TERMS OF REFERENCE

Hiring of a Consultant Firm to produce and perform a street drama on Cascade Management in project area of the CSIAP to make public aware of the importance of safeguarding the cascade system in the dry zone of Sri Lanka

Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project (CSIAP)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands and Irrigation

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1. Project Background

The Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project (CSIAP) financially (US$ 140 million) supported by the World Bank is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands and Irrigation aiming to enhance the productivity and climate resilience of smallholder farming in climatically vulnerable 'hotspot areas 'of Sri Lanka. To achieve this objective, CSIAP covers three key areas: (a) stabilizing water for agriculture through rehabilitation of catchments, tanks, and water infrastructures; (b) promoting climate-smart farming and water use practices and technologies, and (c) developing marketing and processing infrastructure and linking farmers with marketing networks and value chains. CSIAP is being implemented in 47 divisions of Agrarian Service Centers (ASCs) in 11 hotspot areas of 11 administrative districts spread over six dry zone provinces namely North Western, North Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern and Uva of Sri Lanka with a coverage of 3,75,000 ha in 536 villages helping 4,70,000 beneficiary farmers

Unlike, other development projects in this nature, CSIAP is unique in several ways. Firstly, it is a multi-sectoral project aiming to develop and deliver a well-knit package of interventions covering water, agriculture, and marketing. Secondly, to develop and deliver such a package, it has formulated a Hotspot Area Agricultural Development Plan (HSAADP) for each division of Agrarian Service Center (ASC) applying a participatory bottom-up planning process involving farmers, government agencies, community organizations, and private sector players. Thirdly, CSIAP has an exclusively-created management structure, starting from the Project Management Unit (PMU) with a qualified staff at national level to Deputy Project Directors (DPDs) at provincial level with corresponding offices and staff at provincial levels, to implement especially its components (a) Agriculture Development and Marketing and (b) Water for Agriculture. Please (**see Annex 1)** for more details about the project components.

1.1 The Cascade Development Approach

In order to achieve the project development objective (PDO): improve the productivity and climate resilience of smallholder agriculture in selected hotspot areas through ensuring improved access to water & improved water management, CSIAP has adapted the watershed and cascade development as its major development approach. Accordingly, protection of cascade is planned to be done in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. The CSIAP is implementing all its activities such as agriculture production, marketing, tank rehabilitation and water management based on the cascades

The main principle behind the Tank Cascade System is recycling and re-using water through a network of small to large-scale tanks. The advantage of such a system is that excess water flowing from a reservoir along with the water used in its command area is captured by the next downstream reservoir and, thus, put to use again in the command area of the second reservoir. This water is continuously filtered and recycled in subsequent tanks. Tank Cascade Systems buffer the effects of climatic change impact and work as a cornerstone in coping with future climate change in the dry zone of Sri Lanka. The management of Tank Cascade Systems is intimately associated with their sociological setting and the evolution of rural settlements. Therefore, the overall objective of cascade management is to enhance the living standards of rural communities and the environment through the restoration and improvement of the system on a sustainable basis. The brief details of Hotspot, Watershed and Cascade is given in **Annexure 2.**

1.2 Cascade Management Committee (CMC)

The Cascade Management Committee (CMC) is an entity that is established by the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD) with the support of the Divisional Agriculture Committees (DAC) in each cascade to protect cascades and thereby the sub watershed. The CSIAP has formed CMCs consisting of the project beneficiaries, government officers, and other community-based organizations covering 72 small tank cascades located in the project area with the help of the above mentioned and other stakeholder agencies. These CMCs are to maintain the sustainability of the development of the "Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project" by protecting and conserving the cascade system. It is formed and legalized under the Circular No. 6 of 2023 issued by the Commissioner General of the DAD with the guidance of the CSIAP and it fulfilled the legal requirement for formation and implementation of CMC. The circular was issued to the chairman of the DAC and heads of all the stakeholder agencies of the DAC to help formulating and functioning of the CMCs effectively.

The membership of the CMC comprises of stakeholders such as Department of Agrarian Development (DAD), Provincial Irrigation Department (PID), Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDOA), Department of Forest Conservation (DFC), Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC), Department of Local Government (DLG), Department of Land Use Policy Planning (LUPPD), Department of Archeology (DA), Divisional Secretariat (DS), Farmer Organizations (FOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Water Resources Board (WRB) Disaster Management Centre (DMC), Department of Police (DOP) etc.

