

Chapter 6 – Sri Lanka Water Partnership (SLWP)



Sri Lanka Water Partnership (Lanka Jalani) is an independent nonprofit association with a goal of promoting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in line with the concepts and principles outlined at international for a such as Rio, Dublin and 1st and 2nd World Water Forums.

It is an initiative supported by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) Membership is open and inclusive and currently represents a wide range of stakeholder interests. It has taken the initiative in developing a Water Vision 2025 for Sri Lanka in the year 2000 and a program for Action (PFA) to translate the vision to action has been developed. It has set up Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) Youth networks and other basin level institutions to support River Basin Management (RBM) and IWRM in Sri Lanka. AWP provide the local institutional base for representation & action at local level while the Country Water Partnership (CWP) and associated CEO panel provides the forum for policy level dialogue of these issues for consideration at national level. Both levels encourage close interaction among groups of stakeholders for purposes of harmonizing approaches and integrating issues.

Ms Badra Kamaladasa, former Director General, Department of Irrigation is the chair of SLWP and eminent scientists are serving in the Programme Committee.

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INTRODUCTION TO WACREP ACTIVITIES

Sri Lanka Water Partnership

Under WACREP, SLWP has identified 7 activities and the details of which are given below;

Activity No. 1.2.1.B: Training of Trainers (TOT) is a core activity in the CCA programme undertaken in irrigated agriculture systems to expand the outreach to systems not covered under current project and to continue after end of project by the agencies themselves,

Output/Outcome: TOT materials, trained staff in District/Provinces, Agency Staff aware of CCA and FO leaders sensitized on CCA, (100 Trainers, 750 Programme Staff of agencies (mid-level) and 1500 FO Leaders targeted),

Partners:



**Ministry of Irrigation and
Water Resources**



**Irrigation Management
Division**



**Department of
Agriculture**



**Department of
Irrigation**



**University of
Ruhuna**



**University of
Rajarata**



**Department of
Meteorology**

Strategic Goal # 1 – Catalyze change in policy and practice

Description of the change:

The SLWP WACREP initiatives are expansion and reinforcement of the SLWP CCA programmes from 2013 with special focus on rural livelihoods especially irrigated agriculture dependent, a sub sector that is expected to confront both social and economic consequences of a serious nature due to climate change. The lack of awareness among both agency staff and the farming community and a lack of understanding of resilience capability to cope with these challenges sought to be overcome through a set of integrated initiatives and a phased approach.

With the experience gathered the more CC vulnerable rain fed agriculture would be taken up subsequently. The areas selected for intervention are based on existing vulnerability profiling for floods, droughts, irrigation and drinking water impacts.

SLWP implements its programmes directly with its collaborating partners rather than being sub contracted or outsourced notwithstanding the difficulties involved as this leads to developing capacity and internalizing within the agencies as well. SLWP is of the view that this approach will raise the capacity and knowledge within the partnership and related agencies, to internalize CCA within the respective agencies and to encourage provision from within their own budgets for the future. Interaction, networking and consequently integration of efforts have been seen to be realized within the water sector on CCA issues with increasing priority being given by the water agencies to CCA based on increasing demand by the target groups. While policies and a strategy to deal with CC have been developed at national level there is minimal knowledge and interaction at the field level with both staff and the farming community being unaware of any initiatives in this regard. So, the approach of SLWP is to catalysis the field level involvement and implementation of the national strategy. The interventions cover whole communities with programmes involving Drinking Water CBO and schools in addition to above. A cadre of trainers (Staff Level) will be available to carry the CCA activities forward after project completion.

Contributing factors, actors, and background

TOT programme was based on training assessments and identified requirements arising from the CCA awareness programmes conducted by SLWP in the past. It was evident that the core group of field level staff of water agencies is needed for extension work on CCA. Accordingly,

- The CCA programmes were designed targeting the Agency staff (District and Project level), Farmer Organisation Representatives and Farmer Leaders and special residential three day TOT programme for agency executive staff to take on as trainers.
- 17 CCA programmes for staff (Irrigation Department, Agriculture Department, Mahaweli Authority Sri Lanka and National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Department of Agrarian Development and Irrigation Management Division of Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources) covering major/medium schemes have already been held in North Central (NCP), Eastern, North Western (NWP) and Central(CP) provinces for 892 participants.
- 20 CCA programmes for Farmer Organisation (FO) Representatives and Farmer Leaders of major/medium schemes in NCP, NWP and CP were conducted.
- 11 District level programmes for 878 FO leader participants and nine project level programmes for 721 farmer leaders were held.
- Three day CCA -TOT Programme for Executive staff of above agencies - 55 participants including 35 engineers and 12 female participants.

