the project sites (Source: Project Document). *Note*: Lankapura DS division was not included in the original project map

2.2 Project Implementation

Project inception phase commenced in March 2013 under the guidance of Climate Change Secretariat of the MERE. A team of National Consultants conducted a two-day inception workshop in November 2013 after a series of meetings at the central and regional levels with broad stakeholder consultations. The 'Inception Report' includes a detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. The project implementation commenced in August 2014 with the signing of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in October 2014. However, the implementation progress was very slow due to frequent structural and personnel changes in the MERE and many other internal and external challenges.

In December 2015, a new administrative structure was established under the new ministry portfolios (Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment – MMDE) and the project implementation picked up the pace as reflected in the financial progress of USD 1.094 million during the period December 2015 to December 2016 against the financial progress of USD 30,849 during the first year of implementation. Although, the project had achieved some progress compared to the first reporting year (August 2014-September 2015), the overall project execution was still far from achieving the project targets. The inadequate implementation capacity both at national and regional (project site) levels, the complex cross-ministerial and cross-institutional mechanism for project activity planning, cost estimates, approval and implementation, and the malfunctioning of the steering/monitoring committees have been the major contributory factors for the slow progress of project implementation.

Considering the difficulties in project completion and based on the findings of the project review (Wickramasinghe& Perera, 2017), WFP as the Implementing Entity of the Project in consultation with the government counterpart, successfully negotiated with the AF to extend the project with no additional cost for another 18 months from the closing date ofAugust2017 to February 2019. Given the challenges on project execution, WFP proposed the involvement of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to partner in project execution using a different implementation strategy. A UN agency-to-agency agreement was signed between WFP and UNDP for this effect with an allocation of USD 1,829,223 to help implement clearly identified activities from October 2017 to February 2019. The roles and responsibilities of WFP, UNDP and the MMDE (executing entity) in delivering the project have been clearly identified and documented in the above-mentioned agreement.

3. Purpose, Scope and Objectives of the Review

3.1 Purpose

Mid Term Reviews (MTRs) are monitoring tools to assess project status and challenges, identify corrective actions to ensure that a project is on track to achieve planned outcomes. MTRs are beneficial for project implementation as they provide an independent, holistic and in-depth review of implementation progress. Given the new project implementation arrangements, WFP, the implementing entity and the two executing entities (MMDE and UNDP) jointly decided to conduct a Mid-Term Review (MTR) as originally agreed in the project document, to draw lessons learned, identify bottlenecks and suggest solutions/amendments of targets/indicators to ensure feasible achievements of the project objectives/goal. The MTR was conducted according to the guidance, rules and procedures stipulated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) (Annex 1).

3.2 Scope and objectives

The MTR identifies potential project design problems, assesses progress towards the achievement of objectives, identifies and documents lessons learned (including lessons that might improve design and implementation of other projects), and makes recommendations regarding specific actions that might be taken to improve the project.

As envisaged by the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) policy of the project, the specific objectives of the MTR are:

1. To assess physical progress and quality of the project implementation in terms of expected project outputs.
2. To assess the results (outputs and outcomes) achieved by the project in terms of project results frame work and determine to what extent the mid-term targets have been achieved, reasons for the gap (if any), as well as identify key barriers to achieving the end-term targets, and make recommendations to overcome such barriers.
3. To review the quality of financial management and cost-effectiveness of interventions.
4. To identify reasons for key areas of success and failures and make recommendations to overcome issues.
5. To come up with recommendations for effective implementation of pending project activities for the remaining time of the project with the available financial resources.

4. Methodology

4.1 Data collection

The MTR was conducted through a consultative process and utilized qualitative and quantitative data gathered through a mixed-methods approach, using a selected range of information sources as indicated below. The focus was to generate information that provides evidence to sufficiently support the MTR observations concerning the project's progress. The methodology that was employed therefore included: the review of project related documents such as Project Proposal, Inception Report, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Annual and Mission Reports etc., field visits and observations, key informant discussions and focused group consultations and validation with the key project partners.

4.2 Stakeholder identification

The first stage of the MTR was the development of a detailed work plan, identification of key stakeholders, development of the field mission itinerary (Annex 2) and formulation of key review questions i.e. checklists and questionnaires. Respondents and participants in the MTR were selected based on the initial discussions with

implementing/executing agencies and the Project Support Unit (PSU). Cluster groups were comprised of (i) project beneficiary communities represented by Farmer Organizations (FOs), (ii) project focal persons at divisional level (Divisional Secretaries and other relevant administrative officials at divisional level), (iii) other stakeholders at divisional level(representing Departments of Agriculture, Agrarian Services, Livestock Development, Disaster Management and Export Crops), and (v) regional project staff.

4.3 Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant and Semi-Structured Interviews

The MTR utilized key informant interviews, semi structured interviews and focus group discussions to interface with the Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP) stakeholders. A total of five (5) focus group discussions were held with FOs in three DS divisions and one of them with a women farmer organization of Werelapathana (Annex 3). Further discussions with beneficiary communities and senior government officials of the region were held using semi-structured interviews and check lists. The questionnaire and informant interviews and discussions were guided by the intended results of the criteria; effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact.

The above 5 criteria were then tested by using a scale from 1-5 giving 1 as the weakest and 5 as the strongest (Table 1) for the overall achievement of different activities under each output. The following table depicts how this analysis was done for Output 1.1. The entire analysis is shown in Annex 4.

Table 01: Output analysis based on 5 OECD Criteria

Output 1.1Activities	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Sustainability	Impact*
a). Conduct consumption survey	4	3	3	3	-
b). Assess water &soil conditions	4	2	2	2	-
c). Develop food consumption index	3	2	2	2	-
d). Training on home gardens and organic input production	4	3	3	3	-
e). Providing seeds and tools to rain-fed Households (HHs)	5	4	4	4	-
f). Monitoring at HH level by village implementation committee	4	3	2	2	-
Score	**4**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**-**

Weak 1 – 2; Medium 2 – 4; Strong 4– 5

* It is too early to analyze the impact of interventions

4.4 Review of secondary data

Secondary data were obtained from the sources of Project Document, Inception Workshop Report, Consultancy Reports, Annual Reports, reports of existing statistics and financial data showing the breakdown of expenses on different activities (Annex 5). These were obtained from the PSU, WFP and UNDP offices. Finally, the draft report was presented to a selected team of key programme staff and stakeholders in a meeting organized by the WFP. The purpose of this meeting was to present and discuss preliminary findings from the MTR, to work through issues that required further consideration, and to develop (jointly with the project stakeholders) the key recommendations for action arising out of the review. These recommendations and any additional information to the draft report were then incorporated into the final report.

5. Findings

5.1 Project Design/Formulation

The original project document has been developed in a highly professional manner and it has included all relevant areas pertaining to the climate change adaptation principles. The comprehensive analysis done on the Sri Lankan context is commendable, and it can even be considered as a background document for further research.

The outcomes and outputs are designed to address specific climate change induced vulnerabilities faced by rain dependent farmers, through a range of strategies to ensure food and income security. These strategies included: introduction of diversified income sources to broad-base risks, improving water storage and irrigation methods to overcome uncertainty of rainfall, improving soil quality and fertility for increased production and timely and quality agricultural advice and extension. These project strategies can be expected to respond well to the expected uncertainties and it is noted that both project outcomes related to the development of capacity to respond to climate threats in the agricultural sector. The project design meets the needs of Sri Lanka in terms of guiding principles of adaptation to climate change. The Project has adopted a holistic and inter-sectoral approach to identify, document, train and inform the various partners in the agricultural sector on climate change adaptation.

5.1.1 Analysis of Results Framework

The **overall goal** of the project:

Build diversified and resilient livelihoods for marginalized farming communities in the Mahaweli River Basin through effective management of land and water resources.

Analysis

The project has selected 160 GN Divisions overall in the 3 DS Divisions under the criteria of most vulnerable villages for climate change impacts which consist of marginalized farming communities. Over 15,000beneficiaries have received livelihood assistance of which only about 40% have received the capacity building support to make their livelihoods more resilient and sustainable.

Although over 75% of the farmers are aware of the impacts of climate change in general, it is only about 30-40% of them who practice the effective management of land and water as adaptive measures for climate change impacts. However, this situation is now expected to improve, thanks to capacity building programmes planned to be carried out by UNDP. An increased number of beneficiaries are expected to effectively manage land and water resources and secure diversified and resilient livelihoods.

The overall objective: To mitigate effects of climate change induced rainfall variability and its impacts on livelihood and food security on farm households in two vulnerable divisions of the Mahaweli River Basin

Indicators

Percentage of target population adopting risk reduction measures
Household consumption score

Targets

75% of target population (14,039 households) practice at least one climate risk reduction measure introduced through project interventions
14,039 farming households indicate improved levels of food security compared to the initial consumption survey

Analysis

Although there are a number of interventions to adapt to climate change induced rainfall variability introduced, the number of beneficiaries who have adopted risk reduction measures is at a low level. The Review team estimated that about 40% of the target population practices at least one climate risk reduction measure. There was no record of an initial consumption survey done; hence the Review Team was unable to comment on the achievements in terms of improved level of household food security.

Outcome 1
Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable farm families in minor irrigated and rain fed areas

Indicators
Percentage of target households with sustained climate resilient livelihoods
No of women with new source of income

Targets
14,039 target households have developed at least one climate resilient livelihood strategy or alternate source of income
Home gardens generate income in50% of target population
Women's contribution to household income increased by 50% in target households

Analysis

It was observed that a number of livelihood options have been introduced by the project in the 3 DS Divisions. However, there was no sufficient evidence to say that these beneficiaries have developed stable mechanisms to face the adverse impacts of climate change. The reviewers were unable to assess extensively, the effects of the project activities due to the dispersed nature of the interventions in the 3 DS Divisions coupled with the time limitation of the review.

Approximately about 50% of the target population has developed at least one climate resilient livelihood strategy. Nearly 30% of the households who received assistance to establish home gardens earned some income. No sufficient data were available at the sex-disaggregated level.

Overall, the Reviewers rate the achievement of Outcome 1 at a moderately satisfactory level based on the challenges faced in delivering the required technical capacity enhancement.

