

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: SRI LANKA
TYPE OF REPORT: ANNUAL
YEAR OF REPORT: 2020



Project Title: Promoting Women’s Engagement in Waste Management to Prevent Conflict in Sri Lanka

Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: IRF 00118836

If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:

- Country Trust Fund
 Regional Trust Fund

Type and name of recipient organizations:

- RUNO** UN Women (**Convening Agency**)
RUNO UNOPS

Name of Recipient Fund:

Date of first transfer: 22 November 2019

Project end date: 25 May 2021

Is the current project end date within 6 months? No

Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:

- Gender promotion initiative
 Youth promotion initiative
 Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
 Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):

Recipient Organization	Amount
UN Women	\$ 1,000,000
UNOPS	\$ 500,000
Total:	\$ 1,500,000

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 16.4%

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE

Gender-responsive Budgeting:

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD 1,204,915.52 (80%)

Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD 128,615.91

Project Gender Marker: GM3

Project Risk Marker: Medium

Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: UN Women and UNOPS

Project report approved by:

- 1) Mohammad Naciri
Officer in Charge, UN Women - Sri Lanka
Regional Director, UN Women Office for Asia and the Pacific
- 2) Sudhir Muralidharan
Country Manager a.i. Sri Lanka and the Maldives
UNOPS - Sri Lanka

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The project has completed its inception and preparatory activities. An office space was established in Puttalam¹ to streamline field coordination within a Covid-19 context. The project's consolidated Activity Plan² and Communications Strategy and toolkit³ are developed through participatory methods. These were revised to fit circumstances arising from COVID-19. The Results Framework⁴ will be updated upon receiving finalised data from the ongoing Baseline Survey by the end of the fourth quarter in 2020.

The 'new normal' brought on by Covid-19 has shaped new dynamics for the project, particularly in relation to heightened ethno-religious sensitivities. The scapegoating of certain communities⁵ indicates not only community fears fuelled by populist rhetoric but also the volatility of a situation that needs immediate attention through peacebuilding interventions. Such circumstances have directed the project team to adopt principles of 'do no harm' with inclusive approaches to engage target beneficiaries including women and youth.

Ongoing activities⁶ have revealed that interventions to tackle Solid Waste Management (SWM) through the mobilisation of women remains all the more relevant. From a socio-economic perspective, it is envisioned that the fallout of the Covid-19 pandemic and its subsequent surges could trigger inter-communal disharmony, rooted particularly in economic distress. The continued mobility restrictions stemming from intermittent waves of the pandemic has posed a strain for authorities, due to the backlog of waste collection and distribution. As noted above, the increase in medical equipment as well as the public consumption of protective personal equipment (i.e. disposable masks, gloves etc.) has resulted in an unanticipated growth in waste generation, thus directing the project team to streamline the project's SWM implementation modality.⁷]

The districts of Puttalam⁸ and Mannar⁹ which constitute multi-ethnic populations are particularly vulnerable, given that the areas were classified as a 'high risk' for the spread of the pandemic during the first and second waves of the virus. The proposed interventions of the project therefore, become significant as they aim to bridge communal divides by bringing together communities to address a common issue (i.e. SWM).

Although core implementation is currently halted due to a surge in Covid-19 cases for the second time across Sri Lanka, the project team is engaged in alternative methods to implement, for instance, through remote data collection and online forums.

Please indicate any **significant project-related events** anticipated in the **next six months**, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

¹ A target project district in the North-Western Province of Sri Lanka.

² Annex 1

³ Annex 2

⁴ Annex 3

⁵ Refer section 03 for elaboration.

⁶ Detailed in the sections below.

⁷ Ibid, Annex 2

⁸ <https://www.newsfirst.lk/2020/04/10/60-people-in-puttalam-sent-for-quarantine/>

⁹ <https://www.newsfirst.lk/2020/04/10/village-in-mannar-placed-under-isolation-after-covid-19-movement/>

- Public visibility campaigns against littering, with the participation of LAs and the Central Environmental Authority (CEA).
- Preparation for multi-stakeholder dialogues and capacity-building of women community leaders to address SWM and other potential conflict-triggers.
- Capacity-building of government officials to end ethno-religious intolerance leading to peacebuilding, collective leadership and decision-making at community/municipality levels.
- Quick-win mobilisation activities and ‘Diversity Kitchens’ aimed at generating community solidarity.
- Training programmes for project beneficiaries via social media, story-telling and community video forums.
- Developing behavioural change communication tools such as forum theatre, awareness-raising through puppetry, street drama and flash mobs.
- Delivery of machinery and equipment for effective SWM with the participation of the CEA.
- Structured training programmes on compost processing and recycling related entrepreneurship.
- Marketing campaigns on composting techniques.