Total 2,540 participants were trained. Around 20 per cent could be estimated as female participation. Allied programmes related to the above included; four special programmes on Adoption of new technology to cope with CCA (Smart Agriculture) were held for selected Farmer Leaders and Project Officers in collaboration with the Universities of Rajarata and Ruhuna and Department of Agriculture Field Research Stations at Angunukolapellesa and Maha Illuppallama. 185 have been trained under this programme.

The main collaborating partners are Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management (M/IWRM) , Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage (M/WSD), Ministry of Agriculture (M/A) Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training institute, Irrigation Department, Irrigation Management Division - M/IWRM. National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Community Water Trust - M/ WSD, Universities of Ruhuna / Rajarata and Open University, Post Graduate Institute of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Management Centre, Kothmale International Training Institute of M/IWRM, Mahaveli Authority of Sri Lanka, International Water Management Institute, Metrological Department, Area Water Partnerships of SLWP, Education Department, Regional Health and Department of Agrarian Development.

Lessons learnt:

SLWP interventions on Climate Change in relation to the water sector started in 2002 and by 2010 several local and national dialogues were held to create an awareness of the need to consider CC and adaptation (CCA) seriously. With WACREP in 2013 SLWP was able to post coherent integrated and a focused critical mass of activities on CCA. The emphasis on agriculture and rural livelihoods helped concentrate on activities on a scale that saw SLWP being recognised as a pioneer in CCA intervention in areas defined as vulnerable to CC by the state. Programmes linking the Irrigation Department, Irrigation Management Division of the Ministry of Irrigation and water Resources, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Community Water Trust (now Department) under the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage, Department of Agriculture, Provincial Health and Education Departments and the Universities of Rajarata and Ruhuna enabled outreach activities to be conducted with interdisciplinary input and full inter agency involvement. Agency staff at provincial, district and local levels and farmer organisations, CBO and school children enabled the entire range of rural society in these areas to be covered.

By 2014 what started as promotion became completely demand driven and there was request by agencies for much more that resources and time permitted.

The following outcomes are recognised as influences mainly due SLWP programme On CCA.

- a) Training institutions, such as Irrigation Training Institute of Department of Irrigation (DOI) at Galgamuwa and Kothmale, International Irrigation Training Institute of Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MoIWR) and Mahaveli Authority (MA) have added CCA to the institutional training curricula.
- b) CCA has now been internalised in ID, Irrigation Management Division of the Ministry of Irrigation, Department of Agriculture and National Water Supply and Drainage Board. These agencies now arrange programmes in close collaboration with each other, including Department of Meteorology and Universities which were inducted initially under SLWP organised CCA activities.
- c) Extension Division of Department of Agriculture which collaborated extensively with SLWP for holding ToT Programme on CCA for professional staff has recognised the catalytic role played by the SLWP. The Extension Division opened a CCA unit within Protected Agriculture (Sub Division) of Extension Division.

People we can interview:

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Dept Of Irrigation- Eng Jankiee Meegastenna Director Water Management

Email : janakiemee@hotmail.com

Dept of Agriculture- Mr RS Wijesekera Director Extension.

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Irrigation Management Division of M/IWRM- Ms Chandrka Ethugala Director

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Other Information: Web links to reports, news items, photos, etc.

