1) Department of Agrarian Development (DAD) ................................................................. 2
2) Department of Agriculture (DoA) .................................................................................. 3
3) Department of National Community Water Supply (DNCWS) ........................................ 5
4) National water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) .................................................. 6
5) Ministry of Disaster Management (MoD) ......................................................................... 8
Annex IV– Letter of Commitment/ Co-financing letters
GREEN CLIMATE FUND FUNDING PROPOSAL

1) Department of Agrarian Development (DAD) $6 mil

Dear Ms. Adriana Dina,

SUBJECT: CO-FINANCING TO THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF) PROJECT ON “STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN THE DRY ZONE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND EXTREME EVENTS THROUGH AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO WATER MANAGEMENT”

The Ministry of Agriculture would like to pledge its concurrence and support to the project “strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the dry zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management” supports Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers cultivating in three river basins in the country’s Dry Zone who are facing increasing risks of rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and extreme events attributable to climate change. The proposed project has been conceived to support the Government of Sri Lanka to take meaningful steps to enhance resilience of vulnerable smallholders farmers working under minor irrigation systems through restoring and upgrading minor tanks in some cascades in the identified river basins.

Department of Agrarian Development (DAD) functions under the purview of this Ministry and has been functioning as the technical and administrative custodian of minor irrigation systems and was established to provide services to farming communities such as disbursement of agriculture loans, fertilizer and inputs, agriculture land management and minor irrigation improvements and agro-wells.

Recognizing the importance of climate change and its impacts on the farming communities in Sri Lanka, and how the minor irrigation sector has been severely affected, the Department of Agrarian Development hereby commit USD 6 million (Rs. 840 million) as its contribution which is co-mingled with GCF resources towards village irrigation systems rehabilitation in the project targeted river basins and districts and upgrading of Agrarian Service Centers. In kind co-financing will also be contributed to the project through staff time and other resources in support of the project over the period of implementation.

We thank the GCF for the opportunity to address current financing gaps that are hampering Sri Lanka’s ability to implement comprehensive, river-basin and cascade based approach to water resources management in the Dry Zone, which is an essential adaptation measures to improve the resilience of these farmer communities.

Yours sincerely,

B. Wijayaratne, Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture
2) Department of Agriculture (DoA) – $1.14 mil

Dear Ms. Adriana Dinu,

SUBJECT: CO-FINANCING TO THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF) PROJECT ON “STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN THE DRY ZONE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND EXTREME EVENTS THROUGH AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO WATER MANAGEMENT”

The proposed project “strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the dry zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management”, supports Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the country’s Dry Zone who are facing increasing risks of rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and extreme events attributable to climate change. The impact of changing seasons, increased floods and droughts and high temperatures are affecting the lives and livelihoods of poor, conflict-affected farmers in the Dry Zone. Variability of rainfall is severely compromising existing village irrigation systems, as well as the availability and quality of water for agriculture and drinking, further eroding the coping capacity of Dry Zone communities.

The proposed project has been conceived to support the Government of Sri Lanka to take meaningful steps to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations, many of whom are women, reliant on agricultural-based livelihoods through scaling up the use of modernized early warning systems and climate information and enhanced disaster risk management at national, sub-national, and local levels.

Department of Agriculture (DoA) is responsible to ensure food security and modernise agriculture. In addition, the DoA is responsible for drought management (as it affects production of crops) and implementing the Soil Conservation Act. The Department is also responsible for agricultural extension and this function is carried out with the Provincial Councils. The Department’s Natural Resources Management Centre provides advice and recommendations on crop suitability, climate-smart agriculture, and conducts research on new technologies and crop varieties in addition to recently launching the seasonal forecasts for farmers to adapt to the changed rainfall pattern.

Recognizing the importance of climate change and its impacts on the vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka, and how our sector has been severely affected, the Department of Agriculture hereby commit Rs. 180 million (USD 1.14) as in kind contribution from DoA for the 7 year period of the project, which includes support development and dissemination of climate resilient agriculture packages and the co-development of tailored agricultural advisories. DoA will also provide staff support and resources for training of extension services to engage with the farming communities.
We thank the GCF for the opportunity to address current financing gaps that are hampering Sri Lanka’s ability to implement adaptation measures to save lives and livelihoods in the country, especially of vulnerable populations reliant on climate-sensitive sectors.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. S.H.S.A. De Silva
Director
Natural Resources Management Centre
P.O.Box 56, Saraswij Mawatha,
Peradeniya.
3) Department of National Community Water Supply (DNCWS) $2.11 mil

Dear Ms. Adriana Diru,

Co-financing to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project on “Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the dry zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management”

The Department of National Community Water Supply is happy to support the above project which plans to implement a holistic approach to water management to face climate change treats. The impact of changing seasons, increased floods, droughts and high temperatures are affecting the lives and livelihoods of poor, conflict-affected farmers in the Dry Zone. Variability of rainfall is severely compromising existing village irrigation systems, as well as the availability and quality of water for agriculture and drinking, impacting on the welfare of Dry Zone communities.