It is worth mentioning however, that the above activities remain tentative as the country has seen a new outbreak of Covid-19 cases with the project’s target districts being put under quarantine curfew.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

The project faced considerable delays to implementation resulting from restrictions to mobility imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as the subsequent general election (in August, 2020).

Outcome 01:

The inception report¹⁰ of the ongoing baseline survey indicates that the original context within which the project was conceptualised has changed at the ground-level. Covid-19 has exacerbated multi-layered community tensions with clear ethnic and religious undertones. One such example was the accusations levelled at Muslim communities for ‘purposefully’ spreading Covid-19 to other communities. Interviews with project beneficiaries in the district of Puttalam reaffirmed the above accusation, whereby it was alluded that “Muslims are careless when

¹⁰ Annex 5

disposing of waste effectively”, indicating definitive ethno-religious biases surrounding SWM. The project’s efforts to engage women, youth, religious leaders and key stakeholders across ethnic and religious divides would contribute towards achieving its peacebuilding objectives including its clear mandate to encourage women’s leadership in conflict resolution.

Outcome 02:

The project’s awareness-raising efforts for LAs have cemented their commitment to sustain the more direct measures towards effective SWM, including the establishment of effective waste management systems within LAs in the target districts. The onset of Covid-19 and its increased generation of medical waste (i.e. disposable masks, medical gowns, protective gear, etc.) has brought on a new dynamic to waste management, thus increasing government interest in the project’s way-forward.

As a direct result of the awareness-raising interventions of this Outcome, households had commenced the delivery of segregated waste to local authorities. This not only indicates that households are practicing sustainable waste generation but also the realisation of individual and community-driven responsibilities to reuse and recycle.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

The re-formation of Praja Mandala (PM)¹¹ has revived community interest in a governing mechanism that was ‘left behind.’ Discussions with former PM members have indicated that the strengthening these platforms would bring about *‘immediate recognition to pressing issues within our communities’*¹²

The engagement of more women in leadership roles within the PM was welcomed by the community, however, the project team realised that more efforts in terms of advocacy and awareness-raising is required to normalise the proposition of women in community leadership positions.

Moreover, as mentioned above, the local authorities’ commitment towards the project has increased in light of Covid-19 and this was made clear to the project team, during a series of orientation meetings conducted across all 05 local authorities and some Pradeshiya Sabhas within the target districts of Puttalam and Mannar.

¹¹ Mandated CBO mechanisms for LGAs and are mandated to be inclusive of all the CBOs in a Grama Niladhari division, thereby representing all community segments i.e. women, youth, differently abled, poor etc. A PM brings a village together as it has a representation of CBOs of a village. Their agenda includes finding solutions to communities through extending LGA services to communities. They are comprised of both men and women representatives of local CBOs. It provides the project a sustainable platform to support marginalized and often excluded groups to become active and empowered citizens. It is a legal entity recognized under the Pradeshiya Sabha (Village Council) Act of 1987.

¹² Annex 6

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

Outcome 1: Empowered women across ethno-religious communities in target districts undertake critical leadership roles in community decision-making and contribute to diffusing local triggers of conflict

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On Track*

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

The reporting period was overcast by a general election, amidst COVID-19 lockdown regulations and restrictions to mobility, which severely impacted the project's sequential progression and implementation. Despite such delays, the project's timeline, sequencing of activities, methodology and implementation strategy were regularly revisited by UN Women¹³, UNOPS¹⁴ and Chrysalis¹⁵ in order to mitigate any adverse effects impacting the implementation of activities contributing to the achievement of this outcome. Regular discourse between the implementors enabled clear pathways for collaborative implementation, which proved to be a valuable result despite a stagnated period of implementation.

25 Praja Mandala (community-based groups) with 50 members per Praja Mandala (PM) have been re-established in the target districts. 10 members from one PM (8 women/2 men) and 45 staff (28 women/17 men) from one local authority (LA) were educated on effective waste management practices. The reformation of PMs forms the basis for beneficiary mobilisation, leading to the creation of Women's Caucuses, thus initiating a platform for women community leaders to engage in key decisions.