Output 1.1
Develop home garden-based agro-forestry systems in target DSDs to diversify livelihoodsand build adaptive capacity of households to climate change

Indicators
No of diversified home gardens created through project intervention
Value of food and income generated through diversified home gardens

Targets
14,039 rain-fed farming families benefit from home garden improvement
Diversity (no of multipurpose tree species) in home gardens improved
Household income from home gardens increased

Current status

916 home garden units have been developed in the 3 DS Divisions with the assistance of tool kits including a mamoty, a knife and a crowbar. They were also given with seeds suitable for the agro-climatic conditions of the respective DS Divisions. Six workshops for 43 officers from Provincial Department of Agriculture North Central and Central Province and Inter Provincial Department of Agriculture were conducted. Some 3,120 households were selected through an extensive selection criteria and home gardening and agro-forestry programs were introduced. Eight Input packages were designed for different household requirements and introduced in the 03 Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSDs). A Training module was developed to build the capacity of Agrarian Officers (KUPANISA) to supervise and provide technical assistance to set up climate resilient home gardening.

However, the reviewers observed that the majority of the farmers have not used these inputs productively to establish diversified home gardens. Water has been the major constraint for cultivation in the Medirigiriya and Lankapura DS Divisions. Farmers were not clear about the value of food and the income generated through these diversified home gardens. Lack of a strong capacity building component linked to the livelihoods development of the farmers together with the poor follow up at the regional and village level monitoring and supervising teams including FOs, GSN and other extension officers has led to this poor understanding of the value of project interventions.

Output 1.2
Introduce and promote drought tolerant crop varieties and agronomic practices to counter effects of rainfall variability

Indicator
No and type of drought mitigation practices introduced

Targets
All Farmer Organizations trained to engage in drought tolerant agriculture
Farmer field trials conducted with national technical agencies for 500 farm families selected byFOs
Seed banks and seed distribution established in each ASC

Current status

Two consultants were recruited for assessing and recommending the drought tolerant crop varieties and agronomic practices for the three DSDs. Three workshops (for 50 Officers and 70 farmer representatives)were conducted on adaptive, drought resilient cropping practices together with the Provincial Department of

Agriculture North Central and Central Province and Inter Provincial and minor irrigation farmer representatives of the three DSDs.

A number of drought tolerant crop varieties such as ground nut, mung bean, thibbatu have been cultivated in 150 acres of uplands in the Medirigiriya and Lankapura DS Divisions. Five forest nurseries have been established in Walapane DS Division. Reviewers also observed that the forest plant 'Kaya' was introduced among the beneficiary farmers in Lankapura DS Division (25 acres) as a plant which withstand the drought conditions favorably.

At the same time, drought adaptation practices such as sprinkler irrigation systems, agro-wells, poly-tunnels, rainwater harvesting tanks have been introduced. Further, tank rehabilitation activities, repairing of side walls of irrigation channels and development of agriculture roads were observed as good drought adaptation practices which the project has introduced.

Three seed paddy societies in Medirigiriya and Lankapura DS Divisions have been established and 25 farmers are actively engaged in seed paddy production which is a viable climate adaptation measure in terms of achieving food security under the hazardous conditions. There is also 3 seed paddy processing units established for these farmers in the 2 DS Divisions.

Output 1.3
Identify and promote climate-resilient alternate income sources such as livestock, perennial cash crops and inland fisheries

Indicators
No and type of alternate livelihood assets created
No of women participated in livelihood training

Targets
Six technical assessments for climate resilience and market chain analysis conducted
Training provided to all FOs on selected livelihood options per DSD by specialized state agencies
Livelihood support equipment provided to six viable livelihood proposals from every FO

Current status
Among the climate resilient alternate livelihood options provided through the project, cattle farming, inland fisheries, bee keeping and some perennial crops such as pepper can be highlighted. There was a good blend of women farmers among this target group of beneficiaries.

Three workshops on climate change adaptation for 303 government officers in the three DSDs conducted and representatives from different line ministries and departments (Fisheries officers, NLDB officers, Ministry of

Veterinary Medicine and Animal Health, NAQDA, Forestry, DAD, DOA, DSD) participated. National Aquatic Development Authority (NAQDA) completed the assessment of 40 tanks for fingerling stocking and awareness raising was completed, covering 600 farmers. Thirty fisheries societies were registered under the Department of Agrarian Development. About 1.2 million fingerlings were stocked in 28 tanks. One capacity building program for 40 fisher farmers was conducted. The National Enterprise Development Authority (NEDA) conducted enterprise assessment with 376 entrepreneurs in the three DSDs (Madirigiriya, Lankapura and Walapane) and Mahaweli "D" system. Five value chains were identified for further improvements.

Seven workshops on farmer market development were conducted and 134potential vendors (69 males and 65 females) who could be connected with the farmers' market initiatives in Polonnaruuwa district (Madirigiriya, Lankapura and Mahaweli System "D") were trained. These potential vendors are expected to train as leaders of the producer groups in the production chain.

Output 1.4
Promote improved post-harvest technologies as viable climate-resilient livelihood sources for farm women

Indicator
No of farm women engaged in project introduced post-harvest livelihoods

Targets
Post-harvest centers established (equipped and staffed) in 08ASCs in the two project DSDs
One post-harvest village established in each ASC area, 760 farm women in 08villages linked with local livelihood incentive programs

Current status
While there has been no progress towards meeting the indicator listed for Output 1.4, a comprehensive plan has now been developed to address the post-harvest component of the programme. The activities are about to commence.

Output 1.5
Build Community Assets and Livelihood Resources through cash for work to support climate risk reduction measures

Indicators
Percentage and level of community participation in cash for work system
Number of women participating in cash for work program

Targets
1500 households benefit from cash for work schemes in two micro catchments in target DSDs

Current status

The project has practiced the cash-for-work approach in Damsopura and Meegaswewa GN Divisions of Medirigiriya DS Division. It was difficult to get the data at sex-disaggregated level. However, according to the Divisional Secretariat, this programme has not been continued due to intensive administrative procedures in handling the cash for work programme. The Reviewers believe, by considering the importance of the concept, the field implementation team needs to review and find practical solutions to continue this programme in particular for village tank rehabilitation work.

Outcome 2

Strengthened ownership of climate risk reduction processes and increased replication potential of adaptation strategies at local level and basin/sub national level

Indicator

Percentage of target population (Gender Disaggregated) aware of predicted impacts of climate change and appropriate responsive adaptive actions to safeguard livelihood assets

Targets

All 14,039 households participate in climate risk assessment in target area receive climate change awareness
At least 50% of community risk assessment meetings consist of women
All FOs in target area receive information and tools to develop local adaptive strategies to safeguard livelihood assets
All local and divisional-level officials engaged in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and disaster management receive at least one training on supporting adaptive strategies

Current Status

Although there was a good level of understanding among the farmers (over 80%) on the predicted impacts of climate change and a notable interest in joining the project interventions, it was noted that the extent of practicing appropriate responsive adaptive actions to safeguard livelihood assets is low. Data on the gender disaggregation were not available.

The capacity of over 325 government officers and lead farmers coming from the major villages, local and regional level service providing Institutions has been built through both components of the project. In addition, over 40% of the beneficiaries have been provided with the technical assistance and capacity building requirements to reduce the risks of climate induced rainfall variability.

Overall, the Reviewers rate the achievement of Outcome 2 at a satisfactory level based on the recent developments taken place in the project management structure, especially with the engagement of UNDP as co-executing entity.

Output 2.1
Train and mobilize officers at village, division and provincial level to design, and monitor local adaptation strategies

Indicator
No of villages, divisional and provincial officers trained to address climate risks

Targets
One training module developed
Six TOTs developed and conducted
250 officials trained at provincial, divisional and village engaged in rural development
All Agrarian Service Centers in project DSDs receive climate risk management tools

Current status
Three workshops on water-based agriculture risk assessment were conducted for 105 persons selected from the 3 DSDs and the recommendations developed. Another workshop on project knowledge management and integration was conducted with the participation of the individual and institutional consultants who provide the climate change adaptation technical support for the project together with the MMDE. A strategic framework for effective delivery and knowledge management of the CCAP project was also prepared. A total of 135 officers (from DoA, DAD and selected GSNs) participated in the 3 training of trainer (ToT) workshops conducted on technical and input module development. Planning Divisions of the 3 DSDs were provided with 3 GIS compatible desktop computers and related peripherals to improve capacity of divisional planning and to prepare 60 Climate Resilient Village Development Plans (CRVDP).

Some 303 officers including the Economic Development Officers (EDOs), 'Krupanisa' Officers, Samurdhi Officers and GramaNilladari Officers from 60 GN Divisions of the 3 DS Divisions have been trained on the climate change adaptive measures. Among them, 109 officers were trained on project cycle management and to develop project proposals as per the requirements of the GN Divisions depending on the available physical resources. As a result of this training programme, 74 project proposals have been developed and are ready for implementation.

Output 2.2
Strengthen Farmer Organizations with information, training and equipment to implement adaptation strategies

Indicator
Capacity of farmer organizations to respond to climate risks

Targets
All farmer organizations in target DSDs have developed management plans for local irrigation management and catchment conservation
Management plans are funded through community and government input
All FOs in the target divisions are registered with Agrarian Services and have elected representatives
At least six members from each FO trained to conduct vulnerability reduction assessments as input to 2.4

Current status

Three seed paddy societies in Medirigiriya and Lankapura DS Divisions have been established and 25 farmers are actively engaged in seed paddy production which is a viable climate adaptation measure in terms of achieving food security under the hazardous conditions. There is also 3 seed paddy processing units established for these farmers in the 2 DS Divisions.

Thirteen training sessions (one day each) on minor tank construction and supervision were provided to283 farmers in 40 FOs of which 10 were from Walapane and 30 from Medirigiriya. Also, more training programmes on operations and maintenance of minor tanks (a two-day training programme) and tank ecosystem development (a one-day training programme) are being planned to be conducted in the months to come. Farmers have shown some reluctance to participate in the training unless there is an assurance of rehabilitation of the concerned small tanks in their localities. Overall, the training component has empowered farmers to work as a team, and have made them aware of their rights to take part in adaptation activities and benefit from them.

23 climate smart input models have been designed to use in rain fed upland farming systems, minor tank-based farming systems and in the major irrigation areas. The project target, however, is to design climate smart input packages for 180 producer groups.

Under the programme of capacity building on Climate Smart Villages (Promotion of Organic Agriculture for development of climate smart villages -Technology & Certification) 3 training workshops for 300 government officers on climate smart village development have been completed. And also, training has been underway for 150 vendors and 100 selected farmer leaders on Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) certification. It was also

noted that continuous monitoring and knowledge dissemination is essential to avoid farmers turning away from organic farming.