CCA TOT Report Link -

<http://lankajalani.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Proceedings-of-ToT.pdf>

Implementation Summary:

Program title	Date	Location	Venue	Participants / Agencies	Total Attendance
FARMER LEADER AWARENESS					
Farmer Leaders					
Farmer Leader Awareness on CCA	27/1/2014	Rajangnya Sche	RPM /IMD conferenc	FOLeaders	90
Farmer Leader Awareness on CCA	10/3/2014	PSS/ Giritele	Dis/Sec/ Conference	FO Leaders	78
Farmer Leader Awareness on CCA	11/3/2014	Minneri/Kaudulla	Subharathie/Diulankad	FO Leaders	114
Farmer Leader Awareness CCA	11/3/2014	Anuradhapura	DC/ Conference hall	FO Leaders	80
Farmer Leader Awareness on CCA	8/4/2014	Kurunegala	RRI Batalagoda	FO Leaders	80
Farmer Leader Awareness on CCA	5/6/2014	Galgamuwa	DS Conference Hall	FO Leaders	102
Farmer Leader Awareness	6/6/2014	Nikaweratiya	Agrarian. Con. Hall	FO Leaders	122
Farmer Leader Awareness on CCA	30/6/2014	Mahiyanganaya	DS office	FO Leaders	105
Farmer Leader	21/7/2014	Puttlem	District Sec. Conference	FO Leaders	109
					880
Farmers					
Farmer awareness on CCA-(am)	10/2/2014	Hurulu wewa	Agrarian Tra. Centre	Faemers	113
Farmer awareness on CCA-(pm)	10/2/2014	Mahakanadarawa	Rambewa Temple	Farmers	67
Farmer awareness on CCA	11/2/2014	Nachchaduwa	RPM office Nachchaduwa Farmers	Farmers	91
Farmer awareness on CCA	9/5/2014	Rajanganaya	RPM office Rajangana	Farmers	90
Farmer awareness on CCA	29/5/2014	Mahavillachchiya	Cultural Centre Mahavilla	Farmers	96
Farmer awareness on CCA	30/5/2014	Polonnaruwa	District Sec. Conference	Farmers	65
Farmer awareness	30/7/2014	Nuwara wewa	Hatareswela Temple	Farmers	92
Farmer awareness	31/7/2014	Tissawewa	Sarananda Piriwena	Farmers	87
Farmer awareness	11/8/2014	Palukadawala	Tract 2 Meeting Hall	Farmers	92
					793
TECHNICAL & FIELD STAFF TRAINING					
Technical & Field staff					
Climate Change Adaptation	10/3/2014	Anuradharura	DAD Conference Hall	DO/DA/SO Field Officers	55
Climate Change Adaptation	20/6/2014	Kantalai	Akila Resort, kanthalai ID,DO	ID,DA,DAD,RPM Officers	51
Climate Change Adoption	1/7/2014	Mahiyangnaya	Cultural Centre- Mahiya,DI,IMD,DA	Field Officers	79
Climate Change Adoption	5/7/2014	Kotmale	KITI Auditorium	EA Trainees	97
Climate Change Adoption	30/7/2014	Galgamuwa	GITI Auditorium	EA Trainees	84
Climate Chang Adoppttation	22/8/2014	Colombo	HARTI Conference Hall	IE,EA,DA,DO	50
Climate Change Adoption	11/9/2014	Wariyapola	Wayamba Training Centre	PMC Officials	70
Climate Change Adoption	12/9/2014	Wariyapola	Wayamba Training Centre	PMC Officials	63
TOT Programme	2-4/10/14	Gannoruwa	ISTI- Gannoruwa	District Level Trainers	67
Ginganga Detioration Awareness	24/10/14	Kaneliya	Forest Dept. Training Cen.	District & Field Officers	58
PMC Officer Awareness	27/10/14	Hambantota	District Sec. Conference	PMC Officers	60
PMC Officer Awareness	28/10/14	Weeraketiya	Divisonal Secretariat	PMC Officers	54
Climate Change Adoption	28/11/14	Galgamuwa	GITI Auditorium	EA Trainees	79
					867

Activity No. 1.2.3.B: Policy Brief on CCA relating to capacity of irrigated agriculture farming in major schemes to respond to impacts of Climate Change to enable appropriate policy and investment decisions to be made by the relevant ministries,

Output/Outcome: Evidence based advocacy through field interventions and resilience survey to develop policies and strategies for local level intervention on CCA with respect to major irrigated areas,

Partners:



Strategic Goal # 1 – Catalyse change in policy and practice

Description of the change:

The policy brief is a follow up activity of Activity No. 1.3.1.D: Survey of resilience capability of farmers in irrigated agriculture to cope with impacts due to climate change with the aim of highlighting genuine investment needs. The survey was planned from September for three months and policy brief was planned to be completed in Q1 2015. Due to abrupt ending of WACREP Phase I in December 2015, this activity could not be implemented and will be done as planned with Locally Raised Funds (LRF) by SLWP.

