

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<b>Country: Sri Lanka</b>	
<b>Project Title: Promoting Women's Engagement in Waste Management to Prevent Conflict in Sri Lanka</b>	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> UN Women (Convening Agency), UNOPS <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> Chrysalis - CSO	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 1 January 2020 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 <b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> Puttalam (North-Western Province), Mannar (Northern Province)	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>UN Women:</b> \$ 1,000,000 <b>UNOPS:</b> \$ 500,000  <b>Total:</b> \$ 1,500,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):		
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (70%):</b> UN Women: \$ 700,000 UNOPS: \$ 350,000  Total: \$ 1,050,000	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (30%):</b> UN Women: \$ 300,000 UNOPS: \$ 150,000  Total: \$ 450,000	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche* (_%):</b>   Total:
<b>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:</b> This project takes an innovative, integrated approach to peacebuilding, tackling ethno-religious tensions by bringing communities together to provide a sustainable solution for a shared environmental issue, with women at the forefront for conflict prevention. Solid waste management related interventions will be used as a unique vehicle for uniting communities on a common issue. The project will focus on empowering women by supporting their engagement in governance mechanisms and in community resilience initiatives; it will also explore creating economic opportunities and initiating peacebuilding activities to allay communal tensions related to waste management and beyond.		
<b>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:</b> Consultations were conducted at the national level with the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) in May 2019. Subsequently, district level consultations were conducted with specific local authorities such as the Puttalam Urban Council, Kalpitiya Pradeshiya Sabha, Chilaw Urban Council, Arachchikattuwa Pradeshiya Sabha within the Puttalam District, and Nanattan Pradeshiya Sabha in Mannar. Additionally, consultations were conducted with the District Secretary and officials of the Puttalam District Secretariat, and the Director - Planning of the Mannar District Secretariat along with 3 divisional-level Assistant Directors - Planning from Mannar. Furthermore, a community consultation with female local councillors, local officials, members of Praja Mandala and activists was conducted in Puttalam. The CSO 'Clean Puttalam' was consulted in Puttalam. A community consultation with local councillors, local officials and journalist was also conducted in Mannar. Views from a political activist and a private sector actor also informed programme design. Site inspections of SWM dumping sites in several divisions of Puttalam, and the Mannar Solid Waste Management Centre (operated by the Mannar UC) were also conducted.		
<b>Project Gender Marker score: 3<sup>3</sup></b> Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 80%; USD 1,204,915.52		
<b>Project Risk Marker score: 1<sup>4</sup></b>		
<b>Select PBF Focus Areas</b> which best summarizes the focus of the project ( <i>select ONLY one</i> ) <sup>5</sup> : 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management		

<sup>3</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

<sup>4</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>5</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:  
 UNSDF Sri Lanka (2018 – 2022) Driver 2 on “strengthened, innovative public institutions and engagement towards a lasting peace”.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:  
 SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.  
 SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.  
 SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  
 SDG 11: Achieving sustainable cities and communities by managing the urban planning and waste generated by them for sustainable communities.  
 SDG 13: Climate Action in addressing issues of solid waste management and thus lowering carbon emissions.

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes:

<p><b>Type of submission:</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>New project</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Project amendment</b></p>	<p><b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b></p> <p><b>Extension of duration:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p><b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization:</p> <p><b>Brief justification for amendment:</b></p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;  
 (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;  
 (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services  
 (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p>  <p>Mohammad Naciri Regional Director UN WOMEN Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</p>  <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p>  <p>P. B. Hemantha Jayasinghe Director General Central Environmental Authority of Sri Lanka</p> <p>19/09/2019 <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p>P. B. H. Jayasinghe Director General Central Environmental Authority</p>
<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p>  <p>Sudhir Muralidharan Director a.i UNOPS Sri Lanka</p>  <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p>  <p>Hanaa Singer UN Resident Coordinator United Nations in Sri Lanka</p>  <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p>  <p>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 19 November 2019</p>

## **I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)**

### **a) Driving Factors of Tensions / Conflict Triggers:**

Puttalam District in the North-Western Province of Sri Lanka has emerged as a major conflict hotspot with early warnings of radicalized groups' operations emerging in January 2019 when explosives and a training camp were discovered. These were later linked to the April Easter attacks which as a result erupted with mob-violence targeting Muslims in the North-Western Province.

Puttalam tensions date back to when many Muslims, expelled from the North by the LTTE, settled in Puttalam. Protracted displacement led to negative perceptions of being 'forgotten' and tensions over limited resources – including land and water – framed as ethnic issues. Post-conflict, Puttalam's relative isolation and unique demographics (83% Sinhalese, religious composition: 32% Christian, 20% Muslim) have made it a focus for unpopular, controversial State development projects, including factories, a defective coal powerplant and now a landfill. Following the collapse of a dumping site in Colombo in 2017, it was decided that waste would be transported from Colombo to Aruwakkalu (or Aruwaik Kaadu) in Puttalam, which would become the largest landfill in Sri Lanka.

Given the pollution already caused by existing projects, grave concerns were raised by residents regarding the landfill's construction by a firm with little experience, the significant environmental and health hazards, and consequent impact on livelihoods of fisher villages in Puttalam and neighbouring Mannar district (81% Tamil, religious composition: 53% Christian, 17% Muslim). However, authorities have commenced the landfill without adequate consultation with residents, resulting in longstanding protests. Such State projects are increasingly understood by residents through a minority lens: while protests by Colombo residents opposed to landfills within their own district have been successful, similar protests by Puttalam residents have failed. Preliminary consultations revealed perceptions that this is due to their ethnic and religious composition as minorities within the country, rendering them less powerful to affect decision- and policy-making directly impacting their communities.

Continued dismissal of their views and the burden of bearing the costs of these projects lead to disempowerment and alienation, creating compelling grounds for radicalisation and drivers for further conflict and violence along ethno-religious divides. This is also a representation of the divide between the State and minority communities (a critical element for nearly three decades of conflict). Given the above, the new fault-lines between Christian and Muslim communities – both minorities – have significant adverse implications for social cohesion. Peacebuilding interventions must target communities in Puttalam and Mannar, given their ethno-religious profile, their disconnect with the central government and their perception of being the “dumping grounds of the country”, to reduce susceptibility to violent extremism at this crucial moment.

This analysis is bolstered by views expressed by participants at the women-centric Multi-Party Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Collective Leadership for Puttalam and Mannar districts convened by UN Women in March 2019 through its PRF project. Elected female local councillors across the political spectrum, female public officials, CSOs and media representatives commonly identified solid waste management (SWM) as a critical issue to be addressed collaboratively. They noted Puttalam has been forcibly subjected to these development projects and perceived a neglectful, biased treatment of both districts by the State.

The Central Environment Authority has also confirmed local-level tensions within Puttalam linked to SWM. Each community alleges the other as being responsible for the pervasive illegal waste dumping. The CEA noted that the Catholic Church and the Puttalam local government have previously been at odds on disposal of waste following religious festivals.

Field visits (conducted in August 2019) with Puttalam local authorities (LAs) confirmed that the current state of SWM in the district was very poor and has the potential to create/ aggravate tensions between communities in the area. Most LAs have open dumpsites where mixed waste is disposed off haphazardly (or only segregated at the point of disposal and not collection) and are piling up in areas, causing significant environmental and health hazards and brewing tensions. When waste is dumped near lagoons - such as in Chilaw - this disproportionately affects fishing communities of the minority Catholic faith, who reside in distinctly poor conditions and are exposed to severe health and environmental hazards, along with their daily fisheries livelihoods being negatively affected by the leachate of the waste seeping into the sea. This community is further marginalized as “lower class” and “uneducated” and are disempowered from affecting decision making with relation to even the most basic means of shelter and livelihoods. The rising frustrations amongst marginalized communities may lead to future tensions if the current state of SMW in the Chilaw UC area is not improved.

Furthermore, consultations also revealed a long-drawn struggle between host and resettled communities: there is an unresolved tension between the communities from the North settled in Puttalam and the hosts, which is also a political issue. Further, this is an intra-community issue among Muslims in Puttalam. This is reflected in how SWM is handled in Puttalam, for instance in the Puttalam Pradeshiya Sabha area, waste is collected from resettled communities only once in two/three months. In general, there is a scarcity of resources in areas where resettled and host communities live, since most of the resettled communities are not registered as constituents in Puttalam, the local authorities prefer to allocate resources only for registered citizens, though utilization is by all. This has led to further conflicts in such areas. Discrimination in waste collection was also indicated as it was being collected only from the town areas where people pay tax or areas with political clout; in other areas waste is not collected or not regularly collected. Due to this, there have been several other issues such as contamination of water sources and associated health issues and diseases.

Amidst these tensions, there is a general allegation that Muslims generate more waste and that they do not manage their waste in an eco-friendly, appropriate manner. Following the Easter Sunday attacks, there have been indications by members of other communities stating that they are not keen for waste from the Muslim community to be dumped in their area. Simultaneously, a Muslim local official in one consultation indicated that the issue of SWM would have to be tackled in a systematic way so that waste from Puttalam Town (majority Muslim population) would not be seen as Muslims dumping in other communities’ areas.

Consultations in neighbouring Mannar indicate that the potential for violence following the Easter attacks could have been greater than what Puttalam experienced. This is primarily due to a significant proportion of the minority Muslim community (17%) in Mannar originating from Kattankuddy in Batticaloa - home to the founder of the National Thowheed Jamath which carried out the April Easter attacks. However, despite small pockets of agitation, Mannar remained a mostly violence-free district in the wake of the attacks. Consultations indicated that informal and formal structures - such as the Inter-Religious Committees at district and divisional levels - and community leaders had ensured that tensions did not resort to violence. However, there were

indications that should a religious issue emerge across the country, this would have strong implications for Mannar given its demographic composition.

With the Aruwakkalu landfill commencing, this has become a unifying issue, bringing together people - irrespective of ethnicity, religion, socio-economic background and class structures - to face this issue together as residents of Puttalam district, who are commonly impacted by the adverse environmental and health implications imposed by Aruwakkalu. However, what the Easter Sunday attacks revealed is that this is a fragile alliance: despite coalescing communities for years around this issue, religion distinctions were drawn creating new fault-lines, which further escalated into mob violence targeting the Muslim community. Though officials are quick to deny a “religious issue”, the underlying tensions are not resolved and remain flashpoints for future conflict.