The assessment on spatial variation of vulnerability to climate change covering 3 DSDs was completed, and the most vulnerable 60 Grama Niladari Divisions (20 GNDs from each 3 DSDs) were selected for project interventions.

Output 2.3
Pilot integrated watershed management plans to safeguard climate sensitive livelihood assets such as land and water

Indicators
Availability of watershed-level irrigation management plans
Increased extent cultivated under pilot minor irrigation schemes

Targets
Management plans for two micro watersheds developed and implemented by Farmer Organizations
Increase cropping intensity in both systems to over 100%

Current status

A TOR was drafted for establishing integrated sub-watershed management plans to safeguard climate sensitive livelihood assets in the three DSDs. The contractual agreement with the Natural Resource Management Centre of the Department of Agriculture to undertake the assignment was also completed.

Hazard Zonation maps have been developed for 25 GN Divisions in Walapane DS Divison by the Land Use Policy Planning Department and also, land use maps for 67 villages in Medirigiriya and Lankapura DS Divisions have been developed. However, to utilize these maps, it is also necessary to develop land use plans as well as hazard mitigation plans. Farmers have already started using these maps for development activities as well in these areas, which is a favorable development to be noted. Some 7,660 plants including Mee, Kumbuk and Neem have been cultivated in the stream bunds as a catchment protection measure.

Output 2.4
Conduct Risk Assessment and Adaptation Planning with target communities

Indicators
Level of awareness among target group of climate risks
Capacity of community to plan and prioritize adaptive actions

Targets
VRAs conducted in all Farmer Organizations targeting 14,039 households at three-month, eighteen-month and end of the project

Current status

The assessment on spatial variation of vulnerability to climate change covering 3 DSDs were completed and the most vulnerable 60 Grama Niladari Divisions (20 GNDs from each 3 DSDs) were selected for project interventions. Some 337 government officers were trained and made aware of Climate Change and Vulnerability Risk Assessment (VRA). Out of the 337 officers, 303 were trained as trainers to conduct VRAs in the selected 60 GNs and to develop 60 village development plans integrating Climate Smart Villages, Climate Smart Social Enterprises and Climate Smart Markets concepts with the community participation. Three workshops were conducted to build capacity of 303 selected government officers on climate change adaptation strategies and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools to identify development needs and get inputs to develop proposals further. In addition, 284 officers were trained on the proposed three Climate Smart Programs through a three-day exposure visit in Kurunegala district.

In addition, the University of Moratuwa (UoM) has been contracted to prepare 5 model Climate Resilient Village Development Plans (CRVDP) and train 100 divisional level planning officers and economic development officers (EDOs) to prepare these 60 CRVDPs. Stakeholder consultations were completed and 5 GN Division level draft plans ready for validation.

60 PRA sessions were conducted by the trained 300 officers (ToTs) for 8,097 selected community members in the 60 villages. Six workshops on climate sensitive proposal development conducted for selected 113 EDOs, Grama Niladhari officers, Samurdhi officers and Agriculture Research and Production Assistants (ARPSs) in three DSDs. A number of Climate Resilient Village Development Plans (CRVDP) based on sustainable development principles which include social progress, ecological balance, and economic growth are being developed. Through these CRVDPs, it is expected to strengthen the capacity of community to plan and prioritize adaptive actions.

Output 2.5

Document and disseminate lessons of climate resilient community-based watershed management

Indicators

No of news outlets in the local press and media reported on project lessons
No of new project proposals/ new community-based adaptation initiatives generated within and outside the DSDs

Targets

10 case studies generated
5 Policy Briefs Produced and shared with NPSC
50 media reports on project outcomes (35print and 15 electronic)
2 Provincial Workshops to share project learning
National Workshop to share project learning
20 CBA proposals from other vulnerable community's generated through exchange visits

Current status
74 new proposals have been developed considering the resources available locally. However, no sign of communiy led adapatation intiatives emerged within and outside the project areas.

Planned knowledge management products of the project are yet to be develped. UNDP has already deployed 2 UNVs in the field to develop these products for future dissemination.

Output 2.6
Design and implement early warning systems for climate induced risk of landslide and drought in Mahaweli Basin

Indicator
Development and functioning of early warning systems

Targets
Developed and implemented drought forecasting and timely dissemination model for Mahaweli Basin
15 Community based landslide early warning systems with telemetric rain gauges are operationalized in Walapane DSD

Current status
PSU has consulted National Building Research and Organization (NBRO) for this activity. However, other than the initial discussions on establishing weather monitoring stations in vulnerable locations, no progress was observed under this activity.

5.1.2 Assumptions and Risks

Some of the risks and assumptions identified at the project inception are still valid. As identified at the design stage, frequent changes of officers at the DS levels have hampered the project progress and the mitigation measures identified are beyond the capacity of the project team. Poor commitment and dedication of state officials to the timely completion of project activities was another risk area which was assumed at the project design and not yet mitigated adequately. It has been identified at the project inception that this risk component can be mitigated by providing incentives in terms of transport and allowances for the officers involved. The project should take action to implement this utilizing fund built-in to the project financing structure. Another risk area identified at the inception was that the non-adequate support from DS divisions to project implementation. The review team observed that this has been mitigated to a certain extent through the provision of physical facilities such as computers, projectors etc. to DS offices to support their routine

activities. In addition to these, the project needs to further intervene in the newly identified risk area mentioned below.

It was noted that the availability of climate risk information was weak, and this will lead to poor awareness among farm families preventing them from moving for possible adaptation at household and community levels. Community willingness to take-up the introduced alternate livelihoods are also not certain, unless they witness tangible benefits from these livelihoods to support their day to day life.

The home garden can be considered as an important source of food and income security for rural farmers and if maintained properly, it can also become the immediate alternate livelihood option for them. Therefore, the community interest and commitment in developing and maintaining the already established home gardens are of paramount importance.

The level of capacity and interest in local service delivery to encourage and follow up on livelihood diversification introduced through the project is also a risk. It was noted that the local government officers especially in the Polonnaruwa District are loaded with a number of additional tasks and finding time to follow up on the activities of this project is a challenge. Given the circumstances, availability of human resources and their capacity to monitor and administer additional project interventions such as cash for work programme are not adequate.

Rain-fed farm families are highly vulnerable to the risk of food and livelihood insecurity. Access to micro financing-based credit and markets and marketing networks for investment in better livelihoods and sales of produce for income generation by farmers will contribute to lowering this risk. The project has already initiated a number of options to find sustainable markets for farmers. However, it is also a challenge for farmers to ensure an adequate local production to maintain a continuous supply to the market at the required quality standards. Introduction of a viable post-harvest/food processing programme could offset these issues.
Farmer organizations represent the most climate vulnerable segments of the rural population in the two DSDs. Their capacity and the motivation to invest time and effort in supporting the introduced interventions to be continued at village level is essential. However, in certain GN Divisions, the enthusiasm of the Farmer Organizations was not observed.

5.2 Planned stakeholder participation

Key Stakeholder	Level of Participation
WFP	As the implementing entity, WFP is responsible to the donor (Adaptation Fund), in

	terms of the progress of the project. Currently WFP has a high interest in delivering the project's intended results on time. However, the lack of technical capacity and availability of staff in overseeing and monitoring project activities more closely is a challenge. Currently the Deputy Country Director (DCD) of WFP is personally attending to this task. Protracted delays in project implementation in the past years had exhausted the budget line for the WFP project coordinator and WFP is in the process of recruitment of technical staff for resilience building activities that could be able to contribute to the project monitoring and technical input to support the DCD.
UNDP	WFP, the implementing entity, initiated to bring UNDP to strengthen the project execution. Since the involvement of UNDP, their comparative advantage of capacity building was highly visible. They have adopted a systematic approach in selecting beneficiaries and assessing the needs. They have mobilized the project staff with a good balance of technical and administrative functions as required under the targeted outputs.
Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment	The Ministry has been involved since Inception as the main executing partner of the project. However, the frequent changes in the project staff and the lack of required technical supervision delayed the project implementation at the initial stages. The Ministry has made several attempts to employ the required staff although the effort has been challenged by external and internal factors. In addition, the lengthy procurement procedures have also created difficulties in timely delivery of project results. The Ministry has recruited the full pledged project team since April 2018 consisting of the Project Manager, Project Accountant, M&E Officer and other liaison officers with the full complement of staff at the national and field levels which is a good move towards achieving the targeted results. Also, to strengthen the PSU further, a full time Project Director was appointed since July 2018.
Other national level relevant government authorities	Very low level of engagement due to lack of opportunities for them to take part. National level steering committee and the management committee have not met at required intervals.
Regional level relevant government authorities	Most of the regional level government officers are already involved in a number of government development activities in addition to their day to day work. Under these circumstances, it is a challenge for them to allocate additional time for activities in this project.
Divisional Government Authorities	They are very keen in taking part in the project activities. The level of interest and the collaborative support they extend is dependent on the nature of the personality. However, the participatory decision making at the divisional level to discuss and prioritize the project activities was not adequate to have a smooth implementation of the project.
Project Field Teams	Their participation and level of enthusiasm in the project activities is highly satisfactory. The efforts that the two field teams; from two executing entities, put in for the smooth operation of the project implementation are commendable.
Farmer Organizations	The level of participation of the FOs depends on the capacity and the level of interest they maintain. Most of the FOs are inputs and services dependent hence

	their participation depends on the benefits they receive. Overall, their participation is moderately satisfactory.
Beneficiaries	They are very actively participating. The attendance and the active involvement in the discussions at the meetings is a good indicator of their active participation. They seem to have already felt the adverse impacts of climate change, hence they are willingly to participate in most of the activities.

5.3 Replication approach

The project document provided a detailed exit strategy for each output area identifying sustainability mechanism and responsibilities. Establishment of farmers markets/ 'Helabojun' (local food stalls) which provide a market place for home gardening producer groups and the proposed milk collection centers, ice cream / yogurt factory expected to support dairy farmers are interventions initiated by the project to improve the level of adaptation among farm families.

However, the review feels that project executing entities need to focus on involving divisional /village level project partners such as DSs, Departments of Agriculture, Agrarian Development, Export Crops, Forest etc. in identifying their responsibilities in enhancing sustainability of project outputs. The project may need to capacitate these partners in carrying out these responsibilities covering all output areas. Emphasis should be given on having a strong extension service, appropriate market avenues and availability of micro finance by networking as they are vital ingredients for long term sustainability and the ability to replicate the project outputs.