LA stakeholders were oriented on the formation of a Youth Task Force (YTF) in Mannar and Puttalam. Three inter-religious committees were identified as platforms to support and engage religious stakeholders within the conversation of SWM and its potential for conflict amongst communities.

A segregated waste collection system was introduced as a model to incorporate new SWM practices - 6,122 individuals were educated on best-practices, which further strengthened their knowledge and understanding on responsible SWM. LA staff were educated on compost processing techniques to operate a fully operational compost facility. The design of the composting facility is finalised and under review. A revenue of more than LKR 280,000 was generated from waste-processing as of September 2020. One open dumpsite and a beach were cleaned with the participation of the public, local authorities, and the coastal conservation department.¹⁶

Awareness-raising and public-education programmes conducted during the reporting period have increased women's engagement with local authorities, particularly as an entry-point to decision-making on issues stemming from ineffective SWM. 44 women community leaders have been identified to carry forward the message of environmental best practices amongst the target districts of Puttalam and Mannar. In the upcoming quarter, these women and others will be capacitated to identify and respond to emerging conflicts within their communities.

¹³ RUNO

¹⁴ RUNO

¹⁵ NUNO

¹⁶ Annex 4

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)

The project, in its conceptualisation and design, has taken into consideration the gendered roles that position women within families and communities to influence the motivations that drive individuals to support intolerant ideologies. It also considers the gendered division of household labour that results in women being mostly responsible for waste management, hence they play critical roles in responding to environmental degradation at the community level.

The project recognises that women’s community engagement and leadership results in greater responsiveness to citizens’ needs, while women’s economic empowerment has long-lasting impacts aimed at countering violent extremism. Therefore, any solutions related to waste management, and communal tensions, require the meaningful participation of women.

Going forward the project will adapt to the consequences brought on by Covid-19 and continue to operate within an inclusive rights-based framework of empowering women through economic skills development, leadership capacity development and the enhancement of skills pertaining to conflict prevention and resolution.

Outcome 2: Enhanced SWM systems with the capacity to resolve conflicts related to SWM are in place that involves the effective engagement of strengthened communities, particularly women

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On Track*

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

Despite delays encountered as a result of multiple external shocks, activities contributing to the Outcome have made significant headway, with efforts to solidify government commitment to the project. The project team has revised their implementation methodology through regular monitoring and coordination to deter any adverse effects impacting ground-level interventions, contributing to the achievement of outputs contributing to this outcome.

Awareness-raising sessions across all five local authorities in Puttalam and Mannar have been successfully completed. The awareness-raising sessions included the participation of 41 women (38%) from a total of 106 participants, thus encouraging the involvement of women across key decision-making roles within the SWM cycle. Findings from awareness-raising sessions have revealed that individuals and households at the village level do not have a culture of demanding for effective SWM related services. This is compounded by local authorities only providing SWM services to tax-paying households. As a result, open-burning, burying of waste, illegal dumping and other unethical waste distribution tactics are utilised by the public. This in turn propels local authorities to clean illegal dumpsites on a regular basis, putting a strain on resources and capacities while creating a vicious cycle of ineffective waste regulation/management.

The project team introduced clean-up programmes that engaged 238 women (with 32 men) and 07 key stakeholders in effective SWM. Such initiatives have created a platform for communities and local authorities to understand the cyclical effect of ineffective SWM. Moreover, a community education programme targeting the local authorities and communities (i.e. project beneficiaries) was launched in the project districts. The education programmes looked at introducing waste segregation at the household level, including the steps involved in waste processing and the expansion of waste collection services. 6,022 participants (4374 women and 1648 men) understood that the effective segregation of waste will reduce the time spent on waste processing, thus improving productivity. The engagement of women beneficiaries in the SWM cycle has resulted in the expansion of waste segregation in wards 1, 2 and 7 in the Puttalam LA. Significant improvement is also observed in other LAs. 44 identified women community leaders have continuously engaged in the above education programme while also contributing to anti-littering campaigns organised as a key intervention.

The Outcome has effectively identified gaps in SWM service delivery across four local authorities in Puttalam. Findings from the gap analysis will be utilised to strengthen SWM service delivery within the four identified local authorities of Chilaw, Arachchikattuwa, Kalpitiya and Puttalam town, effectively benefiting the project in delivering activities to achieve the Outcome.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:

(1000 character limit)

As reported above, the project, in its conceptualisation, design and formulation of outcome level results, has taken into consideration the gendered roles that position women within families and communities to influence the motivations that drive individuals to support intolerant ideologies.