At a time when resistance to social cohesion and mistrust amongst communities is high, engaging women as critical change-agents on a pervasive issue impacting all communities is a means to bridge the communal divides. As evidenced during the conflict, women undertook leadership to become peacemakers. Moreover, many first-time female local councillors are invested in ensuring women are meaningfully engaged in local and community decision-making, currently at an abysmal level. They noted that working with women across communities to resolve issues of SWM would serve as a useful approach, as women are mostly responsible for household and community waste management.

This in turn would serve as a strategy to broach cross-community discussion/engagement on broader issues of supporting peaceful coexistence, collective leadership, and preventing violent extremism. This would be complemented by previous and ongoing UN Women programming in the North-Western Province. Given that Aruwakkalu continues to pose a problem for Puttalam residents, this project concentrates on using the issue of SWM as a unifying *means* to bring together communities across the district. As such, it focuses on inter-communal, women-led collective action as a strategic avenue for uniting now fractured relations between communities and de-escalating risk of violence by addressing the common issue of SWM.

Waste is not a gender-neutral concept. The contribution of women towards SWM in both rural and urban areas is higher than that of men. The gendered division of labour within households results in women most often being responsible for waste collection and disposal, amongst other household responsibilities. Women’s participation in waste management is not specific to any geographic locations. Given this, women may have different definitions of what is waste or garbage. They may also manage waste differently and put different priorities and views on its disposal. For example, men may think that one central disposal point is sufficient, while women may prefer a greater number of smaller, yet more accessible disposal sites (SIDA, 1998).

Within the SWM flow, as part of their unpaid care roles within households and communities, women take on the responsibilities in the early yet critical stages related to sorting and dumping at the household and community levels. However, when these volunteer activities become legitimised and involve a degree of operations or management, women are often sidelined to daily waste collector labour roles. Men are also more likely to become waste or recycling business owners (or even working in a composting/recycling plant), as women face greater constraints to access credit than men. It is also common to find that men mainly collect waste and sell the segregated materials, while women segregate the collected waste items at home and are responsible for disposing of those with no value.

In Sri Lanka, women's relatively high involvement at the community level should be juxtaposed against their limited access to local authorities and institutions that set priorities and make decisions. Community consultation processes often fail to take gender inequalities into consideration and thus neglect women's voices and preferences.

Much of the debate around SWM, in Puttalam specifically, has become politicised and polarized given the national level attention it has commanded, which has led to difficulties in identifying and implementing effective solutions. In light of the recent 25% quota for women's representation at the local level, there is an opportunity to engage with these female councillors and to leverage their collective agency within their councils to bring forward measures on improving SWM – given that they themselves can relate to other women's experiences and concerns on SWM. However, female councillors face their own unique set of challenges within their local councils, particularly their poor knowledge and skills related to local governance systems and procedures (as observed through UN Women's Multi-Party Dialogues). Thus, there is a need to capacitate this potentially critical mass of councillors, as envisioned in our implementation strategy.

Despite their collective agency and ability to directly engage with women within their electorates, communities could still be resistant to the implementation of certain SWM regulations. Engagement of both male councillors as well as religious leaders (also mostly male) can be an effective strategy in influencing communities, as seen in Arachchikattuwa PS. It is however important to be mindful that such engagement could also pose drawbacks as these would be spaces primarily dominated by men.

Furthermore, for an effective and sustainable SWM system to function, there is a fundamental need to change the attitudes, perceptions and behaviour of all concerned stakeholders, which is time-consuming. To kick-start the process, it would require that the influence and agency of an already concerned group of individuals be built for this purpose. Women tend to express higher levels of concern for the environment than men considering they provide more care towards the health and safety of their families and communities (Vineeshiya and Mahees, 2017) – which also denotes that gender is one of the most significant distal causes to alter environmental behaviour.

Simultaneously, women are uniquely positioned in their families and communities to influence and impact the motivations and circumstances that drive individuals to align with/support/sympathise with intolerant ideologies or engage in violent conflict *and* in imparting good practices related to an issue – such as SWM. The very gendered nature of their roles in society – as those mostly responsible for informing and shaping families – allow women across generations to play a vital role in both influencing behaviour *and* countering intolerant narratives, mistrust and fear, which typically converge to exacerbate tensions and promote violence. This is further supported by research and best practices from other countries where empowering women – in political, economic, social, religious spheres – resulted in religious moderation, tolerance with the added benefit of curbing radicalization, particularly among youth (Brookings, 2016).

Case studies in Sri Lanka have highlighted that in instances where women were leading the waste management, they were also equally implementing outreach and information dissemination to contribute to the sustainability of their intervention to ensure the drivers for changes are promoted amongst the community instead of kept at their household/neighborhood level.

Notably, UN Women's programme in Indonesia and Bangladesh indicated that when women are empowered economically and included as part of decision-making in their communities, societies will be more cohesive, resilient and peaceful. Economic empowerment programmes are an entry



point for engaging and bringing together women to increase their confidence, self-efficacy, and skills to take part in family decision-making and to resolve community problems and conflicts, not only related to SWM but also beyond. These can contribute directly to easing tensions within the home and community, by addressing poverty and gender inequality, both of which are seen as drivers of extremism/radicalisation.

A further reason as to why the project primarily focuses on the women's role within SWM is the need to apply an inter-sectional lens to the issue. Many of the dumping sites in Puttalam and Mannar are located in poor, "lower class", coastal fisher villages. The burden of care that falls onto already vulnerable groups of women is worsened by the additional challenges of caring for a household in close proximity to the dumping sites. Children and the elderly are more likely to develop health conditions requiring more effort and time on care responsibilities, leaving limited time for the already unpaid informal economic work that they do in relation to the fisheries sector. Hence, the project aims to target such vulnerable groups of women through economic empowerment support.

Women play a critical role in responding to environmental degradation due to their local knowledge and leadership in sustainable resource management and sustainable practices at a household and community level. Women's participation at a political level has resulted in greater responsiveness to citizen's needs, often increasing cooperation across party and ethnic lines and delivering more sustainable peace. However, women in Sri Lanka largely remain under-represented in all levels of policy formulation and decision-making in natural resources and environmental management, conservation, protection and rehabilitation. Hence, there is a need to ensure that any solutions related to the waste management crisis, and communal tensions therein, includes the meaningful and active participation of women.

In parallel, youth represent 18% of the global population and contribute to generate 1,4M tons of waste globally per day. While they are the most vulnerable to the ill effects of inadequate waste management, they can also contribute to reduce and reverse environmental degradation. A majority of youth including in Sri Lanka practice 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) diverting an average of 7.2M tons per day from disposal. Including them in Solid Waste Management campaigns and initiatives to promote 3Rs in the households, schools and communities has proven to have a positive impact on the environment. They also have an increased access to information and technology comparatively to their parents and have thereby the tools to influence positively solid waste practices at their level as agents of change. In Sri Lanka, UNOPS has witnessed and contributed to engaging youth in minimizing the generation of waste such as the reduction or ban of plastics campaigns, maximizing the recovery of organic waste and promoting recycling programme.

### **Key Stakeholders:**

**Local Government Authorities and its councillors:** A key role of LGAs (lowest level elected bodies) is to provide effective solid waste collection, disposal and management services. The implementation of a recent quota within LGAs resulted in female representation rising to 23%. Combining their mandated roles and relatively high female representation, LGAs are a key stakeholder for community development and resilience.

**Local administrative structures and its officers:** It is proven that building capacities of their officers help increase their service delivery and reduce tensions between the public and the central government. They can be vehicles of service delivery which contributes to increased community cohesion.

**Praja Mandala (PM):** are 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 findings 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.

**Women Community Leaders and Women CBOs:** Community leaders - including women - played a significant role in ensuring that retaliatory violence did not escalate further in the North-Western Province. Women (from selected communities, local councillors, state officials, young women) are a key stakeholder because of their potential to work across ethnic boundaries given the opportunity. Existing women's CBOs are also important stakeholders for project implementation.

**Youth:** Youth are a key group in peacebuilding efforts and always identified as a vulnerable and risky cohort. Violent events subsequent to the Easter Sunday Attacks were mostly carried out by youth mobs. This duality makes youth an interesting group to work with; young people will be targeted at the community level as mobilisers and leaders in each community that the project focuses on.

**Men:** Men - both young and old - can be vulnerable to provocations and their propensity to use violent means to achieve desired goals needs to be considered seriously in the aftermath of the Easter Sunday attacks. Racist rhetoric calling men to protect their cultural heritage underpinned subsequent retaliatory attacks against the Muslim communities. They have an equal role and responsibility in ensuring sustainable SWM interventions - from the household level and beyond.

**Religious Leaders and Inter-Religious Committees:** Local consultations revealed that religious institutions have significant influence over communities. The Catholic Church was particularly effective in denouncing violence as a response to the April Easter Sunday attacks. Given the demographic profiles of Puttalam and Mannar, religious institutions, their leaders within communities and Inter-Religious Committees are vital stakeholders.

b) **Alignment with existing Governmental and UN Strategic Frameworks:**

This project contributes significantly to the following **Sustainable Development Goals:** SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, SDG 5 - Gender Equality and SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. It also contributes towards SDG 11 in achieving sustainable cities and communities by managing the urban planning and waste generated by them for sustainable communities. Finally, it strives to contribute to SDG 13 on Climate Action in addressing issues of solid waste management and thus lowering carbon emissions.

It also aligns with 3 out of 4 of the strategic priorities of the **United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (2018-2022) for Sri Lanka**, namely: Driver 2: Strengthened,

innovative public institutions and engagements towards a lasting peace; Driver 3: Human security and socio-economic resilience; and Driver 4: Enhancing resilience to climate change and disasters and strengthening environmental management.

The project contributes towards Outcome 2 of the **Sri Lanka Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)** on “Reconciliation” directly “supporting [...] areas identified as potential conflict hotspots, for youth, women, religious leaders to establish home-grown platforms and dialogue initiatives [...] for peace and early warning”. It also contributes to Outcome 3 on Good Governance, which includes a gender equality priority: “Support to women's empowerment and participation in peacebuilding, including politics”. It further contributes towards Outcome 4 on “Resettlement and Durable Solutions”, focusing on livelihood/income-generation support. The PPP notes “livelihoods as the most important factor due to its potential to empower communities to address the many other issues they face”. Support to ensure economic empowerment is critical for peacebuilding and non-recurrence as it uplifts vulnerable groups and reduces their susceptibility to radicalisation.