5.4 Role of WFP as a multilateral implementing entity

Reporting

Over the last four years, WFP has faced challenges with regards to working with the government project support unit (PSU). The frequent changes in PSU staff posed a key challenge; over the project duration the Project Director has been changed four times and the Project Manager has also been changed the same number of times. The hand-over system during these leadership changes has been weak, making it difficult to follow up and track the project progress for reporting purposes. For the last two annual reports (Aug 2015-Sept 2016 and Aug 2016-Sept 2017), it took almost four to five months of concerted work to obtain the needed details to finalize each report.

Coordination

It should also be noted that due to the slow start of the project and delayed project implementation, the WFP project coordinator had to leave due to the exhaustion of the budget line for his position. To ensure the continued project follow up and oversight purposes, WFP has used its core resources to directly oversee the project, which has been done by the DCD himself and the Senior Finance Officer.

Given the challenging situation and to provide capacity support for the PSU in order to expedite the project implementation and quality outputs, in February 2017, WFP initiated discussions with both UNDP and the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment to engage UNDP as an executing entity together with the Ministry. Subsequently, a National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) chaired by the Secretary to the Ministry, endorsed inclusion of UNDP in the project execution to support the Ministry. The discussion and negotiation with UNDP and the Ministry took almost six months to reach the final agreement on the new implementation arrangement for which roles, responsibilities and an action plan were developed and shared with all parties. As such, UNDP implements 40 percent of the remaining project activities with the rest conducted by the Ministry.

WFP intervened to obtain a timely project extension, which was granted on 14 August 2017 for one and half years. WFP initiated a project review in May 2017 which strongly recommended to address the need of technical requirements of the project in adaptive and smart agriculture and WFP requested UNDP's work to include training in this area for capacity building purposes. Since the new project implementation arrangement in place, WFP convened meetings with the PSU and UNDP to discuss joint action plan, coordination, monitoring and reporting

Monitoring

WFP conducted monitoring visits in the three project locations and came up with a number of observations on project output achievements, project formulation and approval process, beneficiary selection, adaptive approach, income generation and market linkage and coordination between district and central levels. Recommendations for improvements were shared with both the Ministry and UNDP. WFP on its visits to the project sites in March and May 2018, in the districts of Nuwara Elyia and Polonnaruwa has observed and highlighted in the report the need of enhanced coordination and collaboration between the PSU and UNDP in order to further synchronize project activity planning and implementation.

In recognition of the ongoing challenges with project delivery, before the MTR, WFP decided to recruit technical personnel to support its core resilience building activities through cash for work (agriculture-based livelihoods) for income generation. One of these staff members will provide complementary support to the adaptation project in project monitoring and capacity building. In addition, an international M&E officer is expected to join the WFP Country Office in October 2018 and will also lend support to the M&E officer of the PSU.

Financial Management

In May 2018, the MMDE submitted a funding request to WFP for USD 632,000 for various projects. Subsequently, WFP convened a meeting with UNDP and the PSU for joint activity planning purposes. It was agreed that project proposals should be formulated in reference to the village development plans that UNDP developed with the DS division authorities in the project districts of Nuwara Elyia and Polonnaruwa and the PSU's full submission of the project proposal to WFP is still pending.

5.5 UNDP comparative advantage

UNDP's mode of Direct Execution has been very helpful in expediting the activities under the targeted outputs of the project. Their field staff with adequate resources such as office equipment, transport support and management support is a plus for effective project implementation. The comparative advantage of the UN system in responding to farmers' needs quickly and the availability of enabling systems have been instrumental in timely delivery. Their flexibility to identify and recruit service providers is an added advantage.

5.6 Management arrangements

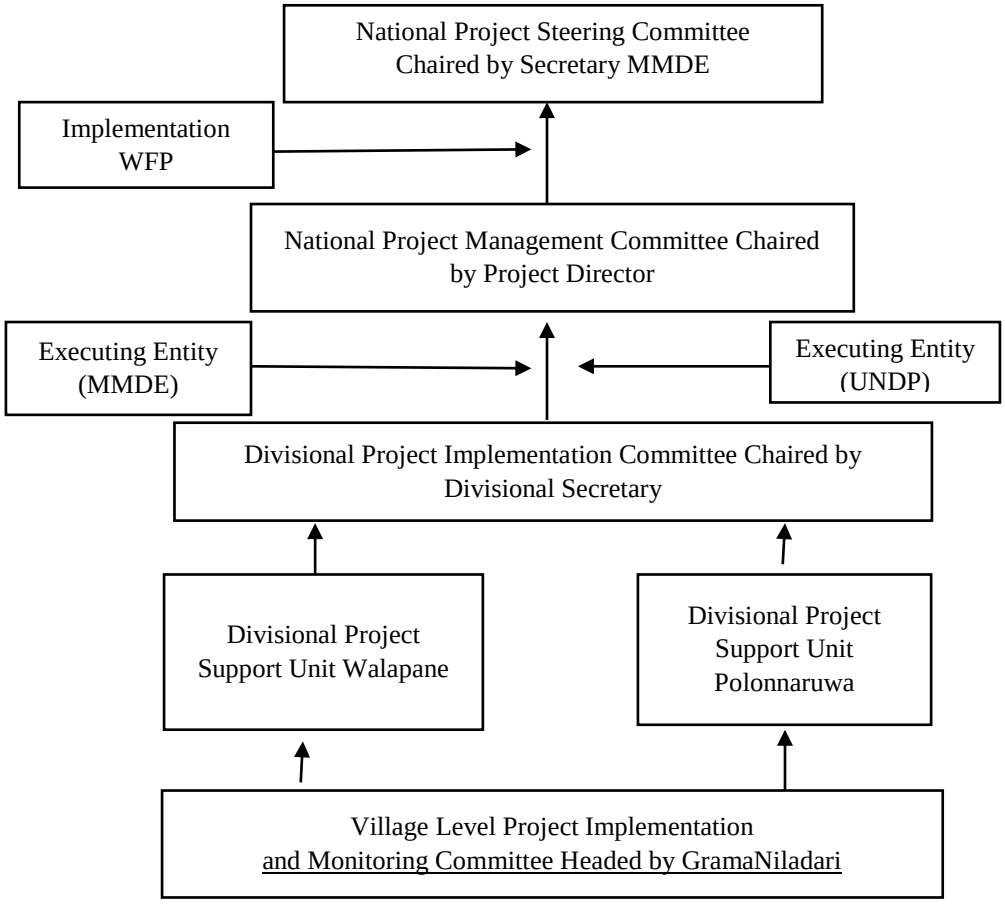
The project was designed with the MMDE as the main executing entity. Since the project is multi-disciplinary, a National Steering Committee (NSC) was designed to comprise all relevant government departments established and chaired by the Secretary to MMDE. The main function of the NSC is to steer the project with appropriate policy directions. As the project is mainly a technical project, a management committee comprising the technical officers of the key institutions chaired by the National Project Director was also designed to provide the technical supervision.

The regional level project activities are identified and prioritized by the divisional steering committees headed by the DSs and the implementation of project initiatives at the village level is monitored by the village level project committees headed by the GN. Though these 4 main committees have been proposed in the project document as the management arrangement (Figure 2), to provide policy direction; technical supervision; field implementation support; and village level monitoring respectively, none of these bodies were functioning to the expected level. This has led to the malfunctioning of the governance structure of the project which in turn has created a number of issues which hampered the smooth management of the project.

The National Steering Committee met four times during the project duration with the last meeting held on 20 September 2017 to discuss and finalize UNDP involvement as an executing entity and also regularize project coordination meetings on quarterly basis. The review team could not find evidence supporting the smooth

functioning of the Project Management Committee and the MMDE seems to utilize its technical arms in getting technical support in the approval process. The divisional project implementing and monitoring committees were formed in both DSs, but the meetings were not regular. A divisional meeting at Walapane DS was held in June 2018 after one year and in Madirigiriya DS similar meeting has been planned for 6 August 2018. These meetings headed by respective DS with the participation of executing entities and key official of the partnering line departments at divisional/district level are quite important in identifying divisional level project interventions on agreed 'selection criteria' in a transparent manner, prioritize them and provide required technical inputs to facilitate the approval process. These meetings should be held at least on a quarterly basis. Village level project implementing, and monitoring committees are not functioning well at present, however, with capacity building work now initiated at the village level it is expected that GNs and Krupanisas will be motivated to activate these committees.

Figure 2: Management structure



5.7 Project Finance

As at 30th June 2018, the total project expenditure stays at 37% (Annex 6) which depicts a low level of delivery considering the fact thatithas only 8 months remaining to complete all the project activities under the current extension. Certain outputs show very little or no delivery which reflects the level of physical progress of the achievement of outputs. Especially the outputs such as generating alternate income sources, introducing post-harvest technologies and establishing knowledge management mechanisms are crucial for the achievement of the overall objective of the project It is also noted that there are commitments already made (Annex 6) under these outputs which are lined up in the approval process and together with these hard and soft commitments, the project financial delivery currently stands at 43%.

5.8 Monitoring and evaluation

There was no clear evidence of the existence of a proper monitoring and evaluation mechanism at the PSU level and it is expected that with the recruitment of the project monitoring officer in April 2018, a proper M&E mechanism will be put in place.

6. Project Results

The project results are assessed based on the 5 OECD/DAC Criteria as given below.(See Annex 4 for more details)

6.1 Relevance

It was observed that the overall relevance of the project is satisfactory. The Project objectives are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and also the national priorities in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.

The project strategies identified are in line with priorities for adaptation as outlined in the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA). Major adaptation activities identified included: cultivation inside the poly tunnels, introduction of sprinkler irrigations systems, rehabilitation of small tanks and channels, constructing rainwater harvesting tanks, promotion of inland fisheries as an alternate livelihood, raring cattle, intercropping and cultivation of 'Kaya' trees, etc.

This project is closely related to the WFP's current work in Sri Lanka especially the activities aimed at strengthening government capacity on: shock responsive safety nets; early warning systems; situation mapping

and vulnerability analysis; food/cash assistance; and state-of-the-art map-based visualizations for early shocks response warning.