The CSIAP has prepared 11 cascade management plans (CMPs) with the participation of all the relevant stakeholders and those plans included critical issues and possible strategic interventions to resolve or mitigate the critical issues. These 11 CMPs are being implemented at present with the support of the CSIAP funds. In addition, all the balance cascades (43) have been studied using the same methodology for preparing the profiles and cascade management plans for each CMC in order to support them to implement interventions to address critical issues.

1.3. Issues faced by the cascades:

It is reported that in Sri Lanka there are approximately 14500 active small tanks and majority of them are organized into 1161 cascades. Out of the total number of cascades 121 are located within the project area covering 1215 small tanks. These cascades possess rich macro and micro watersheds which ensure water for the small tanks through the natural water ways and dug

canals for the use of cultivation and other purposes such as inland fishing, domestic use, livestock etc. The cascade secures the surface and ground water level of the catchment area where as the small tanks in the village tank systems are used to store water from a seasonal stream and the stored water is conveyed to other tanks in downstream to use for a variety of purposes.

However, the studies conducted by the CSIAP to learn the cascade system have revealed that majority of the public including policy makers do not clearly aware or lack of adequate knowledge on (a) what is a cascade, its characteristics and importance; (b) what factors contribute to degrade the cascade and how it is being degraded at present situation; and (c) the legal entities established in safeguarding the cascade system and watersheds. Therefore, this globally accepted and greater hydraulic system in the dry zone is being threatened heavily at present and led to be degraded due to natural and especially owing to the disasters created by various stakeholders including water users, local politicians etc. The tragedy is that they knowingly or unknowingly contribute immensely to degrade the cascade systems.

1.4. Major factors contribute largely to degrade the cascade system in the dry zone

- Mining for earth and sands using heavy machineries for commercial purposes in large scale in some cascades and abandoning of gem mines without closing them properly are great challenge for the cascade.
- Diverting natural water ways to private lands by building temporarily bunds using sand bags obstructing the natural water flows to the tanks in the downstream illegally for commercial level cultivation.
- Rearing herds of cattle for grazing in the tanks beds by cattle owners who do it in large scale has become a great menace since thousands of cattle strays within the cascade damaging the natural waterways, water distribution canals etc. Flowing of cow urine and dung into the tanks during the rainy season cause to pollute water and silt the tank system.
- Changes in rainfall patterns and prolonged droughts that keep pressure largely on the water resources. This situation conducive for decreasing precipitation and increasing evaporation rates leading to lower water levels in small tanks in the cascade system, which results in reducing availability of water for agriculture.
- Removal of natural vegetation, including forests for commercial as well as development purposes leads to increase erosion and sedimentation in the tanks and canals. This reduces the storage capacity of the tanks and hinders water flow.
- Running of holiday resorts, retreat houses, organising of camp sites within the cascade system too contribute to degrade the cascade.
- Dumping of household wastes in large quantities by the local authorities in ad-hoc manner contributes to pollute the environment and harmful to the animals in the cascade.
- Slash and burn cultivation clearing large areas within the cascade over a long period and using machineries creates sedimentation from upstream areas and agricultural runoff silts up especially the small tanks and also the canals system.
- Shifting sustainable agriculture to commercial agriculture.
- Lack of a proper O&M mechanism in place for the rehabilitated tanks due to inadequate

resources causes severe damages to the cascade system. In many cases, the system suffers from neglect, leading to infrastructure deterioration, including damaging embankments and spillways.

- Inefficient water management by the responsible agencies and usage by the water users and also over extraction of water from the tanks by the water users contribute to reduced availability of water for agriculture and degradation of the overall cascade system.

Lack of a proper and organised institutional mechanism to protect the cascade in coordinated and participative manner is also a major hindering factor to safeguard the cascade systems.

2. Purpose of hiring a consultant:

The Purpose of hiring a consultant is to produce a street drama capturing the challenges faced by the village community due to degradation of cascade system in the dry zone and to perform the drama to educate public, targeted farmer community and other stakeholders of the cascade system in 11 districts of the project area aiming to protect and manage the cascade properly through providing information on the issues of cascade.

3. Objectives:

3.1. Major objective:

To make citizenry critically aware and mobilize them to safeguard 72 cascade systems in the project area of the CSAIP.