#### **National Ownership:**

One of the objectives of the National Policy on Solid Waste Management (2007) is to actively involve individuals and all institutions in integrated and environmentally sound solid waste management practices. The Central Environmental Authority of Sri Lanka has highlighted a lack of proper waste management systems in the country including deficiency of institutional capacity and technical expertise for improving its functionality. Currently, the SWM practices of the identified project district is varied in different areas, with most having an initial set up but lacking proper implementation and disposal mechanisms resulting in serious environmental impact.

This project is in line with the Governmental framework of proper operationalization of SWM systems and practices by promoting and establishing efficient waste management systems. The aim is to aid and empower the local authorities in reviewing and restructuring their systems ensuring national ownership over the entire process. The operationalization and establishment of SWM infrastructure and systems in the Puttalam district of Sri Lanka will be used as a unique vehicle for uniting communities on a common issue, empowering women by creating economic opportunities and initiating peacebuilding activities to allay communal tensions especially those around waste management.

#### **Linkages with Existing PBF Support:**

The project will link the district-level Multi-Party Dialogue platforms for governance and peacebuilding, created in the “Participation of Youth and Women in Peacebuilding Processes” project, with local and community level forums such as the Praja Mandala for greater impact. The project will also look at linking widows’ collectives created in Kurunegala, under the “Hidden Challenges” project, to focus on cross-regional livelihood support and responding to inter-generational impacts of level.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

Based on previous PBF support, this project addresses several gaps in existing PPP interventions by: (a) it focuses on an emerging trigger of conflict (SWM) with long-simmering tensions at the local level with high capacity to escalate due to the current tensions in Sri Lanka and more specifically due to its composition of minorities; (b) it focuses on two districts primarily composed of ethnic and religious minorities with perceptions of having been excluded from development as well as being subjected to ‘unwanted’ development; and (c) it addresses intersectionality by empowering women who are doubly or triply disadvantaged by their gender, ethnicity and/or religion.

Based on previous and ongoing programming of all three implementing agencies, the following lessons learned have been identified:

- Peacebuilding interventions must be informed by a comprehensive context and conflict analysis, political analysis, and stakeholder mapping.
- Emphasise on good stakeholder engagement: It is essential to understand the expectations of each stakeholder, manage these closely, and maintain a good rapport with all stakeholders through regular formal and informal interactions as well as providing them positive exposure.
- Look for community driven solutions: communities have to be involved in the design, implementation and operation phases of the interventions to ensure the actions are based on ground realities and local knowledge is used.
- Find community members/leaders to champion your cause: As topics such as waste management are often highly political and will often find opposition from either politicians or community groups, it is important to identify leaders within the communities and administration to champion the cause and help resolve bottlenecks.
- Many first-time female local councillors display high levels of commitment and enthusiasm. They require capacity building, confidence building, mentorship and guidance. Furthermore, creation of cross-party Women Councillors’ Caucuses at the district and provincial level (thus far in the Northern Province) have been effective in mobilising women councillors’ engagement/ representation in existing sub-committees such as finance, infrastructure, health.
- Local administration, local authorities and civil society operate in isolation without proper understanding of or communication with each other – which needs to be factored into during project implementation.
- Praja Mandala platforms will not only serve as community-based governance mechanisms but also provide space for identification of issues, consensus building amongst communities, and can take up more responsibility to advocate with the local authorities.
- Perception and behavioural changes in people take time: Most interventions – whether on peacebuilding, gender equality or SWM - require changes in perceptions and attitudes of people which requires continuous engagement with the people on a regular basis and through various modalities, which must be built into projects.
- Transfer of skills, knowledge through capacity building is a top priority: For public services such as waste management to happen effectively, it is important that the relevant staff from the government are given adequate skills and training to continue the work, to be followed up by on the job training, mentoring and monitoring.
- Plan for long term sustainability: New facilities and equipment provided to the LAs results in more operations and maintenance costs. Therefore, the financial suitability of the systems UNOPS provides should be reviewed in close collaboration with the authorities. Income generation sources should be explored – such as setting up compost sales mechanisms that the project has helped the local authorities, and exploring Public-Private Partnerships.
- Use innovation to improve traditional methods of operation where necessary, such as the use of a mobile tracking system for the waste collection trucks which helped increase the efficiency of waste collection.

c) **A summary of existing interventions:**

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal

<p>Promoting the Participation of Youth and Women in the Peacebuilding Process</p> <p>(Joint Project: UNFPA, UNV, UN Women)</p>	<p>UN Peacebuilding Fund (MPTF)</p> <p>USD 500,000 (for the component on gender implemented by UN Women)</p> <p>USD 79,934.30 (for youth component conducted by Chrysalis/UNFPA)</p>	<p>Strengthening women's engagement and collective leadership in governance and peacebuilding.</p> <p>Building capacities of youth to engage them proactively in peacebuilding processes</p>	<p>This proposed project is based on and builds upon the interventions conducted by UN Women. The Multi-Stakeholder and Multi-Party Dialogue for Puttalam and Mannar identified SWM as a critical issue that needs to be collaboratively tackled but also revealed that it was now being viewed through a minority lens.</p> <p>This proposed project will focus on working with this existing network of stakeholders created by the Dialogue, to support community engagement on issues such as communal harmony, countering negative perceptions and addressing community development issues such as SWM.</p>
<p>Hidden Challenges: Addressing Sexual Bribery Experienced by Military Widows and War Widows in Sri Lanka to Enable Resilience and Sustained Peace</p>	<p>UN Peacebuilding Fund (MPTF)</p> <p>USD 1,100,000 (for UN Women)</p>	<p>Sexual bribery and sexual exploitation of military and war widows.</p> <p>Strengthening accountability in institutions and promoting women's access to services.</p>	<p>This project focuses on building widows' collectives and supporting them economically, including cross-regional exchanges. Some elements are similar, though this project focuses more on conflict prevention in the context of ethno-religious divides.</p>
<p>Film for Dialogue</p>	<p>97,277.00 EURO GiZ</p>	<p>Youth engagement. using film as an entry to build relationships across ethnic and religious divides.</p>	
<p>Creating a Shared Platform to Ensure Inclusion and Enable a</p>	<p>USAID / DAI 95,215 USD</p>	<p>Women's Political Participation, Shared platform to engage</p>	

Collective Dialogue (SDGAP)		citizens, elected women councilors and authorities	
Network, Engage and Transform (The NET Project)	European Union 444,444 EUro	Womens leadership/Women's Political Participation,	
<b>Strengthening Policy and Action through Citizens' Engagement (SPACE)</b>	OAK Foundation 983,798 EURO	Community Governance, Political participation of women and youth	
Aruvakkalu	GoSL	Construction of a large sanitary landfill in the Puttalam District to dispose the waste generated from the Colombo District	While this proposed project is different in terms of its focus on waste generated internally within the Puttalam District, it is timely and necessary as the focus and frustrations surrounding SWM amongst communities is high following the Aruvakkalu Project.
Pilisaru Project (National 'Pilisaru' Solid Waste Management Project)*	GoSL	To improve the overall solid waste management system in the country - including the establishment/ improvement of composting facilities in Puttalam	The Pilisaru Project is complementary to the proposed project, as it has provided a base for further SWM interventions, which will improve existing systems.

## II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

### a) **Project Description:**

Communities in Puttalam and Mannar feel they have not reaped adequate peace dividends, resulting in underlying tensions. Following the recent attacks in April 2019, this is now an even more critical, timely initiative to address current tensions, especially considering the ethno-

religious composition of the two districts, as the willingness of communities to engage in traditional peacebuilding initiatives is low.

This project takes an innovative, integrated approach to peacebuilding, tackling ethno-religious tensions by bringing communities together to provide a sustainable solution for a shared environmental issue, with women at the forefront for conflict prevention. The nexus of Environmental Conflicts – Gender – Communal Tensions is unique, and a new area of peacebuilding not yet explored in Sri Lanka. Moreover, efforts to develop a women-led initiative in de-escalating religious intolerance and violent extremism are minimal.

It is a focused initiative, within the specific context of Puttalam and Mannar, looking at environmental conflicts caused through poor waste management, considering waste is not a gender-neutral concept. The perceived lack of interest by the State has left this issue unresolved, providing an opportunity for communities - particularly women - to develop conflict prevention and resolution skills in relation to the issue of SWM, which can be transferable for solving other communal tensions.

It will establish/strengthen ‘Praja Mandala’, a sustainable community governance model, mandated by Local Government Authorities, to represent all community segments including women, youth, minority groups etc. This will provide a sense of ownership to citizens over solutions provided to address current issues such as SWM and others in the future. As part of the local governance structure, sustainability beyond the project cycle can be ensured.

The project focuses on women’s role within their communities to support conflict prevention in a context of religious intolerance and violent extremism. Gendered division of household labour results in women being mostly responsible for waste management, hence they play critical roles in responding to environmental degradation at community level. Women’s political engagement results in greater responsiveness to citizens’ needs, often increasing cooperation across party and ethno-religious lines, delivering more sustainable peace. Despite high involvement in communities, women remain under-represented in policy and decision-making; their experiences and skills are often overlooked. Thus, any solutions related to waste management, and communal tensions therein, require women’s meaningful participation.

Women are uniquely positioned within families/communities to influence motivations that drive individuals to support intolerant ideologies or violence. Their gendered roles in shaping and informing families and communities allow women to support in countering intolerant narratives, mistrust and fear, which converge to exacerbate tensions and promote violence. Empowering women – in political, economic, social, religious spheres – resulted in religious moderation, tolerance and curbing radicalization among youth.

Women’s economic empowerment has tangible impacts on countering violent extremism, as seen in UN Women’s regional programmes. It eased tensions within homes and communities by addressing poverty and gender inequality which were drivers of extremism/radicalisation.

### **Implementation Strategy:**

The project will adopt an integrated approach to achieve its overall objective: building community resilience through women’s engagement in conflict resolution and their participation within community and local governance systems; strengthening community governance systems such as Praja Mandala to better lobby with local authorities; strengthening SWM systems within target

divisions, including technical support to local authorities on better managing SWM systems; and supporting different communities to coalesce around the issue of SWM via Praja Mandala – with the goal of improving inter- and intra-community relations.