The project is also relevant to UNDP's mandate, which is to support developing countries in designing and implementing national policies for sustainable human development with a focus on poverty reduction and the SDGs. The project is also aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework – UNDAF (and now is UN Sustainable Development Framework – UNSDF) - and Country Programme Framework (CPF). Moreover, the project is in line with and relevant to the Adaptation Fund's objectives.

6.2 Effectiveness

Overall, the reviewers found a moderately satisfactory degree of effectiveness. The activities planned under Component 1 have been initiated up to a greater extent. Most of the planned activities in Component 2 have been just initiated since the involvement of UNDP as co-executing entity. Some outputs have not been delivered at all yet. The table in Annex7 shows the delivery of main project inputs as at 30th June 2018 under the 2 components.

It was noted that the field teams have been actively engaged in the implementation of activities. The interest shown by the beneficiaries by actively participating in meetings was commendable. However, it was a question whether they have got the right message in terms of the purpose of the assistance and the future adaptation measures that they all could follow in order to minimize the adverse impacts of the climate change. It was hardly observed that the needed weather and climate change related information was readily available for the use by the farmers, except for the village-based vulnerability maps (Walapane) and the land use maps (Medirigiriya and Lankapura) developed by the LUPPD. Hence, there needs to be a very high level of awareness and knowledge sharing on the concepts of climate change adaptation among the project beneficiaries.

It was also observed that there is a clear disconnect between the two components at the implementation level. It is highly important that the farmers who receive inputs are also getting the right technology and the capacity building support to sustain the efforts and practices they test in the field. The reviewers observed a number of cases where this has not been met. Livelihood options provided through poly tunnels, cattle, etc. are some examples.

Since the new implementation arrangements were put in place, the review team noted that there is a boom in the implementation of the planned activities especially under the component 2 outputs. There are 13 different activities assigned to identify service providers being implemented in the selected 60 GN Divisions.

The Reviewers also found that some of the delays in delivering of outputs could be attributed to challenging implementation arrangements and delays in disbursement of funds at the MMDE level. It was revealed that

these delays were mainly due to technical deficiencies in project proposals initiated from the DS level. Though the field teams have maintained a good relationship with the divisional level government officers, they have not been successful in getting all the officers to a common table on a regular basis. This need has been identified in the original project document as well.

It was also noted that there was a low level of mastery of the principles of results-based project management, which seems to have hindered or prevented the delivery of intended outputs, thus jeopardizing achievement of project results.

The reviewers believe that the recent positive developments of the project will enable the field teams to drive towards the achievement of the intended outputs much better.

6.3 Efficiency

The project's efficiency was determined as a factor of cost efficiency and timeliness. Overall, it was rated moderately satisfactory. At the time of review, there was a total expenditure of 37% of the project total. With the current commitments, this may rise to a figure of around 43%. This correlates with the existing physical delivery of inputs towards achievement of results.

There had been some delays in approving a number of projects at the Ministry level. The total value of these proposals amounts to USD 328,047. The reason for the delays partly coming from the field end and in many occasions, the proposals have not fulfilled the approval criteria. However, the reviewers found that there are some proposals who were submitted for approval over one year ago. For example, the dairy development project of Medirigiriya was approved in July 2018 after more than one year, and the tank development project at Weralapatana, submitted a year ago, still awaits approval.

In terms of timeliness, the project has not performed as per expectations. Some of the intended activities are still to be implemented. The MTR observed that, with the full project team in place now and considering their devotion, this issue can be rectified to a great extent in the remaining months.

6.4 Sustainability

The absence of a clear exit strategy to cover all output areas, lack of ownership by the key stakeholders at the DS level and lack of proper technical orientation of the project interventions may have influenced the overall status of weaker sustainability. However, with the capacity building interventions at divisional and village levels, establishment of village markets and introduction of climate smart technology packages initiated, it is expected that project outputs will be adopted by the majority of the beneficiaries. A concerted effort is

needed in developing a clear exit strategy identifying mechanisms and responsibilities with the participation of all stakeholders at the divisional level.

6.4.1. Financial Sustainability

There is no guarantee that the Government will provide financial assistance to sustain the interventions initiated in the field. In Walapane DS Division, the Reviewers observed that farmers have contributed 20% of the value of some inputs whilst the project covered 80 %. However, it was not clear whether they have got the message of self-sustenance that has to be made after the project.

6.4.2 Socio-political sustainability

Political interventions were not observed or even reported in this project at least during the review period.

There is a rising level of awareness on the climate change and its impacts among the public. Government has also taken up this issue and developed a national climate change policy and mobilized support to mainstream climate change in Sri Lanka's development agenda. Government has already developed the National REDD+ Investment Framework and Action Plan (NRIFAP), completed the Second National Communication and National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation (2011-2016). These are good examples to showcase the commitment of the Sri Lankan Government to address climate change and its adverse impacts.

The project is implemented with the participation of a wider stakeholder audience including the national and local key Government Institutions, beneficiaries, FOs and the UN counterparts. However, the Reviewers observed that there is a very low or zero level participation of the private sector and the civil society organizations in the project implementation. It is a known fact that the private sector has a lot of potential to support these initiatives carried forward with their financial and technical assistance to sustain the good adaptation practices. On the other hand, civil society can play a lead role in taking the message across to make the communities aware of the principles of adaptation and the need of putting them in future practices.

There is a strong governance structure proposed in the original project document. The key stakeholders of the project have been given the opportunity to make relevant inputs to the project through the identified management structure as shown in Figure 2.

However, the review noted that among the above-mentioned bodies, the National Project Steering Committee, National Project Management Committee, Divisional Project Implementing and Monitoring

Committee and the Village level Project Monitoring Committee have not been functioning as expected. This has led to poor coordination, misunderstanding, and lack of information sharing among the key stakeholders.

6.4.3. Environmental sustainability

It was noted that there is a risk analysis done in the inception report. However, there was no explicit assessment of environmental impacts of proposed local adaptation options and technologies, nor was there an effort to conduct a comprehensive ecosystem assessment for adaptation purposes. However, it was observed that the project did not appear to have any negative environmental impacts.

It was observed that there was no proper mechanism to prioritize the selection of adaptation technologies to be piloted. Even some of the proposed adaptation practices seemed to have been selected in a very ad-hoc manner, with little thinking on long-term adaptation benefits. Many of the adaptation technologies piloted need more capacity building, empowerment and management capabilities for farmers to sustain the practices.

6.5 Impact

It is too early to comment on the impact of the project interventions. However, with a potential additional no-cost extension together with the execution of the proposed accelerated work plan, reviewers feel that there could be a satisfactory level of progress towards achieving the impact.

6.6 Strengths and Opportunities

Based on the limited project exposure (through literature and short field visits) and the opinion of different stakeholders the review team made a SWOT analysis on the current project situation (Annex 8).

Project is currently on a good footing to launch an accelerated field implementation in line with climate change adaptation principles owing to the following strengths and opportunities.

- Availability of human resources required for efficient and effective project implementation both at national and regional levels.
- Presence of well-trained team of government officers at field level capable of identifying adaptation issues at village level and develop project proposals utilizing the software such as vulnerability and land use maps already developed through the project.
- UNDP's comparative advantage on capacity building to enhance livelihoods of hazard-prone beneficiaries and stakeholders to adapt to extreme events by utilizing the inputs and infrastructure facilities already delivered through the project.

- Availability of sufficient funds and the awareness of all stakeholders of the potential threat of climate change and the need of climate-smart interventions

6.7 Lessons Learned and Best Practices

The above positive aspects could however be offset by lengthy delays as highlighted earlier. The review also noted issues with due diligence processes and mechanisms, which led to a lower level of productivity. There was a mismatch between the intended results and the achieved outputs particularly in component 1 that could be partially attributed to a lack of local technical capacity and to a potential lack of interest to participate on behalf of certain stakeholders.

The two project components are designed to achieve the overall goal to build diversified and resilient livelihoods for marginalized farming communities in the Mahaweli River Basin through effective management of land and water resources. The eleven outputs identified to achieve the two outcomes are interdependent and therefore, the project implementing partners should have a total understanding on the synergy and complementarity of the activities leading towards these outputs. It is very clear that the inputs and the infrastructure provided cannot sustain without building the capacity of beneficiaries and stakeholders, also building the capacity alone would be of little use without appropriate physical resources. Therefore, a proper coordination and understanding is required among all implementing partners at all levels to deliver as one project to achieve a common goal.

7. Conclusion

In summary, the project demonstrated a Moderately Satisfactory performance, owing to a number of significant technical and managerial challenges that prevented it from achieving its full potential. Key conclusions are as follows:

Having recognized the capacity and technical gaps of the PSU, WFP's initiative to include UNDP as executing entity has proven instrumental in bringing the project implementation up to the level of today. Although faced with challenges, WFP's role in following up with the project progress and finding remedial measures and its quest towards putting the project on track is acknowledged.

At present, project activities are executed in the field by two entities, namely the PSU under MMDE and the UNDP. Their roles and responsibilities have been clearly defined and accepted by all parties. There are certain output areas where both these entities will have a role to play in order to achieve the common objective. For instance, when one entity provides the hardware (inputs) the other entity may need to provide the software (capacity building) in order to achieve the desired results. However, it was noted that when the required coordination and complementarity was not observed in certain outputs areas, it jeopardized the smooth

implementation and finalization of the project interventions and achievement of outcomes as one project. However, both parties are presently in the process of developing the required coordination and linkages at national as well as field level which is a favorable development for the successful delivery of the project.

While the project may not achieve the full scope of intended results as per the project document, within the remaining project period, there is renewed commitment to achieve targets and action plan. Initial delays in implementation and execution due to external and internal issues (highlighted in the special project review conducted in March 2017), frequent changes in project staff as well as government officials at regional level and lengthy and time-consuming approval processes, if continued, may prevent the project from achieving the intended results. Focusing on readily achievable targets may help alleviate this risk.

It is unclear whether the technologies piloted so far, can all be considered adequate adaptation technologies. The lack of clear criteria of selection of technologies, and observable rationalization or prioritization for these technologies, combined with the need for increased management capacity to implement them requires a strong technical assessment for future approval of interventions. It is observed that the project has now developed a series of rational, adaptation-oriented village plans with the full involvement of local stakeholders, aligning to the project's climate change focus and original results framework.