3.2. Specific Objectives:

- Produce a 30-minute street drama engaging a professional street drama group using well written script on the themes: (a) what is a cascade and its importance (b) how a cascade is being degraded and (c) the role of the cascade management committee (CMC) as a legal entity to manage cascade related activities and protect the cascade.
- Perform 270 shows of the street drama by engaging three drama groups in 11 hotspot areas from the first week of August 2024 followed by a planned discussion after each performance to make public aware on importance of protecting the cascade system in the dry zone.
- Help 61 cascade management committees (CMCs) to obtain support of stakeholder agencies and the participation of the beneficiary communities to implement the cascade management plans (CMPs) developed by the CMCs.
- Make minimum of 27,000 persons (average of 100 persons x 270 shows) in 11 hotspot areas aware on importance of cascade management approach within a year period commencing from August 2024.
- Prepare a video on the street drama to use in emergency situations and seminars, events etc. within and outside the country.
- Help the National level pool of 20 trainers of the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD) to disseminate cascade related messages to trainees through the street dramas as an effective training method.

4. Scope of the work.

This subproject will devote for producing and performing a thirty-minute street drama to make different stakeholders of the CSIAP such as members of the CMCs; implementing agencies; relevant government officials; farmer organizations; school children; public who gather at weakly fares, bus stands, hospitals etc. critically aware on importance of protecting the cascade system. Therefore, the assignment will be carried out as per the scope given below and with the professional practices and close collaboration with the staff of CMCs, CSIAP and other relevant stakeholder agencies. The consultancy firm which will comprise of a team leader and two coordinators who will take the full responsibility in producing, coordinating and performing the street drama will;

- Study and understand the project background, goals and objectives of the project, cascade system and make visits through the cascade to identify status and issues of the Cascade.
- Meet relevant officials of the Project to identify key theme, participate in the introduction at the Project Management Unit (PMU) to understand the task and get ambiguities clarified and also to get further instructions, guidance and assistance to carry out the assignment.

- Engage qualified and experienced three street drama groups to produce the drama covering and highlighting the following three major areas viz; (a) what is cascade? - with the objective of educating viewers on its characteristics and importance of protecting the cascade system; (b) how the cascade system is being degraded – with the objective of educating the viewers on factors contributing to degrade the cascade system; and (c) the cascade management committee (CMC) and its role – with the objective of educating the viewers about the CMC as the legal entity to safeguard the cascade system and role of citizenry to support it to perform effectively to achieve its objectives. This activity involves preparation of well-planned and attractive script which matches to the sociocultural situation of the project areas, rehearsing the drama, purchasing costumes, and providing music etc.

- Amalgamate already prepared three separate 15-minute scripts on (a) what is cascade? (b) how the cascade system and (c) the cascade management committee and its role to amalgamate into one script giving equal importance to each of the three areas above.

- Coordinate with three different drama groups to make sure to produce a quality 30-minute street drama utilizing their expertise, which can disseminate the three major messages.

- Monitor continuously the drama rehearsals throughout the production period to make sure that the all the three groups are producing the drama according to the instructions given by the PMU.

- Facilitate the ID&CBS of the PMU to conduct one-day workshop for the team leader and the two coordinators of the consultancy firm, casts of the drama groups and the

ID&CB specialists and relevant staff of the DPD offices to discuss how to utilize street dramas for educating the public, how to conduct a brief discussion appropriately with the viewers just after the performance to disseminate the expected messages.