1. Building community resilience:

The main strategy to mitigate conflicts and promote peace will be through finding common issues such as on SWM and finding common/participatory solutions for them. Women will be the key domain of this intervention, as they are traditionally assigned to play the role of managing domestic waste. The gap left by preventing them from participating in decision making will be filled by strengthening Praja Mandala, caucuses of female LG councilors, supporting LGs to operationalize their master plans with the support of Praja Mandala's. During the process strengthening community cohesion will lead to lasting peace.

The project will establish/strengthen 10 such Praja Mandalas in each Local Government Division and will mobilize them and build their capacities to address local issues through a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and a Village Development Plan (VDP). In the VDP, SWM will be an integral part to find solutions. Women, men and youth in participating communities will go through a capacity building process on gender equality, governance, leadership, accounting, non-violent communication, planning and plan implementation and negotiation leading towards increased status for women in decision making. This collective action will generate a number of peace solutions as each development action is a way to find a peaceful negotiated process for existing issues. Lateral and upward links developed by women in the process will strengthen the social fabric across divides. Women will be mobilized and strengthened to identify the issues (related to PB) faced at a personal, household and community level and find solutions. Men will be targeted so that they are sensitized on issues prevailing to identified PB/reconciliation issues and at the same time to be advocates of change within the community. Men also will act as the main conduit to religious leaders. This intervention will be implemented assessing the context and the capacities of male champions. Young people will be targeted to be the intermediary between the women and men as well as the religious and local authorities. A group of 40 youth (both men and women) will be trained to work with communities, duty bearers, spiritual leaders and other power holders to find peaceful solutions to existing issues.

2. Supporting women's engagement in governance and decision making at the local level:

Capacities of the female LG councillors will be built to work across ethnic and religious divides and across political parties. In the meantime, capacities of administrative staff will be developed to meet the demands of the communities and minimize the state-public conflicts. Gender equality and conflict sensitivity will be among the two major capacity building areas to contribute to de-escalation processes. To ensure cohesiveness, multi-stakeholder dialogues (of local councillors, local officials, civil society, media, religious institutions) - with a key focus on women's participation - will be conducted. This will also be complemented by "village townhalls" whereby local officials and local councillors visit communities and engage in dialogue to resolve commonly identified community problems. Notably, the project then aims to support the implementation of any solutions/outcomes identified through the dialogues and townhalls.

These three groups (women, youth and state officers) will sustain the outcomes as they fulfil routine needs in a reciprocal manner, through increased ownership and commitment to maintain equality as part and parcel of the community.

3. Addressing SWM as a common issue / strengthening SWM systems:

This proposed initiative will aim to build resilience to potential conflict and tensions related to Solid Waste in targeted locations. Capacities of the Local Authorities of Puttalam, Chilaw and



Arachchikattu and Kalpitiya will be strengthened to increase public satisfaction of the solid waste management services delivered by them. This will be done through addressing existing gap in planning, enforcement of waste management public plans and increasing their overall capacities and knowledge. Besides these technical advisory services and capacity building, project teams will aim to address physically the issue by cleaning with the communities identified illegal dumping sites while also mobilizing and raising awareness on preventing further dumping. Such public education campaigns, awareness and events will aim to reach out to all members of the community: public authorities including Praja Mandalas, women champion leaders, local leaders, pupils, business community and religious leaders and pilgrims. Finally, this approach will attempt to mainstream sustainability by coupling the proposed technical capacity building with increased physical capacity for the Local Authorities to tackle more public waste through the establishment of new facilities such as composting, management of the polythene in partnership with the private sector and new equipment and machinery.

Each of the intended target groups have a specific role to play at household, neighborhood and community level to ensure each citizen plays its part but also contribute to spread good practices for this common problem.

b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’**

IF women across different ethnic and religious groups are capacitated with (1) platforms for civic/community engagement, dialoguing and decision-making on local issues, specifically SWM, and (2) opportunities to implement shared solutions on SWM including alternative socio-economic opportunities,

THEN they will act as intermediaries within communities to diffuse emerging conflicts such as on SWM; and help build tolerance and resilience amongst communities needed to resist radicalization and hate,

BECAUSE promoting women’s empowerment is a key building-block in peacebuilding, preventing relapse of conflict and preventing violent extremism; women’s gendered roles within the family and community unite them across ethno-religious boundaries and across generations to counter the mistrust and fear which promotes violence; and ensuring their meaningful participation can lead to a stronger sense of inclusion/tolerance as opposed to feelings of prejudice/alienation.

c) **Project result framework:** See Annex B.

d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy –**

**Geographic Coverage:**

Puttalam (North Western Province) and Mannar (Northern Province) districts. Puttalam is composed primarily of Christian and Muslim minorities (52% overall) while there is a considerable Sinhala Buddhist population (43%). Mannar is a predominantly Tamil district (81%) with a majority Christian population (53%) and a notable Muslim population (17%). Both districts perceive itself to have been neglected by the State though approaching from two different angles: Puttalam has been subjected to adverse forms of development whilst Mannar has not been a recipient of significant attention. Both districts have a perception of being isolated due to its ethno-religious composition. Mannar perceives itself to be a minority within a minority in comparison with the Northern Province which is overwhelmingly Tamil Hindu in its composition. In the

current context, being neighbouring districts, the risk for violent extremism is high and the spill-over of both conflict and environmental hazards across district borders could pose a significant threat in the future.

Within the district of Puttalam, the following DS divisions will be targeted:

- Puttalam - 48,000 inhabitants
- Arachchikattuwa - 24,000
- Chilaw - 46,000
- Kalpitiya - 64,000

Findings from our visits and consultations with stakeholders in Puttalam district have highlighted gaps in the technical capacity of the local authorities to manage solid waste management in these particular locations. There were also referred to us as priority areas to be targeted by Sri Lanka Central Environment Authority to address increasing occurrence of illegal dumping of waste and gaps in technical capacity and equipment. (Please refer to Annex 8 for findings on field consultations).

Within the district of Mannar, the Mannar Town DS division will be targeted.

### **Beneficiaries:**

Direct beneficiaries: women across all ethno-religious communities in Puttalam and Mannar, and local authorities (LAs). Specifically:

- Women community leaders identified by Chrysalis and grassroots networks.
- Elected female local councillors, public officials, CSOs, media representatives previously engaged in UN Women's Multi-Party Dialogue.
- Religious leaders, stakeholders identified by implementing agencies and grassroots networks.
- Low-income and women-headed households identified by divisional-level data.
- Participants from UN Women's programmes on economic empowerment.
- The above mentioned Local Authorities in Puttalam and Mannar including departments involved in public Solid Waste Management

Children and Youth of selected schools in targeted neighborhoods

Business and industries from the private sector

Local communities living in immediate proximity to dumping sites

Local communities engaged in livelihood in income generation at the solid waste sites

The project will target 4 divisions (3 in Puttalam and 1 in Mannar). It will focus on 10 Praja Mandala from each division, thus, a total of 40 Praja Mandala. 100 households will be targeted within each PM's geographical scope, meaning a total of 4,000 direct beneficiaries. The selection of the Praja Mandala and the households will be conducted following the baseline survey and stakeholder mapping. Criteria for selection will be developed and reviewed by all partners. The economic empowerment component envisages a targeting of 1,000 households.

Selection will be further informed by:

- Baseline survey, stakeholder mapping and gender-context-conflict analysis to be conducted by Chrysalis.
- UN Women's report on Puttalam and Mannar Dialogue.
- Preliminary needs assessments on the SWM system in Puttalam.
- Consultations with local authorities.

Capacity and needs assessment of Praja Mandala.

Furthermore, this project will reach following estimated beneficiaries through the Solid Waste Management component :

-50 individuals from the local authorities will receive technical training, advisory services and capacity building in delivering solid waste management services as a public service to their constituents

- At least 11,000 people living in the selected locations will have access to direct information on solid waste management best practices including local authorities, Praja Mandalas, identified women champions leaders, a selection of households in demarcated neighborhoods, school pupils and youth, private sector owners, pilgrims and religious leaders attending religious festivals.

- The public awareness campaigns would reach almost all indirect residents of the selected areas i.e. 118, 000 people.

- At least 3,000 residents and members of the communities will benefit directly from the planned clean up of the selected illegal dumpings.

- Finally, all 118,000 residents of Puttalam, Chilaw and Arachchikattu will indirectly benefit from the establishment of composting facility for their waste while at least 50 people will access livelihood opportunities at the composting sites.

### **Sequencing:**

Project activities would be conducted in a phased manner. The project would initially focus on conducting a baseline survey, stakeholder mapping, conflict analysis (including a political and gender analysis), capacity/needs assessment of the Praja Mandala, and an assessment of the SWM systems within the targeted divisions, to refine activities and implementing strategies as needed as well as inform beneficiary selection. Subsequently, project partners will engage and sensitise local authorities and administrative structures, following which the project will engage with CBOs and Praja Mandala - this would involve community mobilisation interventions. Thereafter, project activities will run parallelly, focusing on strengthening of SWM systems in conjunction with local authorities, capacitating the Praja Mandala for improved community-level decision-making with a focus on increased women's participation, supporting women's leadership in tackling conflicts on SWM and other communal tensions, and awareness raising on SWM and bringing together communities through activities such as clearing of illegal dumping sites and public spaces.

### **Coherence:**

Both outcome level results jointly address the various dimensions of conflict, as detailed in Section I. The first Outcome focuses on women's leadership in local governance and community decision-making in order to diffuse conflict triggers. This is in response to the underlying ethno-religious tensions within the North-Western Province, which erupted in the wake of the Easter Sunday attacks – targeting in particular the Muslim community. As such, the first outcome focuses on addressing these tensions, addressing negative stereotypes and improving communal harmony through increased community (especially women's) participation – irrespective of the issue that could spark conflict/violence. The second outcome focuses on strengthening SWM systems and capacities of local government to address SWM – which has the potential to fuel latent tensions amongst communities if current SWM systems continue to function poorly, inefficiently and discriminatorily as identified during field consultations. This is heightened by the serious consequences to the environment and resulting impact on health and livelihoods of communities in close proximity to such dumping grounds. As such, the second outcome focuses on addressing potential tensions specifically related to SWM. Both outcomes are therefore focused on conflict mitigation, conflict resolution and ultimately conflict prevention.