The project has achieved good level of awareness raising together with capacity development among certain stakeholders. The comparative advantage of involving UNDP in the capacity building component is well noted. The recruitment of the full quota of officers within the last three months including a full-time Project Director, Project Manager, Project Accountant, M & E Officer and other regional staff can be considered as a positive move towards accelerating the implementation process to achieve realistic targets.

8. Recommendations

1. Revisit the project's results framework to identify achievable targets for the remaining project period.

   Action Required:

   - Carry out a rapid field survey to assess the sustainability and productivity of delivered inputs
   - Match the outcome of the survey with project results framework to identify the gaps

2. Based on the outcome of the above (1), using the village development plans and the MTR findings, develop a combined 'Action Plan' with joint implementation mechanism for efficient disbursement of funds to intended target actions. The 'action plan' needs to highlight actions that can be completed

within the remaining project period and actions that need to continue beyond the current project end date for successful completion, indicating the time frame clearly.

Action Required:

- A workshop with the participation of all key implementing partners both at national and regional levels including PSU, UNDP, WFP, DSs and other relevant implementing partners is proposed for this activity. This will enhance the much needed coordination among actors and synergy between the two components.

3. Based on the combined 'action plan', develop a sustainability plan and an exit strategy for smooth completion of the project. Six months may be inadequate to implement and monitor the village plans which require at least two monsoon seasons and also considering the fact that certain construction work can take place only during specific period due to weather interferences.

   Action Required:

   - Request a no-cost extension for the project for additional 12 months, which would greatly facilitate:
     - Efficient utilization of the remaining funds
     - The capacity building process currently under way in a sustainable manner.
     - The development and implementation of viable land-use and disaster management plans based on the already developed land use/disaster risk maps, to enhance livelihoods while protecting land and water resources.
     - The time required for climate smart interventions to be fully introduced and stabilized.

4 Reinstate the project's governance structures at national and local levels and ensure more connectivity to stakeholders in the private sector.

Action Required:

- Revitalize the Management Committees at the national/regional level with suitable technical teams to supervise and expedite technical clearances.

9. Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of Reference of the Mid Term Review

BASIC CONTRACT INFORMATION

Location: Colombo, Sri Lanka for meeting with stakeholders and visits to the project sites
Application Deadline: 8 June 2018
Category:
Type of Contract: Individual Contract
Assignment Type: International/National Consultants.
Languages Required: English
Starting Date: 18June 2018
End Date: 18July 2018

A. Project Title

Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka

B. Project Description

The project titled**Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka** aims to build community resilience to climate change by strengthening farming livelihoods and food security. The project targets rain-fed farming families in three hazard-prone Divisional Secretary Divisions (DSDs) in the Mahaweli river basin of Sri Lanka. Target DSDs are Walapane, Medirigiriya and Lankapura which comprise of 9 Agrarian Service Centre (ASC) divisions (Walapane, Nildandahinna, Theripaha, Ruupaha, Munwatte, Medirigiriya, Lankapura, Galamuna and Pulasthigama).

The project proposes toreduce risks associated with climate-induced rainfall variability by:

1. Developing household food security and build resilient livelihoods for rain-fed farming households
2. Building institutional capacity at village, local and regional for improved service delivery

C. Background to the Review

This is the Terms of Reference for a Mid-Term Evaluation of the project **"Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka project"** implemented through the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment since August 2014.

The project however faced challenges which caused considerable delays and a significant portion of the project is yet to be delivered. Considering this, the Implementing Entity of the Project, the World Food Programme (WFP), has initiated negotiations with the Adaptation Fund and received its approval to extend the project in time for one and half years (until 29 February 2019).

The AF has also approved the new implementation arrangement, since 14 August 2017, where UNDP is another executing entity together with the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment in order to expedite the project implementation and reach the targets within the remaining time of the project.

Given the new project implementation arrangements, WFP in consultation with the two executing entities (the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment and UNDP) decided to conduct a Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) to draw lessons learned, identify bottlenecks and suggest solutions/amendments of targets/indicators to ensure feasible achievements of the project objectives/goal.

D. Scope of Work and Key Tasks

The MTE team will consist of a lead consultant specialist (international and supported by a national consultant) on agriculture and climate change issues who will undertake this special project review and complete within one month. The scope of the task will include review of the project strategy and results matrix, progress against the results matrix, financial progress and the implementation arrangement, and to provide recommendation for effective completion of the project by Feb 2019.
The evaluation team is expected to:

1. Review all documentation related to the project and get a good understanding of project strategy and the current status
2. Verify outcomes of the documents review with WFP and MMDE to improve understanding of current status, expectations, achievements, gaps etc.
3. Consider the financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of interventions.
4. Review the changes to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions and assess the appropriateness and relevance of such revisions.
5. Make appropriate recommendations for effective implementation of the project within the given timeframe, taking into consideration review of result matrix, log frame, project targets and indicators.
6. Have consultations with key stakeholders including local officials and beneficiaries
7. Discuss initial finding with WFP/UNDP and MMDE and obtain feedback
8. Submit a draft report and obtain feedback from key stakeholders
9. Incorporate comments from stakeholders and submit the final report

E. Expected Outputs and Deliverables

The evaluation team shall prepare and submit:

- A tentative plan of the evaluation and a layout of the MTE report (table of content) – 18June 2018
- Presentation: Initial Findings presented to WFP/UNDP and MMDE –2July 2018
- Draft Report: with a list of recommendations – 10 July 2018
- Final Report: Revised report with an executive summary and table of recommendations –18 July 2018

F. Institutional Arrangement

The principal responsibility for managing the contract resides with the WFP. The lead consultant is expected to submit an all-inclusive financial proposal (fee of the specialist, travel, accommodation, communications and other miscellaneous costs). WFP/UNDP will be responsible for liaising with the review team to provide all relevant documents, facilitate stakeholder interviews and field visits.

F. Required Skills and Experience

The selection of consultants will be aimed at maximizing the overall "team" qualities in the following areas:

- Recent experience with result-based management evaluation methodologies;
- Master's degree or higher in the field of Agriculture, Social Science, Environmental Management, Forestry, or other related fields.
- Work experience in relevant technical areas for at least 10 years
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to climate change adaptation, food security environmental management issues; experience in gender sensitive evaluation and analysis;
- Excellent communication skills;
- Demonstrable analytical skills;
- Project evaluation/review experiences within United Nations system will be considered an asset

G. Financial Proposal and Schedule of Payments

Financial Proposal:

- Financial proposals must be "all inclusive" and expressed in a lump-sum for the total duration of the contract. The term "all inclusive" implies all cost (professional fees for both team leader and the expert, travel costs etc.);
- The lump sum is fixed regardless of changes in the cost components.

Annex 2: Time Schedule and Field visits

a. Time Schedule

The following time frame was adhered for the review process:

19th - 20th June 2018-	Meetings with relevant officials of WFP, UNDP, MMDE, and Project management unit based in Colombo and identification of the stakeholders that need to be further consulted. Access to all relevant documents of the project.
25th June 2018 -	Based on outcome of the initial meetings and review of documents, plan of review will be finalized.
25th - 26th June 2018-	Field visit to Walapane DSD and discussions with relevant stakeholders
2nd – 4th July 2018 –	Field visit to Pollonnaruwa – discussions with relevant stakeholders including government as well as members of farmer community organizations of the two DSDs (Medirigiriya and Lankapura)
10th July 2018 -	Presentation of Initial Findings to WFP/UNDP and MMDE
18th July 2018 –	Submission of the Draft Report
18th -24th July 2018-	Further consultations with stakeholders if required
25th July 2018 –	Submission of Final Revised report

b. Mid Term Review – Site Visit – Walapane (25th – 26th June 2018)

25th June 2018

10.00 am	Arrival at the Project Office in Walapane
10.00 - 10.30 am	Discussion at the Project Office in Walapane – Briefing about the MTR
10.30 - 11.30 am	Discussion with the District Secretary Walapane
11.30 - 12.30 am	Visit to "Harasbadda" GN Division i. Observe poly tunnels implemented under the project.
12.30 - 1.30 pm	LUNCH BREAK
1.30 - 3.30 pm	Visit to WarallaPathana GN Division i. Observe "Halmee Ela".

	ii. Observe the Cattle Sheds established in the GN Division.
	iii. Discussion with the members in the women society, Home garden based farmers and Dairy farmers.
3.30 - 4.30 pm	Discussion with the beneficiaries in Yombuwalathenna farmer Organization.
4.30 - 5.30 pm	Visit to "Elle Kumbura" GN Division, obeserve RaththiyaUlpathawewa.

26th June 2018

9.0- 10.00 am	Leave Project Office to observe "WewepihillaWewa".
10.00 - 11.00 am	Observe Agri Roads in "Wewthenna" division.
11.00 - 11.45 am	Visit and observe Dooniyagolla Special Project – Side Wall Project.
11.45 - 12.30 am	Discussion with "Karadagolla" Farmer Organization.
12.30 - 1.30 am	LUNCH BREAK
1.30 - 3.00 pm	Discussion with Divisional secretary and relevant officials from other support organizations.

c. Mid Term Review – Site Visit – Medirigiriya &Lankapura

(02nd,03rd & 04th July 2018)

3rd July 2018

9.00 - 11.00 am -	Department of agriculture (Inter Provincial) – Discussion with Deputy Director and Staff.
11.00 - 12.30 pm-	Department of Agrarian Development - Discussion with Assistant Director and District Officer's
12.30 – 2.00 pm-	NAQDA (National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka) and Department of forest conservation - Discussion with Officers.
2.00 - 3.00 pm-	Department Land use and policy planning – Discussion with the Assistant Director.
3.00 - 4.00 pm-	DS Office Lankapura - Discussion with Divisional Secretary

4th July 2018

8.30- 9.00 am	District Secretary Office Medirigiriya - Discussion With Divisional Secretary and AD Planning

9.00 - 10.00am	Divulankadawala Agri. Road inspection
10.00 - 11.00 am	Damsopurndada and Kumudupura - Observation of Agro Well, Other Field Crop Cultivation and Sprinkler Irrigation system
.	
11.00- 2.00 pm	Kahabiliyawa Farmer Origination - Discussion with framers and field visit.
2.00 - 3.00 pm	Weliela, Lankapura Discussion with Farmers
3.00- 4.00pm	Palliyagodella Tank and farmer visits