Farmer Resilience Survey (1500 respondents of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes from NWP and NCP) was completed with the assistance of Universities of Rajarata, Peradeniya and Open University. Technical supervision was provided and final report was compiled by Mr M. Aheeyar former Head Water Resources and Environment of Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) and presently a Researcher International Water Management Institute (IWMI).

Contributing factors, actors, and background

While CCA was discussed at policy level and strategies and investment plans made under project funding, there had been no downstream activity to have these internalised within the agencies' and at operational level. This GWP programme was the first in the country to take the issue of CCA to the operational level and this has been acclaimed and recognised by many agencies such as Irrigation Department, Irrigation Management Department of Agriculture etc. For the first time CCA literature and booklets specifically designed for various categories in the national languages have been produced and distributed to the relevant participants. Most agencies have now internalised CCA and provide local content as part of programme implementation. The integrating of Universities with the operating agencies and technical departments such as the Meteorological Department has forged linkages for continuing collaboration on this and related activities.

Lessons learnt:

In-house implementation and no outsourcing enhanced the capacity building of staff at all levels. The costs were low and were shared with the collaborating partners assisted in holding a higher number of programmes with the available funding. Levels were reached to enable *tipping points* to be realised to ensure the momentum generated will be adequate to continue the activities on their own by the relevant agencies.

People we can interview:

Mr M. Aheeyar, Researcher, IWMI. Email : m.aheeyar@cgiar.org

Other Information: Web links to reports, news items, photos, etc.



Activity No. 1.3.1.D: Survey of resilience capability of farmers in irrigated agriculture to cope with impacts due to climate change with the aim of highlighting genuine investment needs,

Output/Outcome: Survey Report on resilience capability in two important irrigation provinces,

Partners:



Strategic Goal # 1 – Catalyse change in policy and practice

Description of the change:

Farmer Resilience Survey (1500 respondents of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes from NWP and NCP) was completed with assistance of Universities of Rajarata, Peradeniya and Open University. Technical supervision was provided and final report was compiled by Mr M. Aheeyar former Head Water Resources and Environment of Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute and presently Researcher IWMI.

The Open University and Rajarata University conducted the survey in Puttalam District of NWP and NCP respectively. The survey in Kurunagala District of NWP was conducted by the University of Peradeniya.

Field survey was completed and data analysed in October/November. As in now the final report is being completed.

Contributing factors, actors, and background

Policies, statutes and investment plans for coping with CC have been based on Expert Consultations and linked to the establishment of Institutions for coping with disasters consequent to the 2004 tsunami. National policy on Disaster Management in Sri Lanka was passed in February 2013. The CC Policies were articulated based on the Asian development Bank (ADB) assisted TA Project implemented by the Ministry of Environment in 2011/12.

The State interventions with respect to disasters such as floods and droughts impacting on rural livelihoods and agriculture are based on the above and institutional experiences during implementation. The Survey supported by GWP enabled a resist to the practices adopted by agencies and a correct appreciation of resilience capability or otherwise within the farming communities in irrigated agriculture. The results of the survey will enable appropriate responses to be developed based on evidence rather than opinions.

Lessons learnt:

The Survey Report has been finalised -a significant finding has been that paddy cultivation brings in less than 50 per cent of agricultural income to most irrigated farmers in major and medium schemes. A review of the conclusions and recommendations will be made at a consultation.

A Policy Brief to the authorities will follow based on the review.

People we can interview:

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Dr S. Pathamaraja Snr Lecturer University of Peradeniya Email : s_pathma@yahoo.com

Mr Janka Gunaratne Snr Lecturer University of Rajarata E mail : janaka78@gmail.com

Report : <http://lankajalani.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/wacrepsurveyreport.pdf>

Activity No. 2.5.4.A: To take necessary steps to replicate the micro irrigation initiative started in 2011 with the association of Irrigation Department and Practical Action.