This Outcome considers the significance of engaging women across the SWM cycle, particularly through bottom-up approaches. As documented above, 41 women (38%) from four local authorities participated in the planning processes related to SWM. The project aims to build on this momentum, as such participatory planning processes and close collaborations are key to improve SWM systems, while satisfying stakeholders and wider communities.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)</p> <p>UN Women and UNOPS have provided substantial technical support on Monitoring and Evaluation during the reporting period.</p> <p>Monthly project review meetings are held to follow-up on the implementation of the</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? No</p> <p>Baselines and targets for <u>four</u> indicators under Outcome 1 indicators and <u>two</u> indicators under Outcome 2 are dependent on the findings of the baseline and perception surveys which are in progress at present.</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes</p> <p>The project team has initiated individual discussions with beneficiaries to understand their perceptions of SWM service delivery within respective local authorities.</p>
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<p>consolidated workplan, expenditure and emerging challenges resulting from COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p>A Project Monitoring Framework¹⁷ was developed and is updated on a monthly basis by the project team.</p> <p>The Project’s Results Framework was revised to reflect emerging challenges, while identifying realistic targets in consultation with all project implementing partners.</p> <p>In addition to the project’s monitoring framework, UNOPS has set up a monitoring system at the local-authority level aimed at observing SWM service delivery in a transparent and accountable manner.</p> <p>An RBM session was conducted for newly recruited field staff of Chrysalis. The project team engaged in preliminary meetings in September 2020 with the service provider (IDEAS Consultancy) selected to conduct the baseline perception survey.</p> <p>Due to travel restrictions from a resurgence of Covid-19, monitoring field visits were cancelled and limited to virtual meetings.</p>	<p>Further, the baseline/perception survey has been initiated and is in progress. The consultancy firm - IDEAS - is currently finalising the inception report. The team was well poised to initiate field-level data collection when a resurgence of Covid-19 cases in Sri Lanka (October 2020) imposed restrictions to mobility. Delays are expected in data collection due to the prevailing uncertainty in terms of travel and mobility.</p>				
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? No evaluation of the project was scheduled to be conducted during the reporting period.</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): USD 18,000 (finalized figure) If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (<i>1500 character limit</i>): N/A</p>				
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p> <p>Not at this current stage of the project.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Name of funder:</td> <td>Amount:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </table>	Name of funder:	Amount:	N/A	N/A
Name of funder:	Amount:				
N/A	N/A				

¹⁷ Annex 7

<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project team faced challenges to implementation throughout the year 2020, due to Covid-19 related restrictions as well as the general elections held in August 2020. Due to the threats imposed by the pandemic, the project’s inception/preliminary work, including baseline data collection and field staff recruitment (among others) was delayed, thus affecting the sequence of activities that are organised in a linear fashion. Further, the period surrounding the general election diverted the attention of local authorities, thus stagnating the work that required the commitment of local government officials.</p> <p>The pandemic has intermittently restricted access to project sites. National health/safety regulations practiced due to the pandemic has restricted the number of participants attending project-specific activities, which has placed a strain on project resources (i.e. staff time, costs and implementation timeline).</p> <p>The project team also encountered a new challenge posed by local authorities, indicating that the establishment of efficient SWM systems would result in a decrease in waste generation, thus creating consequences of job security for those employed within the SWM cycle.</p> <p>This is an unanticipated outcome, which the project team will mitigate in consultation with local authorities and wider project stakeholders.</p>
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PART IV: COVID-19

Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 1) Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

\$ 0.00

- 2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

The team has reviewed and revisited the project’s timeline, sequencing of activities, methodology and implementation strategy, communications strategy and results framework in order to mitigate any adverse effects resulting from delays to implementation.

The onset of Covid-19 has brought about a renewed responsibility for the project team to approach interventions through the lens of inclusivity within the project's existing gender-responsive peacebuilding objectives.

3) Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

- Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

- Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire
- Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

The new dynamics emerging from a Covid-19 context has made the project team more cognizant of adhering to 'do no harm' principles, while encouraging inclusive modalities for beneficiary engagement.

It is expected that this renewed approach to implementation would help diffuse ethno-religious sensitivities resulting from socio-economic and socio-political consequences of the pandemic.

PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Using the **Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments**- provide an update on the achievement of **key indicators** at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

*As documented above, the original Results Framework attached to the Project Document has been revised, in line with the evolving context and revised implementation strategy to better reflect project risks. The revised results framework is provided in Annex 02. The revisions are also reflected below under the column ‘Reasons for Variance/Delay (if any).’ The indicator targets are subject to change further, upon finalisation of the baseline survey data by the end of Quarter 04 2020.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 1 Empowered women across ethno-religious communities in target districts undertake critical leadership roles in community	(Revised) Indicator 1.1 % of women in leadership and decision-making roles in local councils and Praja Mandala in target communities	TBD	At least 50%	TBD	No status	Due to restrictions imposed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and delays associated with the general elections in August 2020, activities under the outputs were precluded from being progressed. Outputs expected to be contribute to this outcome are yet to be realised and therefore it is too early to update outcome level indicator progress that related to more long term results of the project that are expected towards project completion. Indicators were revised to fit the circumstances arising from a Covid-19 context.
	(Revised) Indicator 1.2 % of perceived prevalence of ethno-	TBD	At least 50%	TBD	No status	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
decision-making and contribute to diffusing local triggers of conflict	religious tensions in target communities					Indicator baselines and targets will be updated upon the finalisation of data obtained from the baseline perception survey.
	(Revised) Indicator 1.3 % have confidence that women leadership can influence diffusing local triggers of conflict	TBD	At least 50%	TBD	No status	
	Indicator 1.4 % of the perceived inclusivity of community-based mechanisms to address critical issues such as solid waste management in target communities	TBD	At least 50%		No status	
Output 1.1 Increased knowledge and capacities	Indicator 1.1.1 # of community based solutions identified for implementation	0	At least 2 interventions per dialogue		0	Progress was made towards the output amidst COVID-19 restrictions that precluded the accomplishment of planned activities.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
among women to identify and respond to emerging conflicts within/ amongst communities.	through multi-stakeholder dialogues					The project's inception and preliminary activities were concluded. The baseline/perception survey was initiated. Findings of the ongoing baseline survey will feed into upcoming research material including a Conflict and Gender Analysis to identify potential conflict triggers and mitigation methods, as well as a value chain analysis focusing on the Solid Waste Management (SWM) cycle.
	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of identified community-based solutions provided with implementation support	0	45		0	
	Indicator 1.1.3: % of trained women community leaders who report increased capacity to identify and diffuse conflicts and reduce ethno-religious intolerance in their communities	0	At least 50%		0 - 44 women leaders have been identified to be trained.	
	Indicator 1.1.4: # of target community members capacitated on peacebuilding,	0	At least 200		0	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	social cohesion and community development issues, including solid waste management					
Output 1.2 Increased women's engagement with local municipalities related to policy and decision-making on critical issues including SWM	Indicator 1.2.1 # of Praja Mandala and Women's Councillors' Caucuses established/strengthened to better address community issues	TBD	45 Praja Mandala (10 per division, 40 in Puttalam, 5 in Mannar); Two Women's Caucuses (one per district) – Women caucuses primarily for Puttalam		25 Praja Mandalas were re-formed.	Progress was made towards the output amidst the COVID-19 restrictions that precluded the accomplishment of planned activities. The project's main implementing partner – Chrysalis – has re-formed 25 Praja Mandala (community-based groups) in the target districts. The re-formation of Praja Mandala (PM) structures would form the basis for beneficiary mobilization, leading to the creation of a platform for women community leaders to engage in key decisions, as well as the creation of Women's Caucuses in the target districts.
	Indicator 1.2.2 # of Praja Mandala level peacebuilding and solid waste management initiatives,	0	45 initiatives		0	The formation of a Youth Task Force (YTF) in the districts of Mannar and Puttalam was oriented to local government stakeholders. Calling of applications for membership in both the YTF and the PMs commenced in October 2020. Three inter-religious committees in the