Annex 3: List of Officials and Representatives of Farmer Organizations met during the mission for consultations

a. Project Implementing and Executing agencies

Name	Affiliation
1. Mr. N.D.V.C. Hoang	Deputy Country Director- WFP
2. Mr. Y. Arafath	Finance Officer, WFP
3. Mr. M.P.D.U.K. MapaPathirana	Add. Secretary/Environment Projects and Education Training, MMDE
4. Mr. W.T.W RuchiraWithana	Project Director, CCAP, Director Investment Promotion, MMDE
5. Mr. R.A.S. Chandrasiri	Project Director, CCAP (From 10-07-2018))
6. Mr. Frank Jayasinghe	Project Manager, CCAP
7. Mr. J.R. Wimalasiri	Senior Environmental Officer, CCAP
8. Ms. C.M. Kumarasinghe	Assistant Director, CCAP
9. Ms. L.H.N.P. Dharmadasa	WFP/UNDP coordinator
10. Ms. Ranmalie Perera	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, CCAP
11. Mr. Nandana de Silva	Project Accountant, CCAP
12. Ms. Sureka Perera	Senior Programme Analyst, UNDP
13. Dr. Buddhika Happuarachchi	Technical Advisor, UNDP
14. Dr. Damith Chandrasekara	Technical Coordinator, C-CAPII
15. Mr. Chaminda Fernando	National Consultant - Agriculture Development Agriculture Consultant, C-CAPII Project, UNDP
16. Mr. Kalum Nisantha	Polonnruwa Coordination Consultant Divisional Development (Madirigiriya and Lankapura) C-CAPII Project, UNDP
17. Mr. Athula Weeraratna	Consultant - Divisional Development (Walapane) Nuwara Eliya Coordinator, C-CAPII Project, UNDP
18. Mr. Devin Sibera	Administration and District Support Project Admin & Finance Officer, C-CAPII Project, UNDP

b. Medirigiriya and Lankapura

Name	Affiliation
1. Ms. C.M. Karunaratna	Divisional Secretary, Medirigiriya-
2. Mr. Indika Karunarathne	Divisional Secretary, Lankapura

3. Ms. R.M.N.C.K. Ramanayake	ADA –planning, Div. Sec./ Medirigiriya
4. Mr. Tissa Pallikumbura	Regional Coordinator, CCAP, Medirigiriya and Lankapura
5. Ms. W.D.R.D Devika Kumari Wasala	DPC, CCAP, Medirigiriya and Lankapura
6. Mr. W.A. Sunil Ariyawansa	DPO, CCAP, Medirigiriya and Lankapura
7. Mr. A.A.S.C. Ranaweera.	Range forest officer, Forest Conservation Department, Pollonnnaruwa
8. Ms.D.M.S.K Dissanayake	Forest Extension officer, Forest Conservation Department, Pollonnnaruwa
9. Mr. A.R. Athauda	District Extension Officer, NAQDA
10. Ms. B.M.C. Harshini Kumar	Assistant Commissioner, Agrarian Service Department,
11. Ms.H.M. Gunarathna	Land use planning officer, Land use planning Dept. Pollonnaruwa
12. Mr. H.M.A. Herath	Assistant Director, DOA, Polonnaruwa

90 Kahabiliyawa Farmer Organization

No	Name	Designation	Contact number
01.	WM. Udayakumara Upathilaka	Secretary	0728207985
02.	MJ. Senanayaka	Development Officer	0702582427
03.	RMGB. Karagahawaththa	Assistant Technical Officer / Agri Project	0718619734
04.	DM. PriyanthaDissanayaka	Member	0716613661
05.	AWM. Samarakonn Banda	Member	0722613409
07.	WMKG. Jayasinghe Banda	Member	0729799577
08.	WN. Sisira Kumara	Member	0716609511
09.	WG. JayaththaThissa	Member	
10.	D. KelumNishantha	Member	0787585207
11.	DM. Susantha Pradeep	Member	0721202127
12.	DMGG. Rathnayaka	Member	0721282158
13.	DBG. Thilakarathana	Member	
14.	KG. Waruna Pushpakumara	Member	0786414017
15.	WG. Nimalkarunapala	Member	0725571541
16.	IG. Ranbanda	Member	
17.	DIT. ChamilaPadmini	Member	0724708644
18.	AG. Podimenike	Member	
19.	Jm. Nirosha Damayanthi	Member	0275688733
20.	DMT. Indika Dissanayaka	Agri Research &Production Assistant	0712234139
21.	WDRD. DevikaKumari Danapala	Project Coordinator	0718288712
22.	WA. Susil Ariyawansha	Asst. Project Coordinator	0711930361
23.	T. Pllakumbura	D. Project Coordinator	0773760028

Galamuna / Gemunu Farmer Organization

No	Name	Designation	Contact number
01.	DM. Anura Dissanayake	Member	0729529000
02.	MAG. Jayarathna	Farmer	0713726578
03.	DM. Thilakarathna	Farmer	0758578877
04.	DP. Karunathilaka	Member	0723862300
05.	HMGN Wijerathna	Member	0771895004
06.	RN. Priyantha	Member	0723621515
07.	GKG. Gamini Sarath kumara	Member	0772843955
08.	UG. Chandana Bandara	Member	0729334020
09.	MZ. SarathWickramasinghe	Member	0723713161

C.Walapane DSD

Name	Affiliation
1. Mr. Senanayake Diulgane	Divisional Secretary, Walapane
2. Mr. R. Mangala Silva	Project coordination Division
3. Mr. R. Mayalagor	Divisional Project Coordinator, CCAP, Walapane
4. Mr. W.S.M.H. Bandara	Divisional Project Assistant, CCAP, Walapane
5. Mr. W.M.K. Weerasinghe	Subject Matter Officer, DOA
6. Ms. A.G.A. Dilrukshi	Extension Officer, Export Crops Department
7. Ms. M. Y. Gunatilaka	D.O, Agrarian Services department

Werellapathana Women Farmer Organization

No	Name	Designation	Contact number
01.	SG Gunadasa	President	0716993058
02.	Thanuja Damayanthi	Member	0771228957
03.	DRD ThilakaRajapaksha	Member	0724264772
04.	PBM Asithahimali	Member	0525627273
05.	PG Premawathee	Member	0523050892
07.	JK Chandrawathee	Member	
08.	MWM Ramyawathee	Member	0786276212
09.	RP Gnanawathee	Member	
10.	RG Premawathee	Member	
11.	WDG SanaliWaduge	Member	0716323072
12.	WG Gunapala	Member	0714610786
13.	DA SeethadeviDalugama	Member	0712426229
14.	PBM Yasomenika	Member	
15.	SriyaniKaanthilatha	Member	
16.	WG Soomawathee	Member	

17.	WG Karunawathee	Member	
18.	PMB Chandrawathee	Member	
19.	WG Wijedasa	Member	0775492529
20.	LG Samaraweera	KRUPANISA	0717764609
21.	WG Hemasirisena	Secretary	0713571740
22.	WG Rosalinnona	Member	
23.	UWG Gunadasa	Farmer	

Yomuwelthenna Farmer Organization

No	Name	Designation	Contact number
01.	GWGM Thilakaratna	President	0763898787
02.	SWGM Ranbanda	Member	0786507865
03.	MP Gnanathilaka	Member	
04.	JM Karunathilaka	Member	0713035189
05.	RJM NimalJayasekera	Member	0702130741
07.	YMMuthubanda	Member	0710636228
08.	WGM Appuhamy	Member	
09.	WG Gunasekera	Member	
10.	WGMY Lokubanda	Member	0713810041
11.	PB Gnanawathee	Member	
12.	DW Chandrawathee	Member	0710846348
13.	YK Ranmanika	Member	
14.	YM Somawathee	Member	
15.	SM Bisomenika	Member	
16.	Piyaseeli Wanninayeka	Member	0723080013
17.	Nirosha Jayanthimala	Member	
18.	RMJM Leelawathee	Member	
19.	RMP Sumithra	Member	
20.	Nilanthi Kusum	KRUPANISA	0716606917
21.	Lalitha Rathnayeka	Member	0712157033
22.	DMS Bandara	KRUPANISA	0718456687
23.	WSMG Bandara	Farmer	0718607954

Annex 4: Output analysis based on 5 OECD/DAC Criteria

Component 01

Output	DAC Criteira/Mgt Practice	Level of practice			Comments/Evidence
		strong	moderate	weak	
1.1 Home garden based agro-forestry systems	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability				
	Impact		N/A		
1.2 Drought tolerant crop varieties and agronomic practices	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability				
	Impact		N/A		
1.3 Alternate income sources	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability				
	Impact		N/A		
1.4 Improved post-harvest technologies	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability				
	Impact		N/A		
1.5 Livelihood built through cash for work	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability				
	Impact		N/A		

Component 02

Output	DAC Criteira/Mgt Practice	Level of practice			Comments/Evidence
		Strong	moderate	weak	
2.1 Village/division/ provincial level officers trained and mobilized	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability				
	Impact		N/A		
2.2 Farmer FOs strengthened to practice adaptation strategies	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability				
	Impact		N/A		

2.3 climate sensitive livelihood assets safeguarded	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability				
	Impact		N/A		
2.4 Risk assessment conducted and adaptation plans prepared	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability		N/A		
	Impact		N/A		
2.5 Lessons learned and best practices documented and shared	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability				
	Impact		N/A		
2.6 Early warning systems designed and implemented	Relevance				
	Effectiveness				
	Efficiency				
	Sustainability				
	Impact		N/A		

Annex 5:List of documents reviewed

1. The National Programme Document
2. The Results Framework of the Project
3. Inception Report of the Project
4. Annual Reports and six-monthly reports
5. AFB and WFP Grant Agreement
6. Training on Project Cycle Management and Development of Community Project Proposals
7. Spatial Variation of vulnerability to climate change in Medirigiriya, Lankapura and WalapaneDSDivisions
8. The Baseline Survey Report of the Project on Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin Walapane Project Location By Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
9. UN agency to UN agency Contribution Agreement between WFP and UNDP
10. Roles and Responsibilities of WFP/UNDP/Government for Implementation of Adaptation Project –Sri Lanka
11. UNDP Interim Financial Report
12. A Special Project Review Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka by Dharmakeerthi Wickramasinge and Nishanthi Perera