### **III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity. Also fill out the table below for each recipient organization:

#### **Recipient Organisations:**

##### **UN Women in Sri Lanka - Convening/Lead Agency**

UN Women, guided by UNSCR 1325 and sister resolutions, is mandated to build women's participation and influence in decision-making to prevent and resolve conflicts. Globally, UN Women together with the Peacebuilding Support Office leads and supports the implementation of the UNSG's Seven Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding. UN Women's key focus areas of intervention in terms of recovery and peacebuilding include post-conflict planning, economic recovery and restoring governance. UN Women is presently implementing a UN PBF Joint Project on "Promoting the Participation of Women and Youth in Peacebuilding Processes" in Sri Lanka, together with UNFPA and UNV (2017 – 2019; PBF Reference: 00105731) and "Hidden Challenges: Addressing Sexual Bribery Experienced by Military Widows and War Widows in Sri Lanka to Enable Resilience and Sustained Peace" together with UNDP (2018 - 2020; PBF Reference: 00113000). The project also benefits from UN Women's programmes on the economic empowerment of FHH in the North-Western and Southern Provinces.

##### **UNOPS Sri Lanka:**

UNOPS is an operational arm of the United Nations, helping Governments, the United Nations system, public and private partners in delivering over \$1.4 billion worth of peace, security, humanitarian and development projects every year. Our partners rely on our proven expertise to increase the speed, cost-effectiveness and sustainability of around 1,000 projects in more than 80 countries, often in the most challenging environments. UNOPS provides support in five major service areas: Infrastructure, Procurement, Project management, Human resource and Financial management. UNOPS has supported Sri Lanka's development since 1998, expanding operations in 2005 to support the post-tsunami response and reconstruction process. Within the organization's mandate in project management, infrastructure and procurement, UNOPS Sri Lanka implements customized socio-economic development projects that benefit vulnerable people and develop national capacities.

Achievements in Sri Lanka include development of sustainable infrastructure, procurement and project management in the education sector, fisheries sector, roads, health sector, water supply systems; flood control and sanitation facilities; and integrated solid waste management services. UNOPS works closely with Government counterparts and communities to ensure increased ownership and sustainability of projects.

#### **Local Implementing Partner:**

The main CSO implementing partner for this project is Chrysalis, a nationally-based, women-led CSO in Sri Lanka, which is also an Affiliate of CARE International. The objective of Chrysalis is to empower women and youth to be leaders and drivers of change and transformation required for Sri Lanka to fulfil its potential. Its mission is to transform communities and institutions to embrace

diversity and catalyze inclusive growth for women and youth. Chrysalis focuses on working with Government Ministries on establishing and implementing supportive policies and regulations and engaging citizens; engaging civil society partners on issues of gender equality; gender-based violence; building peaceful communities and on emergency preparedness; and supporting the private sector to improve their social responsibility commitments and promoting diversity.

For this project, Chrysalis will draw on its previous experience in promoting women’s political participation at the grassroots level across Sri Lanka, in supporting livelihood and income-generation support for women in rural districts, and establishing inclusive community governance structures named ‘Praja Mandala’ in other districts.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UN WOMEN (RUNO - Convening Organisation)	2018: USD 1,034,300	Government of Japan, UN Peacebuilding Fund, Government of the Republic of Korea, Core resources	Colombo	7	Programme Analyst who will be the Project Manager. Existing Peacebuilding Project Officers.
UNOPS (RUNO)	2018: USD 6,299,000	KOICA	Colombo, Matara	31	Solid Waste Management Project Manager Gender Mainstreaming Expertise Engineering capacity
Chrysalis - CSO Implementing Partner	2017/18: USD 1,298,092	European Union, UNFPA, Twinnings Ethical Tea Partnership, H&M Foundation, Standard Chartered Bank, USAID, BremsKnorr	Colombo Kandy Batticaloa Badulla	47	Gender Transformation Conflict Sensitivity Peacebuilding Governance

#### b) Project management and coordination

The Peacebuilding Board, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms (SCRM), oversees all PBF funded projects in Sri Lanka, in line with the Peacebuilding Priority Plan. In addition to oversight from the Board, a Project Review Committee consisting of the implementing UN agencies and partners will be established. The Committee will include dedicated Focal Points from UN WOMEN, UNOPS, Chrysalis, and a representative from the PBF Secretariat in the Resident Coordinator's Office. The Committee will be convened by UN Women and will be responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and communication, and will ensure coherence between results. Quarterly review meetings will be held to anticipate and discuss issues related to implementation, timely coordination and effective engagement with partners.

### **Project Coordination:**

UN Women will serve as the lead agency, responsible for coordination amongst implementing partners, as well as collating and submitting project reports to PBSO and the Peacebuilding Board. UN Women will lead on Outcome 1 whilst UNOPS will lead on Outcome 2. Chrysalis will support implementation of specific work under both Outcomes. Under Outcome 1, Chrysalis will conduct a gender, context and conflict analysis (baseline) with technical inputs from UNOPS and support the establishment of Praja Mandala in both districts. UN Women will support the capacity building of women in peacebuilding, collective leadership and community engagement. UNOPS will lead on Outcome 2 with technical inputs from Chrysalis and UN Women on the peacebuilding and women empowerment. CEA will provide technical guidance, necessary approvals and support throughout the project, specifically under Outcome 2.

### **Implementation Team:**

UN WOMEN:

- Programme Analyst - existing staff - project manager for UN Women. No budget implications for this project.
- Project Officer - existing staff - focal point for project implementation (100% charged to project).
- M&E Officer - new staff - dedicated for M&E of the full project across partners (100% charged to project)
- Programme Associate - new staff - finance/admin and operational support (100% charged to project)

Within UN WOMEN, the Representative/Officer-in-Charge will be accountable for the overall outcomes of the programme. Where necessary, the Regional Governance, Peace and Security Advisor and the Women, Peace and Security Unit of the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific will provide technical support to the project. UN WOMEN's Finance Officer, M&E Analyst and Communications Analyst will also support the execution of the project. Their positions are supported by UN Women and will have no cost implications to the project.

UNOPS:

Direct Project Staff :

- Project Manager - New Staff -focal point for the implementation - 50% charged to the project
- 2 Technical Officers- New Staff - Technical expertise on Solid Waste Management Contract service - new consultants -100% charged to the project for 15 months

- 3 Public Education and Awareness Team Leaders - Contract service - consultants- 100% charged to the project for 15 months
- Community Mobilisers - Daily Contract - 30 - 100% charged to the project for 15 months
- Driver - New Staff - 100% charged to the project

c) **Risk management** –

Risk	Likelihood	Severity	Mitigating Strategy
Political: Change in Government resulting in a more nationalist/populist regime - given that Presidential, Provincial Council and General Elections are due in 2019-2020 - could hinder project implementation.	High	Medium	Local political leaders and community leaders capacitated to understand, value and act on democratic means will be able to navigate resistance. The project will leverage existing cross-party and multi-stakeholder platforms and Praja Mandala to advocate for continued collaborative efforts towards community development. These platforms will also provide important spaces for open dialogue which will enhance public awareness of issues. The project will also make a special effort to understand the context and negotiate with targeted LAs, Provincial Councils and District structures to ensure they are informed of possible outcomes and prepared to provide security and reduce potential delays.
Political: Reduced momentum and de-prioritisation of peacebuilding and reconciliation at the national level.	High	Medium	Monitor the political context and support the UN's sustained advocacy and high-level dialogue between the UN and the Government to reaffirm commitments to peacebuilding and the UNHRC Resolution. Existing mechanisms such as the PBF Board and the PBF Oversight Committees, jointly chaired by the Government and the UN, will also be leveraged to advocate for re-engagement on peacebuilding and reconciliation.
Political: Potential backlash against the development community (Local NGOs and INGOs)	Medium	Medium	The initiative will build on existing strong relationship with the Government (and other relevant stakeholders) and communities to minimize threats that may arise as a result of larger security or political trends. A high degree of transparency and accountability will be maintained with all partners, beneficiaries and stakeholders. Will work closely with relevant ministries to help reduce risks.

Social: Certain groups (within communities or external to the community) may attempt to influence initiatives to support own agendas or coerce community to not participate in activities.	Medium	Medium to high	Conflict Sensitivity analysis will identify such actors and strategies to minimize influence. The project will ensure that all relevant stakeholders are engaged or at least regularly and systematically informed of project progress and challenges. Activities will be implemented in an accountable and transparent manner.
Feasibility : Community Leaders and Local authorities may request additional support in addressing the solid waste issues by physically removing it or increasing the dumping capacity.	Medium	Medium	This has been identified and the partners will work in attempting to secure additional funding to complement the proposed solid waste management intervention. Some elements of the project are also outside our control such as the public land allocation for dumping sites by local authorities or actual enforcement of appropriate waste management practices. The project teams will aim to engage local authorities early on through the day to day advisory services and technical support and timely sharing of information and communication to mitigate such risks.
Societal: Backlash to working and empowering women belonging to minority groups; backlash to challenging gender norms within such communities.			Minority women will be engaged via the Praja Mandala. It operates as a collective, leveraging the collective voice and agency of its members, not on an individual basis. The Praja Mandala would also connect with local female councillors, who could support the needs of minority women. The project would also engage with male councillors and religious leaders to ensure successful project outcomes and to prevent any such backlash. There would also be a focus on exposure and empowerment for such minority women. Successful practices of local councillors shared. Interventions would be refined based on the conflict/gender analysis once completed.
Societal: Change in power dynamics between men and women, resulting in negative impacts (particularly at household level)			Assessment of risks of empowering women across all stages (from household and beyond) to be conducted as preliminary initiatives, which will inform conflict sensitive approach of the project as well as interventions. Livelihood opportunities will be presented as benefitting the entire household.

**d) Monitoring and evaluation –**

The project will be monitored in accordance with the M&E Plan which will be jointly developed by UN Women, UNOPS and Chrysalis, in line with the Results Framework (Annex B). Partners



will undertake a 6-month review of the project with the engagement of the project beneficiaries, to assess the status of project implementation and to identify any strategy changes required. A mid-term review of the project will be conducted by the Project Review Committee to assess project progress and identify and implement course corrections if required. An independent final evaluation will be conducted to assess project impact.

Monitoring and Data Collection: Monitoring tools to be used include qualitative tools such as process analysis surveys, pre- and post-training evaluation forms, questionnaire surveys, reflection sheet with mood metre methodology, group thought survey, scoring method survey, pre- and post-questionnaire surveys, amongst others. All implementing partners will follow ethical considerations (including 'do no harm') before, during and after data collection. All reports will ensure that data is non-identifiable.