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	implemented with Community Action Grants					districts of Mannar and Puttalam were identified as platforms to support and engage religious stakeholders within the conversation of SWM and its potential for conflict amongst communities. Implementation is currently halted due to a surge in Covid-19 cases (third wave) across Sri Lanka.
	Indicator 1.2.3: % of trained local councilors and government officials who report increased capacity to mitigate existing and potential triggers of conflict and adopt inclusive and collective leadership principles	0	At least 50%		0	
Output 1.3 Women empowered economically and socially, ready to change gender relations and	Indicator 1.3.1 # of women and youth led solid waste management initiatives designed jointly with LAs and Community stakeholders receives additional	0	5		0	Progress towards this output was delayed due to Covid-19. Activities contributing to this output were rescheduled to Q4 2020 and Q1 2021. Discussions are ongoing to mitigate implementation within a Covid-19 context.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
improve practices of environmental remediation amongst target communities in Puttalam and Mannar	support from authorities					
	Indicator 1.3.2 # of local authorities capacitated in promoting/providing income-generation opportunities for women through monetising of waste	0	At least 4		0	
	Indicator 1.3.3 # of Households supported in adopting to household level greening approaches in target communities	0	1,000 (4 divisions x 10 PM x 100 households)		0	
Outcome 2 Enhanced SWM systems with the capacity to resolve conflicts	Indicator 2.1. # of mechanisms setup by trained local authorities that involves the participation of trained women in	0	At least 1 per local body with at least 20% participation of trained women		2 mechanisms in the project target district has been established. Issue register and regular meetings fixed to resolve issues	Due to restrictions imposed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and delays associated with the general elections in August 2020, activities under the outputs were slow to progress. Outputs expected to be contributing to this outcome are yet to be realised and therefore it is too early to update outcome level indicator

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
related to SWM are in place that involves the effective engagement of strengthened communities, particularly women	supporting to resolve/address issues related to waste in their communities				related to waste in the community	progress which related to long term results that can be expected towards project end. Only two local authorities have compost facilities – one is functional. A rapid random survey was conducted in Chilaw and Puttalam LA areas. 34 households were interviewed to understand perception towards SWM service delivery. Indicators were revised to fit the circumstances arising from a Covid-19 context. Indicator baselines and targets will be updated upon the finalisation of data obtained from the baseline perception survey.
	Indicator 2.2. % local Authority solid waste collected and managed at the facilities (aligned to SDG 11.6.1)	TBD	TBD		17 % of total waste is diverted to compost facilities	
	Indicator 2.3 % waste recycled (aligned to SDG 12.5.1)	TBD	TBD		22%	
	Indicator 2.4 % of HH satisfied with public service provision by local authorities in SWM	40%	60%		50% of beneficiaries are satisfied.	
Output 2.1 Local Authorities in target	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of local authorities provided with Capacity	0	At least 3		4	Due to restrictions imposed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and delays associated with the general elections in August 2020, activities under the outputs were slow to progress.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
geographic areas have enhanced technical capacity to provide services related to SWM	Building and technical advisory on managing and delivering SWM services					<p>Outputs expected to be contributing to this outcome are yet to be realised and therefore it is too early to update outcome level indicator progress which related to long term results that can be expected towards project end.</p> <p>However, capacity building initiatives have commenced and are witnessing progress. A minimum of 6 programmes were organised in each LA during the reporting period.</p>
	Indicator 2.1.2 % quantity of compost converted to revenue out of the total quantity of compost produced	0	30%		69% of the produced compost is converted into revenue.	
Output 2.2 Public education and increased community awareness and	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of local authorities and Praja Mandalas trained on SWM	10	50		16	The re-formation and establishment of Praja Mandalas, which is a requirement for this indicator are in progress. Accordingly, 25 Praja Mandalas were re-formed.
	Indicator 2.2.2	0	50		44	44 women leaders were actively involved in capacity-building programmes. Continuous

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
knowledge on SWM	Number of women team leaders/champions trained to SWM practices					attention is provided to recognise them as community leaders.
	Indicator 2.2.3: Number of residents made aware of good SWM practices	100	11000		6,122 residences were made aware of good SWM practices	Different tools and techniques are used to educate the community.
Output 2.3 Closure of illegal dumping sites	Indicator 2.3.1 Number of illegal dumping sites	10	4		6	Two illegal dumpsites were cleaned during the reporting period. A 7 km long coastal dump site was cleaned in addition to other illegal dumpsites in the Puttalam LA.
Output 2.4 Improved Waste Management capacity at Solid Waste Management Facilities	Indicator 2.4.1 Number of SWM facilities with composting capacity	1	3		2	There is no suitable land to construct another facility. The total number of centralized compost facilities will remain at 2.
	Indicator 2.4.2 Quantity of compost produced	3 tons per month	6 tons per month		4.1 tons / month	Due to the pandemic, compost production was suspended for more than 3 months. However, the average production of the Puttalam UC was 4.1 tons per month. 1.12 tons per month was reported from the Kalpitiya local authority.