Annex 6: Budget vs Expenditure as at the end of the evaluation task

Components	Outputs	Total Budget (USD)	Expenditure as at 30 June 2018 (USD)		Total Expenditure (USD)	Expenditure as a % of the budget
			PSU	UNDP		
1.Develop household food security and build resilient livelihoods for rain-fed farming households	1.1 Develop diversified home garden based Agro-forestry in target DSDs to build household adaptive capacity to climate change	1,038,808	610,172	126 (16,140)	610,298	59 (60)
	1.2 Introduce and promote drought tolerant crop varieties and agronomic practices to counter effects of rainfall variability	265,069	34,965 (112,975)	1,840	36,805	14 (56)
	1.3 Identify and promote climate-resilient alternative income sources among rural farm households dependent on rain fed agriculture	874,000	76,045 (43,573)	12,737	88,782	10 (15)
	1.4 Promote improved post-harvest technologies as viable climate-resilient livelihood sources for farm women	875,200	3,667	-	3,667	0.4
	1.5 Build community assets and livelihood resources through cash-forwork to support climate risk reduction measures.	1,024,425	698,047 (171499)	-	698,047	68 (85)
Total of Component 01		**4,077,502**	**1,422,896**	**14,703**	**1,437,599**	**35**
2.Build institutional capacity in village, local, regional service delivery to reduce risks associated with climateinduced rainfall variability	2.1 Train and mobilize officers at village, division and provincial level to design, and monitor local adaptation strategies	257,110	12,308	68,950 (18441)	81,348	32 (39)
	2.2 Strengthen farmer organizations with information, training and equipment to implement adaptation strategies	421,000	197,135	36,745 (88859)	233,880	56 (76)
	2.3 Pilot integrated	1,236,104	619,058	-	619,058	50

	watershed management models in micro watersheds to safeguard climate sensitive livelihood assets such as land and water					
	2.4 Risk Assessment and Adaptation Planning conducted with target communities	110,550	0	13,304 (15719)	13,304	12 (26)
	2.5 Document and disseminate lessons of climate resilient livelihood development and watershed management approaches and best practices	252,696	19,268	-	19,268	8
	2.6 Design and implement early warning systems for climate induced risk of landslide and drought in Mahaweli Basin	315,000	110,142	-	110,142	35
Total of Component 2		**2,592,460**	**957,906**	**118,998**	**1,077,000**	**42**
Operational cost (8.5%)		**625,923**	**183,569**	**14,399**	**197,968**	**32**
Sub Total		**7,295,885**	**2,564,371**	**148,100**	**2,712,567**	**37 (43)**
Project execution cost (WFP) (9.5%)		**693,842**				
Total Project Cost		**7,989,727**				

- Conversion based on current UN exchange rate of 1 USD = Rs. 157
- ( ) – Hard and soft commitments currently in the approval process.

Annex 7a. Input distribution (to date) in three DSs through PSU

Assets / Inputs	Medirigiriya		Lankapura		Walapane		Total	
	Units	Value (USD	Units	Value (USD)	Units	Value (USD)	Units	Value (USD)
1. Agric. Roads	19	390,254	06	86,815	17	167,770	42	644,839
2. Agro-wells	28	21,401	06	4,585	30	29,019	64	55,005
3. Minor Tanks	16	296,560	01	30,764	4	56,114	21	383,438
4. Drinking water projects					4	64,968	4	64,968
5. Canals/anicuts/safety bunds	05	2,859	03	64,968	27	71,592	35	139,419
6. Rainwater harvesting tanks	220	168,152	110	84,076			330	252,228
7. Planting material	12080	2,394			Seeds for 50 Farmers and 1000plants	1,815	13080	4,209
8. Agric. Tool kits (Mamoty, Iron Bar , Kaththa)	3092	147,707	1300	62,101	8500	134,076	12892	343,884
9. Bee boxes	265	1,687	135	859	300	2,292	700	4,838
10. Safety shoes	103	440	132	573	-	-	235	1,013
11. Sprinkler units	16	8,280	-	-	-	-	16	8,280
12. Livestock - Cattle					40	25,477	40	25,477
13. Fish Fingerling stocking	10 tanks 204000 fingerlings	3,248	-	-	-	-	10	3,248
14. Agroforestry	14500 (Kaya)	6,649	10500 (Kaya)	4,815	-	-	25000	11,464
15. Land use /hazard zone mapping	54 FOs	6,369	13 FOs	1,464	35	2,394	102	10,227
16. Poly tunnels	-	-	-	-	25	43,789	25	43,789
17. Soil conservation	-	-	-	-	36	2,101	36	2,101
18. Mushroom project	-	-	-	-	85	9,471	85	9471
19. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		1,056,000		341,020		610,879		2,007,899

Conversion based on current UN exchange rate of 1 USD = Rs. 157

Annex 7b. Technical assignments identified and contracted by UNDP to expedite the Project

Assignment	Consultant	Current status (as at 27-05-2018)
1. Village Development Plans and capacity building of government officers in Planning &Development of Climate Resilient Village Development Plans (CRVDP) in the 03 DSDs	Department of Town & Country Planning, University of Moratuwa	• Selection of GramaNiladahari Divisions (GNDs) completed • GND level data collection completed. • Stakeholder consultation completed and 05 GND level draft plans ready for validation.
Installation of 03 community operated real-time weather data stations in 03 DSDs.	Department of Town & Country Planning, University of Moratuwa	• Sits selection for installation completed • Purchasing of required accessories in progress.
2. Baseline Survey of the CCAP – II Project	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research & Training Institute (HARTI)	• Inception Report submitted • Questionnaire was field tested and finalized. • A sample of 540 farmer-households selected. • The enumerators were interviewed and selected
3. Climate Vulnerability Analysis of 3 DSDs.	Dr. B.V.R. Punyawardena Mr. Ajith Nanadana	The analysis report on Spatial variation of vulnerability to climate change in three DSDs submitted
3. Vulnerability mapping and GIS training	Mr. Ajith Nanadana	Training conducted for 22 officers in Lankapura DSD.
4. Farmer organization training on small tank maintenance, management and ecological restoration.	Development Facilitators (Pvt) Ltd	Trained 783 farmers of selected 40 Farmer organizations in Madirigiriya and Walapane DSDs.
5. Micro water shed management plan	Natural Resources Management Centre (NRMC) of Department of Agriculture	Contract awarded and two micro catchments selected to initiate the assignment.
6. Preparation of Training Module and Farmers Guide Handbook on Water Management Techniques for Sustainable Agriculture	Dr H B Nayakekorala	Format for Training module and the Farmer guide book finalized.
7. Technical guidelines for market driven fruits and vegetable producer groups and climate smart input packages for 180 producer groups	Dr W M A D Wickramasinghe	• Total 08 input packages were designed to use in rain-fed upland farming systems, minor tank-based farming systems and introduced for the targeted farmer communities. • Training module developed to build capacity of Agricultural Instructors (AIs) Agrarian officers (KUPANISA) to supervise and provide technical assistance to set up climate resilient home gardening
8. Capacity building on Climate Smart Villages (Promotion of Organic Agriculture for development of climate smart villages -Technology & Certification)	Department of Agriculture (Centre of Excellence for Organic Farming)	Three training workshops for 300 government officers completed. Work on-going with plans for training farmer leaders (June), 150 vendors (July) and 100 selected farmers on GAP certification (Aug).

9. Market Assessment and Market Strategy Development	Mr AriyaratneSubasinghe	• The consumer preference survey was conducted to identify the scope of the production chain and supply chain • Total 1,500 consumers in the three townships were interviewed. • 150 stakeholders interviewed. • Final report submitted.
10. Market system development to establish potential social enterprises	Mr Kamal Kumara Kakulandara	• Conduct three 3 one-day TOT trainings for the selected 300 officers • Completed seven workshops on Farmer market development and trained 134 (69 male 65 female) potential vendors who could be connected with the farmers- market initiatives in Polonnaruuwa district.
11. Fingerling stocking and training of Farmer Org. Implementation of Aquaculture Development Program in Medirigiriya and Walapane Divisional Secretariat Divisions	National Aquaculture Development Agency (NAQDA)	• Selected 33 tanks from Medirigiriya DSD and 7 tanks from Walapane DSD for stocking fingerlings • Assessment of 40 tanks for fingerling stocking completed. • Awareness raising was completed covering 600 farmers and registered 30 fisheries societies under Department of Agrarian Development. • Total 1.2 million fingerlings stoked in 28 tanks • Conduct one capacity building program for 40 fisher farmers at Kalawewa NAQDA training center. • Awareness creation completed in Bisobandaragama Village (Medirigiriya) for 220 fishermen
12. Develop Climate Smart Entrepreneurships to establish potential social enterprises	National Enterprise Development Agency (NEDA)	• Conducted three one-day TOT trainings for the 300 selected government officers on entrepreneurship. • Conducted enterprise assessment with 376 entrepreneurs in three DSDs (Madirigiriya, Lankapura and Walapane) and Mahaweli “D” system. • Identified 5 value chains to be improved. • Enterprise development assessment completed.
13. Project Cycle Training for about 100 officers and development of a Project Proposal Bank for each Divisional Secretariat Division	Dr Ranjith Mahindapala	• Conduct Project Cycle Management (PCM) and technical writing skill development training for 113 DSD officers • Total 74 Climate resilient village development proposals worth of USD 445,859 were developed covering 03 DSDs

Annex 8. SWOT Analysis of current stand of the project

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Full project team in place • Good awareness on the project outcomes and outputs • Availability of funds • Identification of a good set of project proposals • Support from the DSs • Availability of vulnerability maps • Well trained group of government officers for project development and implementation • Already given inputs and infrastructure facilitates to improve the livelihoods of beneficiaries	• Weak coordination between the 2 components • Poor communication and publicity • Poor record keeping • Lack of beneficiary selection criteria • No proper mechanism to prioritize the proposal implementation • Lack of involvement and ownership by the DS on selection and prioritization of project interventions • Lack of a risk analysis • Lack ofa clear project exit strategy • No proper follow-up on the completed activities • Lack of strong partnership between the project executing partners
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Adverse impacts of climate change • Potential of linking the identified 60 projects with the on-going/proposed government programmes Eg: " Enterprise Sri Lanka" • Availability of 74 climate resilient project proposals for project areas • Increasing levels of vulnerability of the rural farmers for sustainable livelihoods • Depreciation of the currency	• Lengthy procedures of the funding disbursement through the government • Lack of functionality of the proposed operational mechanisms for project implementation • Divisional level government officers are tied up with their routine programmes • Delays in project implementation due to climate change/disaster impacts