Knowledge Management: The project will produce knowledge management tools and products to strengthen collective operational learning. Neither participants nor identifiable features will be included in the final products.

Budget: An overall budget allocation of approximately 6% amounting to USD 86,000 will be reserved for M&E and an estimated USD 21,000 will be allocated for the final evaluation to be cost-shared by UN Women and UNOPS.

M&E Timeline: A baseline survey (along with conflict analysis, gender analysis and perception survey) will be conducted first, following which the M&E Plan will be refined. Quarterly targets will be developed in line with the M&E Plan by the Project Review Committee. Monitoring of project activities through field visits will be conducted on a quarterly basis or as necessary. The Project Review Committee will review progress against the M&E Plan during its quarterly meetings, further looking at potential risks and risk mitigation strategies. This will be complemented by documentation of all activities; financial verification of records will also be undertaken. The final evaluation would be contracted to an independent evaluation team/institution in the last quarter of the project.

**e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability –**

Sustainability is envisaged through the capacity building of female local councillors and their caucuses as well as of Praja Mandala. As observed in ongoing/previous programming by both UN Women and Chrysalis, following their capacity building, trained councillors have embarked on community development proposals, have become more effective participants within their local councils, despite the many challenges they face. Praja Mandala - being a mandated community governance mechanism - will continue to function based on the Village Development Plans and represent their communities' concerns to local government, even after the project concludes. Capacitating women and other stakeholders to address community issues - whether on SWM or not - will provide the basis for continued collaboration irrespective of religious and ethnic divides. Such engagement is hoped to create strong bonds amongst and within communities, so that should an experience similar to the Easter Sunday attacks were to occur again, there would be stronger impetus to resolve issues in a non-violent manner.

Furthermore, supporting technically Local Authorities to deliver their public services such as waste collection, disposal and management through increased skills, knowledge, better systems, equipment and machinery is meant to increase their ability to tackle the waste issue for the years to come and hence diffuse potential tensions and conflict arising from it. This project is enshrined within the National Solid Waste Management strategy and part of the Central Environment

Authority national master plan of increasing the waste dumping capacity of major urban centres in Sri Lanka. Elements to generate income for the Local Authorities as a revenue as well parallel economic growth of communities are built into the project through the solid waste management plan, partnership with private sector and direct employment at the waste facilities after the composting facility increases or is established. UNOPS has also established technical support which includes the operating and maintenance of the equipment and machinery provided as well as sharing of knowledge and cross pollination with other Local Authorities supported through previous project to ensure sustainability of the knowledge transfer.

However, implementation of similar projects in the past have highlighted the importance of addressing waste issues through soft and hard components including infrastructure for actual sustainability of the solid waste cycle : local authorities will be able to use their skills and knowledge, communities will be able to implement waste good practices only if this is completed with actual waste sites to be upgraded or newly built. Public education and awareness can lead to increased waste results if the efforts put by the public authorities and the communities are geared towards properly managed dumping sites with enough capacity, engineering and technology. The project team aims to secure additional funding to address this gap.

#### **IV. Project budget**

If helpful, provide any additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

State clearly in how many tranches the budget will be provided and what conditions will underpin the release of a second or any subsequent tranche. Standard approach is two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project (by the Coordinating Agency on behalf of the project and through the Resident Coordinator's Office or PBF Secretariat) that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed. Additional tranches or conditions may be added depending on the project context, implementation capacity, and level of risk.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

## **Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

		consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

#### Financial reporting and timeline

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b><i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i></b>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

#### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

## **Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

### **Reporting:**

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		
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#### Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
<b>28 February</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b>30 April</b>	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
<b>31 July</b>	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

#### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

#### **Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

#### **Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

### **Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project<sup>6</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>6</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

## Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p><b>Outcome 1: Women, across ethno-religious communities in target districts, are empowered to undertake critical leadership roles in community decision-making to diffuse local triggers of conflict.</b></p> <p>Contributes to the following SDG targets:</p> <p>5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.A: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, <u>to prevent violence</u> and combat terrorism and crime</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a % of trained women who can cite examples of positively influencing their families/communities and diffusing conflicts.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 50%</p>	<p>Documentation of participants' feedback, following each workshop/initiative.</p> <p>Activity reports.</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b % of sensitized women who feel they are more open-minded and trustful about other communities.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 50%</p>	<p>Baseline + perception survey to be conducted at the start of the project.</p> <p>Endline + perception survey.</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 c % of trained women who are engaging in community-based governance mechanisms.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 50%</p>	<p>Post-activity assessments of Praja Mandala.</p> <p>Endline survey.</p>	
	<p><b>Output 1.1 Increased knowledge and capacities among women to identify and respond to emerging conflicts within/ amongst communities.</b></p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1.1.1: Baseline and perception surveys, conflict and gender analyses, stakeholder mapping, value chain analysis on SWM (how gender dimensions work in the value chain, how masculinity is interlinked, and how economic benefits can be extracted out of this value chain). 1.1.2: Series of local-level, multi-stakeholder dialogues convening cross-party elected officials, public</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of community-identified solutions implemented following the multi-stakeholder dialogues</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: At least 2 interventions per dialogue</p>	<p>Follow-up assessment workshops.</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of women community leaders trained to analyse and diffuse conflicts within their communities. Baseline: 0 (TBC) Target:</p>	<p>Activity reports.</p> <p>Pre- and post-training assessments.</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 # of women, men and young people capacitated on and sharing alternative narratives and promote tolerance amongst communities. Baseline: 0 Target: At least 200</p>	<p>Activity reports.</p> <p>Reports from dissemination activities/events supported.</p>	



	<p>officials, CSOs, religious and media representatives to identify common issues (including SWM) and solutions. Includes support for implementation of identified solutions.</p> <p>1.1.3: Quick-win community mobilisation activities in both districts by Praja Mandala including 'Diversity Kitchen' programmes</p> <p>1.1.4: Capacity building for women community leaders on conflict analysis, conflict management and conflict resolution to act as intermediaries among communities.</p> <p>1.1.5: Capacity building for women community leaders on developing alternative narratives to ethno-religious intolerance and other potential drivers of emerging conflicts, and dissemination of these community-developed narratives/messaging</p> <p>1.1.6: Engaging men and women to address issues of SWM and peacebuilding and identify champions to lead the relational changes at the community/local level.</p> <p>1.1.7: Formation of Youth Task Force and building young people's capacity to address community level issues (linked to PM)</p>			
	<p>Output 1.2 Increased women's engagement with local municipalities related to policy and decision-making on critical issues including SWM.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of Praja Mandala and Women's Caucuses established/strengthened and capacitated to better address community issues. Baseline: TBD by baseline survey Target: 40 Praja Mandala (10 per division, 30 in Puttalam, 10 in Mannar); 2 Women's Caucuses (1 per district)</p>	<p>Minutes of meetings held.  VDPs and PRA related documentation.  Activity reports.</p>	

	<p>1.2.1: Establish or strengthen existing Praja Mandala to collectively identify and address community issues through Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) supported by Village Development Plans (VDPs); build their capacity for effective implementation of VDPs; and supporting Praja Mandala to implement community level initiatives with the leadership of women and youth. Includes Community Action Grants to tackle waste related issues.</p> <p>1.2.2: Capacity building of Local Government officials to effectively adopt measures to mitigate existing conflict and future conflicts (community development &amp; PRA, soft skill development, conflict analysis, gender, peacebuilding and problem solving, negotiations) - including on SWM with UNOPS.</p> <p>1.2.3: Capacity building and engagement with local councillors (both male and female) on gender-responsiveness and collective leadership for peacebuilding, community development and economic growth - including exchange programme in the Northern Province on adopting gender-responsive approaches within LAs.</p> <p>1.2.4: Capacity building for women community leaders on collective leadership and decision-making at community/municipality levels, including awareness on access to local authorities.</p> <p>1.2.5: Establishment of district level Women Councillors' Caucuses and support its operationalization at Local Authority levels - with a focus on peacebuilding and community development.</p>		Pre- and post-capacity building assessments.	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of local councillors (male and female), local officials and women community leaders capacitated on mitigating existing and potential triggers of conflict and adopting collective leadership principles.</p> <p>Baseline: Approx. 35 (UN Women, 2019) Target: At least 200</p>	Pre- and post-training assessments.	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 # of cross-regional exchanges conducted between different groups of communities in the two districts.</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: 4</p>	Activity reports.	
			Monitoring assessments for the Community Action Grants	
			Activity reports.	
			Follow-up assessment workshops.	

	<p>1.2.6: Supporting/engaging with Inter-Religious District and Divisional Committees to promote tolerance/respect within and amongst communities – linking with Praja Mandala and the trained women community leaders.</p> <p>1.2.7: Cross-regional exchanges among trained women across divisions within each district and amongst the two districts.</p> <p>1.2.8: Series of village “townhalls” for citizens to directly interact with respective elected and public officials (good practice from Kurunegala Multi-Party Dialogue).</p>			
	<p>Output 1.3 Economically and socially empowered women, changed gender relations, and improved practices of environmental remediation amongst all communities in Puttalam and Mannar.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 # of women-led initiatives implemented as solutions on waste collection</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (TBC) Target: At least 4 (1 per division)</p>	<p>Activity reports.</p> <p>Monitoring assessments.</p> <p>Feedback from communities/PMs.</p>	
	<p>List of activities under this Output: 1.3.1: Supporting women led-initiatives at the local authority level to implement participatory solutions on waste collection (led by women councillors and PM).</p> <p>1.3.2: Engage with local authorities (and potentially private sector partners) on creating income-generating opportunities for women and youth through the monetizing of waste collection.</p> <p>1.3.3: Collective designing of SWM initiatives (women / youth led) at the Local authority level to mitigate conflict related to SWM and Pollution - Partly supporting 4 LAs.</p> <p>1.3.4: Supporting household level greening initiatives and home gardening (Training and material support for selected household</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 # of local authorities promoting/providing income-generation opportunities for women through monetising of waste.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (TBD) Target: At least 4</p>	<p>Report on proceedings related to consultations with local authorities and potential private sector on economic opportunities.</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3 # of households supported in implementing greening initiatives.</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: 1,000 (4 divisions x 10 PM x 100 households)</p>	<p>Monitoring/field visits.</p> <p>Activity reports / progress reports from PMs.</p>	