- Organize the premier show of the drama with the support of the Project Management Unit (PMU) for an especial audience including the Honorable Minister & Honorable State Ministers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Plantation Industries, Secretary & the senior officials of the Ministry, senior officials of the World Bank, representatives of the UNDP, IFAD and senior officials of the CSIAP, SARP and the CRIWMP at the Ministry premises.
- Prepare materials for pre-propaganda activities in the field with the support of the IEC section of the PMU and staff of the DPD offices prior to the performance of the dramas.
- Perform 270 shows of the dramas in 270 different places involving three groups according to the schedule prepared in consultation with the PMU, DPDOs and the CMCs. This involves the caste of the drama groups to visit separately to different locations of the project area to perform dramas which also include provision of transportation, food and lodging and payment of fees to drama groups. This is the most difficult task in the subproject and therefore the consultancy firm will have to make a planned effort to coordinate with the PMU, the drama groups, DPDOs, CMCs separately to make sure that each and every show is performed as planned.
- Facilitate the ID&CBSs of the DPD offices to conduct brief discussions appropriately with the viewers to clarify things in order to support the CMCs to mobilize public.
- Prepare and print leaflets with the support of the IEC section of the PMU on the themes of the drama including a brief introduction to the CSIAP to distribute among viewers.
- Develop a video on the drama with the English and Tamil subtitles to be used in emergency situations and publicize in CSIAP's website and electronic media when necessary.
- Submit a progress report to the PMU by the consultant firm explaining the outcome of each show performed.
- Make up each performer & use appropriate costume, and instruments
- performance duration of the street drama will not exceed 30 minutes.
- Assign a coordinator from the consultancy firm for each of the three drama groups to travel to designated places in project area to perform dramas.
- Make sure to arrange three groups to perform dramas in parallel in different districts or places within the 11 districts where CSIAP is being implemented.
- Submit Completion Report regarding the performance of the dramas including feedback of the audience after each day of the performance.
- Prepare a schedule of performance with places and dates in consultation with the ID&CBS of the PMU considering the dates and the places proposed by the field staff at the one-day workshop conducted in Colombo. The consultant will make the drama groups aware of the final time schedule and make sure to obtain their commitment to be available to perform drama according to the agreed time schedule.
- Enter into individual agreements with the drama groups to perform dramas as per the agreement to achieve the purpose and the objectives of the TOR.
- Develop and perform the street drama in all places indicated in the schedule mentioned in the TOR.

- Submit all seven deliverables on or before the date indicated in the TOR.
- Attend meetings organised by the World Bank appropriately to review the progress of the production

5. Reports and schedule of deliverables

The following deliverables within the time period given below will be submitted by the consultant directly to the Project Director – CSIAP with a copy to respective Provincial Deputy Project Directors of CSIAP for the acceptance. Consultant will report all administrative matters related to the assignment to ID&CBS of the PMU.

The Project Director will appoint a review committee including the subject specialists to review each deliverable given below and the committee would be constituted to monitor the progress, and interact with the key findings and results. The team may also seek comments and inputs on the work through Project Director. The comments made by the review committee should be addressed at each stage of deliverables for the final acceptance of each deliverable and make payments.

Coordination with the consultant on behalf of the CSIAP will be done by the ID & CB Specialist and IEC Specialist of PMU with the assistance of officials of the DPD offices.

5.1 List of Deliverables

No	Deliverable	Time frame
1	A printed Inception Report (IR) detailing the proposed techniques and methodology planned to be applied to complete the tasks with a clear work plan, practical timeframe. (Along with submitting the IR, the consultant to conduct a meeting at the PMU to explain the work plan & methodology of the assignment for the comments of Client).	Within one week from the date of contract signed.
2	The draft amalgamated script and the schedule for the comments and approval of the PMU.	Within ten days from the date of contract signed
3	Amalgamated final script incorporating comments made by the Client.	Within two-weeks from the date of contract signed.
4	Costume designs for actors/ performers and list of equipment for the set if used.	Within two weeks from the date of contract signed.
5	List of places/venues and dates for rehearsing the dramas.	Within three weeks after signing the contract agreement.
6	Perform the completed drama for the review committee appointed by the PMU for approval to perform it in the field.	Within six weeks after signing the contract agreement.

7	Completion report with progress, comments made by the viewers and recommendations after performing each of the show of dramas at the field.	Within 3 days from the completion of each drama.

6. Data, local services, personnel, and facilities to be provided by the Client

The CSIAP (Client) will provide the following project data in written form for review purpose and will facilitate to conduct meeting at Project Management Unit of CSIAP and coordinate the National & Provincial level project staff of the CSIAP during the performing period as per the work plan. The consultant firm is expected to work in close relationship with all project staff and all stakeholders.