Four special programmes on Adoption of New Technology to cope with CCA (Smart Agriculture) were held for selected Farmer Leaders and Project Officers In collaboration with the Universities of Rajarata and Ruhuna and Department of Agriculture Field Research Stations at Angunukolapellesa and Maha Illuppallama. 185 have been trained under this programme.

Output/Outcome: Farmers in water short systems and vulnerable to CC were made aware of options and knowledge for coping using technological options 5 Programmes held,

Partners:



Strategic Goal # 1 – Catalyze change in policy and practice

Description of the change:

A total of 218 participated in these four programmes with 185 Farmer Leaders. The others included Project Managers and Development Assistants of the relevant irrigation and agriculture systems. These officers are expected to guide the farmers in adopting appropriate options and to liaise with the respective technical agencies and product suppliers to ensure appropriate options and versions are used by the farmers.

Contributing factors, actors, and background

The initial programme conducted in 2011 identified a lack of information and assistance to farmers wishing to use new technology. Farmers were guided entirely by sales persons of vendors who sometimes supplied unsuitable and costly equipment. A case in point was that for drip systems integrated embedded emitter systems rather than those with removable emitters were recommended resulting in blockage of emitters requiring replacement of entire distribution lines with emitters rather than only emitters. Removable emitters also are easily cleaned. Though the latter are slightly expensive the advantages are not told to them by sales persons who have no interest other than selling as many units as possible.

After training there is adequate knowledge in these systems for farmers to secure appropriate equipment.

Lessons learnt:

Proper extension services within the relevant agencies are needed to backstop new technology adoption by the farmers who are easily misled by vendors of equipment.

People we can interview:

Mr Janaka Gunaratne Snr Lecturer University of Rajarata Email: janaka78@gmail.com

Prof Champa Navaratne University of Ruhuna, E mail: champa_2004@yahoo.com

Mr RPM Dissanayake Deputy Director IMD: Email : rpm.dissanayake@gmail.com



Implementation Summary:

New Technology Options					
Technology options	2/7/2014	Hanbantota	Agunakola Pelessa	Farmers	50
Technology options	22/7/2014	Anuradhapura	Maha Illupplima	Farmers	54
Technology options	23/7/2014	Anuradhapura	Maha Illupplima	Farmers	54
Technology options	26/8/2014	Angunakola Pelessa	Angunakola Pelessa	Farmers	60
					<u>218</u>

Activity No. 3.6.1.B: Initiate a programme to enhance the capacity of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) who are handling drinking water projects. At present 3,600 CBOs are handling water projects covering 30 per cent of the population.

Output/Outcome:

15 CBO programmes were held covering 1,161 participants in collaboration with the NWSDB, Community Water Trust (CWT) of the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage (now Department) and Regional Health Departments, CEA and Forest Department. Issues of water resources conservation, health and sanitation were part of the programme that helped linking the Rural Water Supply arm of NWSDB with the CBO.

Partners:



Strategic Goal # 1 – Catalyze change in policy and practice

Contributing factors, actors, and background

The services of the Community Water Trust and NWSDB were made accessible to the CBO which are handling drinking water projects with clear institutional roles and responsibilities. The Central Environmental Authority, Forest Department and Universities played a supporting role.

Lessons learnt:

Federation of local CBO was given the opportunities to obtain services of CWT and NWSDB more effectively and make service demands.

People we can interview:

Mr Ruwan Liyanage, Project Manger Uva NWSDB E mail: ruwan.sanath@yahoo.com

Dr Nimal Karunasiri, Director General Dept of Community Water Supply

E mail : communitywater.minunit@gmail.com

Mr Sunil Shanthasiri Snr Sociologist sunilshanthasiri@gmail.com

Other Information: Web links to reports, news items, photos, etc.**Summary Implementation:**