	level - representing all the classes of community).			
<p>Outcome 2: <b>Communities (with a specific focus on women) are effectively engaged and empowered through strengthening of SWM systems focusing on resolving conflicts related to SWM</b></p> <p>Contributes to the following SDG targets :</p> <p>-SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p> <p>-SDG 5 Gender Equality</p> <p>-SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.</p> <p>-SDG 11 in achieving sustainable cities and communities</p> <p>-SDG 13 on Climate Action in addressing issues of solid waste management and thus lowering carbon emissions.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a</p> <p>% of trained Local Authorities who are empowered to address solid waste management issues</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target:50%</p>	<p>Internal M&amp;E System</p> <p>Implementing partner quarterly and annual reports</p> <p>Public records of local authorities</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b</p> <p>% of trained women who are empowered to address or contribute to address issues related to waste in their communities</p> <p>Baseline:TBD</p> <p>Target: 50%</p>	<p>Internal M&amp;E System</p> <p>Implementing partner quarterly and annual reports</p> <p>Public records of local authorities</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 c</p> <p>Increased volume of waste managed by Local Authorities in targeted locations by the end of the project</p> <p>Baseline:TBD</p> <p>Target:Increase by 30%</p>	<p>Internal M&amp;E System</p> <p>Implementing partner quarterly and annual reports</p> <p>Public records of local authorities</p>	
	<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Technical advisory services on SWM to Puttalam district local authorities</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building and technical advisory of local authorities to deliver and manage SWM services in Puttalam and Kalpitiya</li> <li>- Capacity building and technical advisory of local authorities to deliver and manage SWM services in Chilaw</li> <li>- Capacity building and technical advisory of local authorities to deliver and manage SWM services in Arachchikattu</li> </ul>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>% of HH satisfied with public service provision by local authorities in SWM</p> <p>Baseline:40%</p> <p>Target:60%</p>	<p>Internal M&amp;E System</p> <p>Implementing partner quarterly and annual reports</p> <p>Public records of local authorities</p> <p>Findings of residents satisfaction survey on SWM services</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p>% of HH with access to public SWM services</p> <p>Baseline:40%</p> <p>Target: 60%</p>	<p>Findings of residents access survey to SWM services</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3</p> <p>% of generated income through SWM system for operation and maintenance costs of SWM</p> <p>Baseline:5%</p> <p>Target:30%</p>	<p>Public records</p> <p>Minutes of public meetings</p> <p>SWM management plans</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building and technical advisory of local authorities to deliver and manage SWM services in Kalpitiya</li> <li>- Introduction and training on M-track mobile application</li> <li>- Assist local authorities to establish revenue generation system to support SWM</li> </ul>			
	<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Public education and increased community awareness and knowledge on SWM</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Education and Awareness sessions on SWM to Praja Mandalas and local authorities</li> <li>-Training of Trainers and cascade trainings of Women Team Leaders/Champions on SWM</li> <li>- Public campaign and awareness activities on waste segregation and management at household level - 3Rs and composting</li> <li>- Public campaign and awareness activities on waste segregation and management at neighborhood level</li> <li>-Public education and training in schools on SWM through theatre, competition and celebration of international days</li> <li>-Youth engagement on integrated SWM practices through Youth Leadership programme.</li> <li>-Dialogue and awareness sessions with private sector on SWM practices</li> </ul>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>Number of local authorities and Praja Mandalas trained on SWM</p> <p>Baseline:10 Target: 50</p>	<p>Participation</p> <p>Attendance Sheets</p> <p>Pictures</p> <p>Media pieces</p> <p>Awareness campaign documents</p> <p>KAP survey findings</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2</p> <p>Number of women champions trained to SWM practices</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:50</p>	<p>Public records</p> <p>Minutes of public meetings</p> <p>SWM management plans</p> <p>Awareness campaign documents</p> <p>KAP survey findings</p> <p>Training plans and curriculum</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3</p> <p>Number of residents made aware of good SWM practices</p> <p>Baseline:100 Target: 11,000</p>	<p>Participation</p> <p>Attendance Sheets</p> <p>Pictures</p> <p>Media pieces</p> <p>Training plan,curriculum and certificates</p>	

	- Public campaign and awareness activities during religious festivals			
	Output 2.3 Closure of illegal dumping sites List of activities under this Output:  -Clean Up of illegal dumping sites in Puttalam  -Clean up of illegal dumping, beach and shores sites in Chilaw  -Clean up of illegal dumping sites in Arachchikattu  -Clean up of illegal dumping sites in Kalpitiya	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Number of illegal dumping sites  Baseline:10 Target:6	Photos Media clips Public Records Service contracts	
		Output Indicator 2.3.2  Baseline: Target:	Participation Attendance Sheets Pictures Media pieces	
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 Baseline: Target:	Photos Media clips Public Records Service contracts	
	Output 2.4 Improved Waste Management capacity  List of activities under this Output:  -Improvement of existing composting facility in Puttalam - Establishment of composting capacity in Arachchikattu and Chilaw- Procurement, installation and training on the use of shredder, strainer and bale machines in Arachchikattu and Chilaw	Output Indicator 2.4.1 Number of SWM facilities with composting capacity Baseline:1 Target:3	Service contracts Procurement documents Invoices Training plans Pictures Operations and Maintenance plans	
Outcome 3:		Outcome Indicator 3 a  Baseline:		

(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)  (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)		Target:			
		Outcome Indicator 3 b			
		Baseline: Target:			
			Outcome Indicator 3 c		
			Baseline: Target:		
			Output 3.1	Output Indicator 3.1.1	
	List of activities under this Output:		Baseline: Target:		
			Output Indicator 3.1.2		
			Baseline: Target:		
			Output Indicator 1.1.3		
Baseline: Target:					
Output 3.2			Output Indicator 3.2.1		
List of activities under this Output:		Baseline: Target:			
		Output Indicator 3.2.2			
		Baseline: Target:			
		Output Indicator 3.2.3			
		Baseline: Target:			
		Output 3.3	Output Indicator 3.3.1		
List of activities under this Output:		Baseline: Target:			
		Output Indicator 3.3.2			

		Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 3.3.3 Baseline: Target:		
<p>Outcome 4:</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		Outcome Indicator 4 a Baseline: Target:		
		Outcome Indicator 4 b Baseline: Target:		
		Outcome Indicator 4 c Baseline: Target:		
	Output 4.1  List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 4.1.1 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.1.2 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.1.3 Baseline: Target:		
	Output 4.2  List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 4.2.1 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.2.2 Baseline: Target:		



		Output Indicator 4.2.3 Baseline: Target:		
	Output 4.3 List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 4.3.1 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.3.2 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.3.3 Baseline: Target:		

### Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	✓		Implementing partners include UN Women, UNOPS and Chrysalis
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission	✓		TORs for the new staff are available.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	✓		Yes, 4 divisions in Puttalam district (Puttalam, Chilaw, Arachchikattuwa, Kalpitiya) and 1 division in Mannar district (Mannar Town) have been identified.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	✓		Consultations were conducted at the national level with the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) in May 2019. Subsequently, district level consultations were conducted with specific local authorities such as the Puttalam Urban Council, Kalpitiya Pradeshiya Sabha, Chilaw Urban Council, Arachchikattuwa Pradeshiya Sabha within the Puttalam District, and Nanattan Pradeshiya Sabha in Mannar. Additionally, consultations were conducted with the District Secretary and officials of the Puttalam District Secretariat, and the Director - Planning of the Mannar District Secretariat along with 3 divisional-level Assistant Directors - Planning from Mannar. Furthermore, a community consultation with female local councillors, local officials, members of Praja Mandala and activists was conducted in Puttalam. The CSO 'Clean Puttalam' was consulted in Puttalam. A community consultation with local councillors, local officials and journalist was also conducted in

			Mannar. Views from a political activist and a private sector actor also informed programme design. Site inspections of SWM dumping grounds, and the Mannar Solid Waste Management Centre (operated by the Mannar UC) were also conducted.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	✓		Preliminary analysis has been conducted via field visits and local consultations. However, to ensure our implementation strategy is well informed given the sensitivities, a comprehensive conflict analysis (including political and gender analysis), perception survey, baseline survey, stakeholder/ beneficiary mapping would need to be conducted in the first 1-2 months of the project.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	✓		Please refer section on “Geographic Coverage and Beneficiary Selection”. This would be further benefitted by the stakeholder/beneficiary mapping that would be conducted as part of the project, particularly in identifying final beneficiaries.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	✓		The project strategy and sites were discussed with Government counterparts, including CEA, Puttalam District Secretary and Director - Planning of the Mannar District Secretariat. Secretaries of divisions were also involved in the consultations and their views have informed project design. Please also find a letter from the CEA noting its support towards this project.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	✓		Detailed discussions have been held between UN Women, UNOPS and Chrysalis on the project’s implementation strategy. Activities to be

			undertaken by each partner and how each partner will collaboratively feed into each other's activities have been identified.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	Please see response to Question 5.

## **Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets** (attached Excel sheet)

## **Annex E: Findings from field visits and consultations with local stakeholders**

Findings from field visits conducted in August 2019 with Puttalam local authorities (LA) revealed that the current state of SWM in the district was very poor, and has potential to create/ aggravate tensions between communities in the area. As of now, there are no LAs in Puttalam that possess suitable land for constructing sanitary landfills. While the Central Government is urging all LAs of the Puttalam district to make use of the controversial Aruvakkalu landfill for dumping their solid waste, some LAs are not in agreement and have noted that alongside their general objection to the selection of the landfill site, it is further impractical considering their own restrictions in resources to transport waste (for some LAs the distance to Aruvakkalu is close to 150km).

It is only communities in very few LAs, such as the Arachchikattuwa Pradeshiya Sabha (PS), that segregate their waste into degradable food waste and paper, non-degradable plastic/glass/metals etc. In these LAs, authorities have best practices of successful green campaigns (such as the attempt to switch from plastic to paper bags in the local market) that can be duplicated in other areas. However, this is not representative of most LAs in the district. Most have open dumpsites where mixed waste is disposed of haphazardly (or only segregated at the point of disposal and not collection) and are piling up in areas, causing significant environmental and health hazards and brewing tensions.

Some LAs claim to have made efforts in establishing components of an integrated SWM system, such as composting and recycling, to enable only residual waste to reach the open dumpsite. However observations from our field visits confirmed these efforts have not been successful in LAs such as the Puttalam Urban Council/UC (an LA in the Puttalam District), which have a composting plant and an incinerator that is not fully functional, and an open dumpsite where mixed waste is burnt (releasing toxic fumes) and animals feed on burnt waste.