7. Support from the Project Management Unit and the DPD offices.

- Available project data as requested by the consultant in written form.
- Copy of Project Implementation Plan (PIP),
- Copy of Pilot Cascade profile and CMP prepared by the CSIAP for Babawa cascade in Southern Province.
- Copy of other relevant project reports as request and applicable.
- Other necessary certification or recommendation letters, if required to submit or visit the government offices.
- Contact details of the relevant staff of the Project Management Unit, the Provincial Deputy Project Directors offices, leaders of the CMC of respective cascade.
- Organize workshops for the consultant to have orientation meetings.
- Refreshments for the drama teams, stakeholders who take part in the above meetings and the visits in the cascades will be provided by each office of Provincial Deputy Project Director or the Project Management Unit of CSIAP.
- Fees agreed upon with the drama teams to perform each of the show.

8. Period of completion

The completion period of the consultancy is 36 weeks from the date of signing the contract agreement

9. Team of consultants and the required qualifications

The Consultant are expected to possess the following qualifications. It is expected that the consultant provides a CVs of the team leader, coordinator and the directors of the three drama groups alone with a brief description to the cast planned to be engaged in each of the team. The qualification of the major roles are as follows;

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Resource Person / Expert	**No of Positions**	**Qualifications & Experience**	**Key Responsibilities**
Team Leader	1	He she should have a minimum of bachelor level degree from the field of Drama and Theater Arts, Mass	The Team Leader takes the full responsibility of completing all tasks indicated in the TOR to achieve the overall objective of

		Communication, Media or a similar field. Minimum of 08 years' experience in organizing dramas or similar methods to educate public and targeted groups for bringing positive changes. Experience in managing teams and getting things done in time effectively. Experience in managing funds and make payments appropriately. Administration skills in managing conflicts among groups will be an additional qualification.	the assignment effectively within the given time frame liaising closely with the CSIAP staff, other stakeholders and managing and coordinating the sub-teams. Make the preproduction plan for the entire task and present it to the PMU for comments and approval, submit drafts and final scripts of street dramas. Coordinate drama teams to arrange the performance as per the given schedule. Make visits to the field to supervise the performance of the drama teams. Calculate relevant payment for the drama teams and make payment effectively. Look after drama teams with transport and logistics. Submit reports on the progress after each performance.
Coordinators	2	They should have a minimum of university degree with three year experience in the field of communication or passed A/L examination with a minimum of 06 years' experience in producing, organizing, and coordinating dramas or using similar methods through electronic media to educate public and targeted groups for bringing positive changes. Ability to organize groups travelling to remote areas and manage teams to perform street drama shows effectively.	The coordinators will assist the team leader to amalgamate the three scripts and get the drama produced in quality manner as per the requirements of the client. He/she takes the overall responsibility of performing street dramas in the provinces effectively. The coordinators should help the team leader to make arrangements to perform street dramas as per the given schedule with the help of the drama teams and coordination of the DPD office.

		He/she should have managerial skills and ability to work as a team with rest of the team members and also to work closely with the project staff, government officials and the community organizations especially the farmer organizations.	Travel to the provinces with drama teams and facilitate them during the travel to reach the destination comfortably. Look after the drama teams well in the field with the support of the staff of the DPDOs. Attend to resolve issues which might occur in related to the transportation, lodging and other logistics arrangements. Conduct the discussions with the audience regarding the message of the drama. Help the team leader to prepare the review reports incorporating the comments of the audience and with recommendations on each of the session conducted.
Script Writer/ Director	1	At least 10 years' experience in script writing, directing and performing street dramas Excellent technical capacities to ensure smooth and high-quality production. Experience in working with village communities and government officers. Experience in covering socio economic issues, environment and development subjects	Writing Scripts and directing of Street Dramas. Conduct rehearsals of dramas with actors/actresses. Design and prepare costumes for actors/actresses. Create music for dramas
Actors/ Actresses (Performers)	18	At least 3 years' experience in performing as actors/actresses in street drams. Experience in performing in rural areas and specially arranged government offices etc. with understanding the behaviors of village community. Experience in performing dramas and street dramas relating to socio	Perform the street drama at given locations in the provinces as per the given schedule utilizing the fullest capacity to disseminate the intended message through the role assigned in the street drama.

		economic issues, environment and development subjects	

10. Implementation Schedule

No	Province	District/Hotspot area	No of shows to be performed	Remarks
1	Southern	Hambantota	40	
2	North Central	Anuradhapura	40	
3		Polonnaruwa	15	
4	North Western	Kurunegala	50	
5		Puttalam	20	
6	Northen	Kilinochchi	20	Tamil Medium
7		Mullaitivu	15	Tamil Medium
8	Eastern	Trincomalee	20	
9		Batticaloa	10	Tamil Medium
10		Ampara	10	
11	Uva	Monaragala	30	
Total			270	

11. Ownership of the assignment

The consultant/firm will have no right of claim to the assignment or its outputs once the drama is completed. Any reports/ research reports/ process documents produced as a part of this assignment shall be the property of Client /CSIAP, and the consultant/firm will not have any claims and will not use or reproduce the contents of the deliverables/ documents without the specific written permission of the Client/CSIAP.