Drinking water CBO Awarenes	6/1/2014	Soranatota	DS Conference Hall	CBO/Par.Org.	62
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	7/1/2014	Kandeketiya	DS Conference Hall	CBO/Par.Org	54
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	8/1/2014	Ridimaliyadda	DS Conference Hall	CBO/Par.Org	59
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	20/2/2014	Anamaduwa	DS Conference Hall	CBO/Par.Org	127
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	15/3/2014	Kalpitiya	Economic De. Centre	CBO/Par.Org	84
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	29/5/2014	Haliela	DS Conference Hall	CBO/Par.Org	105
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	30/5/2014	Ella	Ds Conference Hall	CBO/Par.Org	92
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	21/7/2014	Minipe	Technical College	CBO/Par.Org	109
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	4/8/2014	Ramboda	Glen lock Hotel	CBO/Par.Org	97
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	18/09/2014	Matale	Hotel Clover Grange	CBO/Par.Org	111
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	4/12/2014	Padukka	Sanasa Auditorium	CBO/Par.Org	65
Drinking water CBO Awarenes	5/12/2014	Seethawaka	Pradeshiya shabha con.	CBO/Par.Org	62
					<u>1027</u>

Activity No. 3.6.2.A: Continue with the programme of *Sisu Jala Hamuwa* – the school IWRM and Water Messenger Programme to train school children on importance of IWRM and issues related to health and sanitation,

Output/Outcome: *Children are aware of IWRM Principles and sanitation issues*

Partners:



Strategic Goal # 2 – Generate and Communicate Knowledge

Description of the change:

The Water Messenger Programme of SLWP is a core IWRM activity since 2004. WACREP enabled expansion of programme with links to the other components undertaken with respect to irrigated agriculture and rural livelihoods. CCA was integrated into the IWRM programme and presently is part of the curricula in most schools

Contributing factors, actors, and background

Under this programme, it was planned to cover schools in 5 to 7 school education circuits with at least 1,000 students and 300 teachers. Programme was linked to environment Cells in schools. 13 programmes were conducted and 2,922 students and 49 teachers attended these programmes.

National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) and Provincial Education and Regional health Departments of Central, NCP and Uva Provinces were coordinated the programmes.

People we can interview:

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Mr S. B. Niyangoda, Senior Adviser email : s.niyangoda@cjar.org

Other Information: Web links to reports, news items, photos, etc.



Implementation Summary:

School Children Awareness on W&H	28/4/2014	Mahiyanganaya	Ulpathwewa M V	school children	160
School Children Awareness on W&H	30/6/2014	Girandurukotte	Giradurukotte MMV	School Children	179
School Children Awareness on W&H	1/7/2014	Mahiyanganaya	Hatdattewa MV	School Children	230
School Children Awareness on W&H	11/7/2014	Matale	Matale St. Thomas MV	School Children	265
School Children Awareness on	10/10/2014	Kandy	Udispattuwa MV	school children	254
School Children Awareness on	17/10/14	Puttlem	Arachchikattuwa MV	school children	250
School Children Awareness	20/10/14	Kandy	Ududumbara MV	school children	192
School Children Awareness	30/10/14	Kurunegala	Hettipola MV	school children	269
School Children Awareness	31/10/14	Kurunegala	Rasnayakarura MV	school children	181
School Children Awareness	4/11/2014	Kandy	Pilawala M V	school children	283
School Children Awareness	4/12/2014	Kandy	Kengalla M.V.	school children	207
					2470

Activity No. 4.8.4.B: Proposal development and fundraising capability of SLWP enhanced

Output/Outcome: In-house project development capability enhanced.

Partners:



Strategic Goal # 3 – Strengthen Partnerships

Description of the change:

This component under WACREP sought to enhance capability and capacity of SLWP and partners, to develop projects and implement resource mobilization to ensure sustainability of programmes. Enhancing visibility and impact were some other targets.

Contributing factors, actors, and background

A guideline on project development for small institutions/NGO was developed and printed and made available in a CD. This was followed by a workshop held in December 2014 with selected partners and donors such as UNDP, Chamber of Commerce and some major corporates who are involved in water related Cooperate Service Response (CSR) activities.

In addition the participants included from partner NGOs, University of Colombo and Ruhuna, IWMI, Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Girl Guides Association (GGA), Environmental Foundation and Centre for Environment Justice.

Other Information: Web links to reports, news items, photos, etc.

Technical Guide Line online : <http://lankajalani.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/wacreptecguide.pdf>