The Chilaw Urban Council/UC especially has a substantial issue as they lack an appropriate dumpsite, and currently dispose of their waste in a private land and an open dumpsite right next to the Chilaw lagoon. The dumpsite is also adjacent a fishing community of the minority Catholic faith, who reside in distinctly poor conditions and are exposed to severe health and environmental hazards, along with their daily fisheries livelihoods being negatively affected by the leachate of the waste seeping into the sea. This community is further marginalized as “lower class” and “uneducated”, and are disempowered from affecting decision making with relation to even the most basic means of shelter and livelihoods. The rising frustrations amongst marginalized communities may lead to future tensions if the current state of SMW in the Chilaw UC area is not improved.

In other LAs areas such as the Kalpitiya PS, residents in close proximity to the open dumpsites are protesting the imminent growth of the waste piled on, if it continues to be managed inappropriately. Further, Kalpitiya, which is a tourism hotspot in the Puttalam district, practices poor, inconsistent waste collection and does not practice segregation at initial source (household/hotel level) which has resulted in communities dumping waste illegally in multiple public places, with potential for future tensions. The tangible negative effects of poor SWM on tourism, the local economy and livelihoods for the local communities can exacerbate tensions. Additionally, a prominent Catholic church in the Thalawila area of Kalpitiya has two grand religious festivals in March and August

annually, attracting thousands of devotees from all across the island. The waste generated from these festivals have been a cause for concern in the past by communities residing around the Church premises, and may cause underlying tensions to resurface in the future.

While all authorities met during field consultations assured that waste has not yet been a significant cause for ethno-religious tensions, there was an underlying tone of unfounded stereotypes and laying blame on Muslim communities in the Puttalam District for not managing their waste appropriately. This blame game, coupled with the current state of poor waste management systems in place, and the fragile state of the communities following the Easter Sunday attacks, may lead to future ethno-religious conflicts in the District.

Further, some proposed SWM interventions by local authorities, which require utilizing land in areas beyond their mandated area, have been the cause for rising tensions between communities in separate administrative/geographic areas, not necessarily divided by ethno-religious lines. For instance due to the lack of land available, the Chilaw UC has proposed to allocate land in the Arachchikattuwa PS for a composting facility and dumpsite, with a payment made to the PS. This has led to protests against this intervention by communities and local authorities in the PS, despite the monetary gain. While the community had a “Not in my Backyard” attitude, they further noted that the primary reason for protest is the poor state of waste management in the Chilaw UC including non-segregation of waste, which may lead to waste piling up in the PS and causing significant environmental and health hazards for the community in Arachchikattuwa. Further, the land tentatively selected by the Chilaw UC is inappropriate for the dumpsite considering the low level of the land and the potential for negative effects from flooding. These tensions need to be subsided by working with the respective local authorities to come up with comprehensive SWM solutions, which provide mutual benefit to both areas.

The focus on the topic of waste management in the Puttalam district is high amongst communities, considering the emphasis on the national issue of the Aruvakkalu landfill, rendering SWM a key potential driver for conflicts in the future. Beyond the issue of Aruvakkalu, which must be handled on a greater national platform, LAs must act urgently to resolve their internal SWM issues caused by waste generated by Puttalam district residents, considering the topical nature of SWM.

### **Second Round of Consultations:**

The following consultations were a follow-up to the previous mission on 7 August 2019, where the GA in Puttalam supported a second round of consultations with local/community level stakeholders.

#### **Puttalam Consultation:**

- All attendees – inclusive of Chilaw Divisional Secretary, Secretaries of select Pradeshiya Sabhas (PS), local officials – noted the importance of women’s leadership in interventions tackling SWM in Puttalam. They further noted that this was not the sole responsibility of women, rather women would be the main medium by which awareness raising within households would be conducted.
- Attendees noted that the current SWM model intervention conducted by Arachchikattuwa PS could be replicated within their own PS.

- They further noted the importance of raising awareness among and/or engaging with pre-school and school children, young people, local officials including the Police (to support implementation of relevant laws), religious institutions/places of worship.
- Solutions suggested also mentioned focus on incentivizing communities – such as via collection/sorting of waste like polythene, plastic which could be bought by PS – who in turn can sell to the private sector.
- Simultaneously, it was also noted that there is a need for retributive actions such as charging levies by PS for waste collection/sorting, or simply not collecting if unsorted.
- Notably, the underlying ethno-religious tensions around SWM did emerge: a Muslim local official noted that the issue of SWM has to be tackled in a systematic way so that in future Puttalam Town's (which is predominantly Muslim) waste would not be seen as Muslims dumping their garbage in a Sinhalese area.
- Other measures on stricter policies/laws targeting businesses and implementation of possible biogas training programmes to eliminate kitchen/organic waste was also discussed.

### **Mannar Consultations:**

#### *Meeting with the officials of Mannar District Secretariat and officials of 3 DS divisions of Mannar):*

- Identified Mannar UC and Nanattan PS as the main areas with SWM issues.
- Waste was sorted only by the Mannar UC and not the other 5 remaining PS for Mannar District. Mannar UC also operates a waste segregation and composting facility (which we visited on 17 August).
- Proposed a model for awareness raising where children/youth are made aware through school programmes, while women and men would be educated through programmes conducted by or affiliated with places of worship. This was noted as women typically did not attend training programmes but would participate in activities conducted by their place of worship.
- The influence of religious institutions was clear. With a predominant Christian population – of which a majority is Catholic, the Catholic Church has significant social power. Therein also lies a potential waste problem in the future, due to the large masses (nearly 500,000) who visit Madu Church as pilgrims during its Church festival.
- Well-functioning and strong Inter-Religious District and Divisional Committees were a major factor to ensure that violence did not erupt in Mannar post-4/21. Mannar had the highest potential for violence, surpassing even Puttalam's, given that their minority Muslim population is predominantly from Kattankudy, Batticaloa, home to the alleged mastermind of 4/21.
- Their united understanding that violence, following 30 years of conflict, would tear apart the social fabric of the district had been an important factor to dissuade violence, coupled with strong religious influence.

#### *Meeting with the Nanattan PS and local officials:*

- For a meaningful solution to their SWM issue, they would either require a full composting yard or support for a sorting system. Women sorters can be provided some funds for their time and efforts and the PS in turn would sell the sorted material to private sector as well as their compost.

- Training should be provided to Praja Mandala as well as local officials on SWM, gender, peacebuilding/ conflict resolution skills.
- Multi-community '*shramadana*' (voluntary community work) to be conducted to clean public places such as schools, parks, beaches, involving border villages which can be supported by their PS Chairpersons.
- Small interventions such as provision of segregated bins can also be useful starting points.

*Meeting with Political Activist:*

- Provided an in-depth understanding of the political factors in play in Mannar.
- The erosion of support for TNA in favour of UNP is an important factor to be noted in the context of project implementation during its entirety.

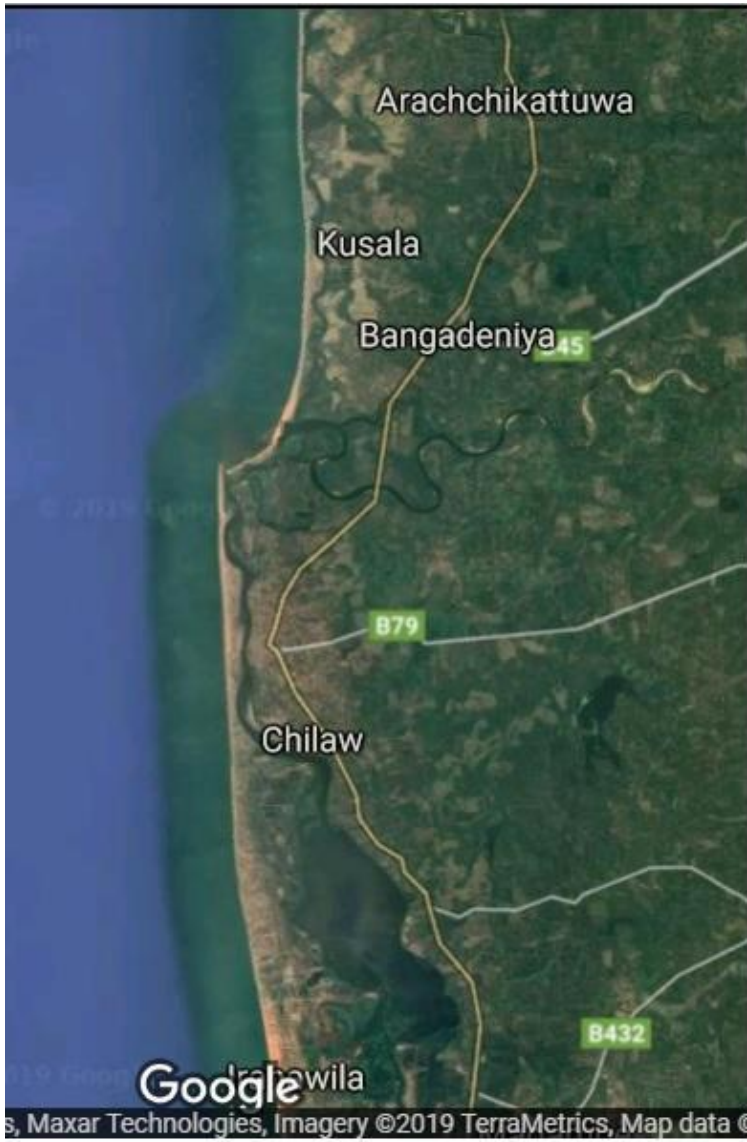
*Informal Discussion with Private Sector company:*

- The parent company typically uses plastic waste for incineration within their factories. This is potential to create public-private partnerships whereby PS can sell their waste to such companies and also make a profit in the process.
- There is waste from India which washes up on the shores of Mannar. This is not being addressed by concerned PS – and will be a cause for concern in the future for seasonal fishermen from Puttalam.

*Site Inspection of Mannar UC's SWM Centre:*

Waste segregation of biodegradables from non-biodegradables takes place in one section of the facility. Biodegradables kitchen waste are transported to the Kalankulam composting yard. Non-biodegradables are sorted into varieties of polythene, plastic, paper etc. and sold to private sector. Plant-based waste is composted, stored and sold at this same facility.





Annex F: Maps of Puttalam and Mannar