Annex 1: Project Details in Brief

The project commenced its activities in March 2019 expecting to complete it by June 2024 with four project components. It has been producing expected outputs successfully receiving the great appreciation of the beneficiaries even amidst many barriers encountered during the past two-years: (a) barriers such as restrictions of community gathering, internal and external transport, visiting government and project officials to the community, health issues etc. due to the COVID 19 pandemic and (b) barriers such as lack of fertilizers and quality seeds, high price escalation of agriculture inputs and equipment, shortage of fuel for transportation and operation of agriculture equipment, shortage of food production etc. for farmers to do their cultivation, due to the acute economic crisis prevailed in the country. The project management is now planning to establish mechanisms to sustain the outputs/outcomes created by the project through its project components, since the project has reached its final year of operation. The project components are;

1. Agriculture Production and Marketing:

The objective of this component is to improve agriculture productivity and diversification through the adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices and improved on-farm water management. It has two sub-components:

(a) **Climate Smart Agriculture and Water Technology:** which supports the adoption of CSA and will focus on (a) demonstrating the effectiveness of CSA practices in farmers' fields through Farmer Field Schools (FBSs) and leveraging information and communication technology (ICT) for peer-to-peer learning and (b) supporting the uptake of CSA practices by establishing Producer Groups (PGs). The key activities to be financed include: (a) Technical assistance (TA) to carry out detailed assessments to identify appropriate technologies relevant to each mini-watershed, including climate impacts and gender analysis; (b) TA to develop and deliver training on climate-resilient practices and technologies to extension agents of the Government and the private sector, including on the requirements for adoption; (c) the delivery of agronomic extension services to PGs through effective extension approaches (for example, field demonstrations and training events) including the use of proven water management technologies and ICTs to facilitate adoption of climate-resilient practices and technologies; and (d) capacity development for PGs and support to investments associated with technology transfer to PGs on a pilot basis and

(b) **Marketing:** This sub-component aims to strengthen the links between PGs and the agriculture commodity markets by: (a) upgrading and/or rehabilitating critical market infrastructure and (b) supporting farmers to access markets and develop sustainable links to agribusinesses. The key activities to be financed are: (a) common infrastructure for agri-commodity marketing (markets, storage, access roads, and agro-wells) and the construction and/or upgrading of Common Service Centers (CSCs); and (b) TA to support PGs to commercialize and link with agribusinesses.

2. Water for Agriculture:

This component also has two-subcomponents:

(a) Subcomponent 2.1: Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems: This subcomponent supports: (a) river and drainage conveyance development; (b) restoration, rehabilitation, modernization, repair, and O&M of cascade tanks and individual villages tanks, catchment clearance and desilting of supply channels of tanks, lining of water distribution channels in the tank commands, and construction of recharge wells in tank beds and distribution canals; (c) small water impounding structures in the upper catchment of the tanks to provide supplementary irrigation for rain-fed crops; and (d) water treatment and water through its harvesting.

(b) Sub component 2.2: Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation System: The CSIAP considers watershed management is an integral component of cascade-based tanks, and therefore it supports to form Cascade Management Committees (CMCs) comprising of key stakeholder agencies, beneficiaries and supporting technical and administrative staff. CMCs will be the basic institution and primary entry point for cascade-based water management initiatives.

This subcomponent finances mobilization and empowerment of small and marginal producers on water management to: (a) establish CMCs for each of the cascades of minor irrigation tanks within the sub watershed-based boundary of the hot spot areas; (b) strengthen existing farmer organizations (FOs) that have been set up to manage water in each small tank, to carry out additional activities planned under Subcomponent 2.2; (c) organize meetings and information, education, and communication events to create awareness among the farmers in the hot spots on the importance of FOs and CMCs in promoting water management, their key roles, and the specific functions they can play in water management; (d) organize training programs to build the capacities of the FOs and CMCs so as to perform various functions, including technical, organizational, managerial, and financial; and (e) provide periodic monitoring of the performance of these organizations and evaluation of the impact of capacity-building programs undertaken for them.