Department of National Community Water Supply was established in 2014 to provide guidance to and strengthen Community Based Organizations that manage community water supply systems, and thereby improve the living standards of rural communities. The Department provides technical advice, arranges for financial support and conducts capacity development activities. The Department facilitates the implementation of National Policy on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sector through participatory development strategies involving District Officers in Charge, Development Officer and CBOs at the village level.

Recognizing the importance of climate change and its impacts on the vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka and how the drinking water sector has been affected, the Department of National Community Water Supply hereby commits Rs. 500 million (USD 2.11 million) as contribution to support, establish and manage community water supply systems including the training of CBOs for this purpose. This includes in-kind contribution through Department staff time and resources.

We would like to thank GCF for the opportunity to address current financing gaps that are hampering Sri Lanka’s ability to implement adaptation measures to save lives and livelihoods in the country. Especially of vulnerable population reliant on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture.

Looking forward to working with this project to achieve its identified outcomes.

Yours Sincerely,

Eng. M. I. A. Lahirih
Director General
Department of National Community Water Supply
4) National water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) $4.0 mil

Ms. Adriana Dinu
Executive Coordinator
UNDP – Global Environmental Finance
New York, USA

Dear Ms. Adriana Dinu,

THE GCF PROJECT ON “STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN THE DRY ZONE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND EXTREME EVENTS THROUGH AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO WATER MANAGEMENT”

The National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) has been part of the technical working group designing the above project, and we are pleased to support the implementation of safe water supply to under-served rural communities in the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka is exposed to climate risks, in particular frequent and intense droughts and floods. These phenomena have had adverse impacts on the Dry Zone which has been affected by the ethnic conflict and suffers from water-related health problems. Many people in the Dry Zone have to travel long distances to obtain their drinking water, and the distance increases during drought periods. Heat stress further complicates the situation leading to both greater evaporation and drinking water requirements. Health problems (including CKDu and other kidney-related afflictions), could be attributed to poor quality drinking water, have prevented farmers from productively engaging in livelihood activities, substantially increasing family medical expenses, and weakening the rural economy and farmers’ ability to withstand losses from livelihood activities.

As such we are happy to note that the GCF project “Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management”, is investing in enhancing water availability through upgrading minor irrigation systems and water quality through purifying and filtering the supply points.
The NWSDB is mandated to supply drinking water and provide sewerage services. It has functions under regulation, planning, designing, implementing and operation of water supply systems. Currently the NWSDB has main offices in every province and is presently operating 331 Water Supply Schemes which cover 35.2% of the total population with pipe borne water supply. The NWSDB monitors water quality that is supplied through its own water supply schemes.

While recognizing the contribution to be made by the GCF Project, we write to point out that the Government of Sri Lanka also invests on rural water supply facilities through the National Water Supply and Drainage Board. The investment by the Government during this seven year period could be in the range of Rs. 560 m or USS 4 m for rural water supply facilities. The operation and maintenance of such systems will be done by the NWSDB but in the case of very small systems (less that 1,000 beneficiary families), they will be handed over to community Based Organizations. Water quality testing and monitoring will be done by the NWSDB.

We would like to thank GCF for the opportunity to address climate-related drivers that are an increasing challenge to supply reliable water to poor farming communities and to improve water yields and recharge potential of the minor irrigation systems that directly contributes to safe water supply. The NWSDB will be able to provide support in kind through staff time and resources in implementing the proposed activities.

Looking forward for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

B.M.R. Salasuriya
General Manager
National Water Supply & Drainage Board

cc: Dr. R D S Jayantha (Director – Climate Change), Mahaweli Development & Environment
5) Ministry of Disaster Management (MoD) $0.75 mil

Dear Ms. Adriana Dinu,

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT OF SRI LANKA CO-FINANCING TO THE GCF PROJECT ON “STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN THE DRY ZONE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND EXTREME EVENTS THROUGH AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO WATER MANAGEMENT”

I write in reference to the GCF project “Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management”, which is being proposed by the Government of Sri Lanka.

The proposed project will invest in improving the community irrigation water infrastructure and associated agricultural practices, scaling up decentralized drinking water systems and strengthening early warning, forecasting and water management systems to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmer livelihoods to climate-related impacts. The activities included in this project are very much part of the recommendations of the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme which is currently being implemented through this Ministry with UNDP technical support.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and two agencies under its purview - Disaster Management Centre and Department of Meteorology- will primarily be responsible for implementing the activities under Output 3 and hereby commit Rs. 105 million or USD 750,000 as co-financing for the 07 year duration of the project. The in-kind contribution covers resources, staff and time invested by officers who will be working on flood and drought response for agriculture and water management activities in project targeted districts. This includes support to meteorological data and information sharing, convening meetings and working groups to develop flood and drought advisories and preparedness activities in these districts. This includes in-kind co-financing from the Department of Meteorology, for the operational and maintenance of equipment (including agro met stations and automatic rain gauges that will be installed by the project) as well as staff support for development tailored weather and climate products such as monsoons, 10-day forecasts and seasonal forecasts, to support the adaptation activities under the proposed project.

We thank GCF for the opportunity to address current financing gaps that are hampering Sri Lanka’s ability to implement adaptation measures to save lives and livelihoods in the country.

Yours sincerely,

S.S. Djyanawala
Secretary
Ministry of Disaster Management