3. Component 3: Project Management

The objective of this component is to ensure the quality of overall project management, while ensuring smooth coordination of activity implementation by various agencies and strategic partners at national and subnational levels. This component will finance (i) the operating costs of the PCU, PMUs and Provincial PMUs, District PIU, Divisional PSUs and of different project executing agencies; (ii) the monitoring and evaluation of project activities; (iii) information, education and communication campaigns to make all relevant government institutions, community members and value chain actors in the Hot-Spots, and other political administrative and potential stakeholders aware about the scope, objectives, activities, and rules of the project through local workshops and mass media outlets; (iv) ensure proper monitoring of environmental and social safeguard policies; (v) complete the baseline study and conduct impact assessments of project activities; (vi) the hiring of staff, procurement of goods and consultant services, workshops, and training; and (vii) support an independent value for money auditing and geotagging the assets created.

Annex 2: The Hotspot, Watershed and Cascade

1. Hotspot area

Meaning of a hotspot area for the CSIAP is a geographic area (about 25,000 ha on average) where farmers and farming livelihoods are highly exposed and vulnerable to increasing climatic variability, based on: (a) drought and flood impacts including crop losses and expenditures on drinking water and relief supplies; (b) current climate vulnerability based on income poverty, housing quality, source of drinking water, and participation in safety net programs; and (c) future climate vulnerability up to 2030 based on an index of 42 indicators measuring exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity.

Accordingly, climatically-vulnerable hot spot areas for the CSIAP were selected through a rigorous data-based approach, which was a collaborative exercise between the Sri Lanka Unit of the World Food Program (WFP) housed in the Ministry of Disaster Management, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and the Department of Agrarian Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, GoSL

2. Watershed

A watershed is an area that supplies water by surface or sub-surface flow to a given drainage system or body of water. It consists of surface water-lakes, streams, reservoirs, tributaries, rivers and wetlands and all the underlying groundwater. Larger watersheds contain many smaller watersheds. Within all watersheds, small streams join together to form larger streams and larger streams join together to form tributaries and then the tributaries form rivers. Rivers eventually empty into the ocean where the water may stay for some time or evaporate and form precipitation. A small tank and anicuts system hydrologically connected to a watersheds of a primary water network (river/rivers) is considered as a medium level meso-catchment or a cascade. Cascade systems located in meso-catchments make up a micro or sub watershed and several sub watersheds make up the main watershed. Size is not a factor in defining the watershed. It varies from a few hectares (or less) to millions of square kilometers (for example a river basin). Further, a watershed is the area of land where all of the water that falls on it and drains off of it goes to a common outlet. The watershed temporarily stores and transport water from the land surface to the water body and ultimately (for most watersheds) to the ocean. The natural drainage system in a watershed is blocked by earth bunds in appropriate locations to store water, forming a series of tanks along the drainage system, distributed within a micro-catchment of the dry zone. Such series are called tank cascade systems.

3. Cascade

Irrigation tanks are often not isolated tanks but are part of a larger interconnected system of tanks called a ‘tank cascade system’. It has connected with series of tanks organized within a micro-catchment. A ‘cascade system’ is the traditional unit used in the management of tanks. From ancient times, it is referred to as ‘Ellangawa’ in one of the two local languages. The term Ellangawa is made up of the two Sinhalese words i.e., ‘ellan’, meaning hanging and ‘gawa’, meaning one after the other. Thus, the literal meaning of Ellangawa is a system of tanks closely connected to each other from top to bottom. Cascade system is basically used to control and manage the flow of water from an elevated area to downhill. During heavy rainfall, storm water drains are filled to capacity and often over flowing. The tanks are used to store water from a seasonal stream and the stored water is conveyed to other tanks in downstream and used for a variety of purposes. The major impact of cascade system will be the achievement of sustainable livelihood for communities living in the cascade area. The cascade approach helps understand the hydraulic inter-connectedness of the tanks within the cascade. This ancient irrigation technology ideally suited to the Dry Zone in Sri Lanka has been now declared a World Agricultural Heritage by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.