

ANNUAL REPORT 2021/2022



**Navigating a Sustainable
Future with a Green Narrative**



Janathakshan

Annual Report

2021/2022

Navigating a Sustainable
Future with a Green Narrative

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ANNUAL REPORT 2021/2022

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COMPANY PROFILE



Established in 2011, Janathakshan (GTE) Ltd. is a not for profit company that offers green solutions to create a vision for a sustainable and equitable future. Janathakshan's story began when Practical Action, a leading UK-based international charity, decided to phase out its operations in Sri Lanka, and as a result, Janathakshan was created to carry forward the legacy of Practical Action in Sri Lanka.

Janathakshan is a proponent of Sustainable Development and uses innovative interventions and models to come up with inclusive and sustainable solutions for various development issues.

Janathakshan has played an important role to pilot its technologies and interventions around three core strategic areas; resilience building, low carbon development pathways and circular economic processes. Our interventions expanded across 10 broader thematic areas. During the year 2021/2022, Janathakshan has been engaged in implementing 21 different types of projects, with a focus on climate change, waste management, renewable energy, disaster risk reduction etc. serving approximately 200,000 people with the support of various

donor agencies and stakeholders. Our operations span across global to local level with direct operations at ground level, on research, advocacy and policy engagements.

Janathakshan head office is in Colombo with two field offices in Anuradhapura and Trincomalee districts and we operate nationally with special emphasis on North Central, Eastern and Central Provinces. During the year 2021/2022 we were able to expand our work to Southern Province as well. For the reporting year, Janathakshan was operating with the staff capacity of 22 full time staff members and 12 part time staff members/consultants. Our project staff's capacity has increased during the reporting year. Many of our staff are based in the field offices working very closely with the communities.

Janathakshan always promotes multi-stakeholder approach and working with government and other key stakeholders to tackle the variety of problems associated with climate change, waste, economic crisis, pandemics, governance etc. Janathakshan will continue to extend and expand our services in reaching more and more vulnerable communities to build their resilience towards a sustainable future.



Our Vision

Towards Sustainable & Equitable Future



Our Mission

Foster innovative, environmentally sound technologies and solutions through respect for diversity, wider stakeholder mobilization, and evidence-based actions

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



I am delighted to present the Annual Report of Janathakshan for Financial Year 2021 - 2022. It is an important milestone of Janathakshan, as we celebrated the first decade of our successful journey. Since its inception, as the legacy organization of Practical Action, we are very proud when we look back at our journey that marked a strong footprint in many aspects in sustainable development.

However, we all know that the overall external environment, national and international, was not positive in many aspects. The post-pandemic recovery was not an easy pathway as predicted. The projections of the Sri Lankan economy were at a negative trajectory which went further down at the onset of the new financial year. However, it was another year where the current and potential role of Janathakshan can be highlighted in the overall socio-economic recovery and bounce back.

Janathakshan started the reporting year as the second year of its updated strategic plan. Our strategic plan is built on three main pillars viz: resilience building, circular economy and low carbon development pathways. We have been able to demonstrate the validity of our strategy, especially during the difficult times through our ground level work. I believe that the solutions for the ongoing national and global socio-economic challenges will largely comprises of what Janathakshan has prioritized as strategic pillars. Among the numerous programmes and projects carried out during the reporting year, facilitating the process of developing the new climate change policy of Sri Lanka is an important initiative. There is a significant emphasis on waste management and climate change within our portfolio as there are higher levels of risk posed by those issues. We continued to work across Sri Lanka with broadened partnerships especially with the private sector and international partners. We have also partnered

with several regional initiatives to maintain our presence outside Sri Lanka.

I must also commend the efforts of the Senior Management and the staff of Janathakshan for showing their resilience and temperament during the challenging times. A significant growth in our portfolio while maintaining a significant diversity is a testimony to their efforts. We have initiated a number of multi-year projects during the reporting year. It enhances the stability and the predictability of the organizational trajectories.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and the management of Janathakshan, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the donors and partners for their invaluable support to implement our strategy. Without the trust you have put on Janathakshan, we could not have achieved the impressive results. I urge you all to continue your support to keep the momentum of our work into the future.

Uthpala Basnayake
Chairperson Janathakshan

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO



The year 2021-2022 marks the second year of steering the strategic direction of our organization, New Beginning for Janathakshan under my leadership. I'm pleased to share the updates on what we were able to accomplish during an extremely difficult year with the ongoing economic crisis in our country and the Covid 19 pandemic that has prompted changes in the people's behaviors and values. Amidst dramatic changes and uncertainty, we were able to improve the lives of the people due to the generosity of our donors and a large number of vulnerable people benefited from the variety of projects offered by Janathakshan.

We have aligned our work with 3 strategic goals of the organization, namely building resilience, advancing low-carbon development pathways, and promoting circular economic processes. We set a target of building resilience of 200,000 people at the beginning of the year, and with great pleasure I inform you that we were able to reach our target covering a scope of men, women, children, and youth across all initiatives. The most noteworthy accomplishments include the Climate Resilient Integrated Water Management Project, which has been carried out in the districts of Anuradhapura and Trincomalee to increase resilience of smallholder farmers to climate variability, and the successful implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan under the Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Project for the affected communities in Kandy district by the construction of the transport terminal linking three large bus stations. The revision and updating of the National Climate Change Policy in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Sri Lanka under the guidance of Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) is considered as an opportunity for us to engage and contribute to the national policy and advocacy initiative of the country on climate change.

We took a significant step towards developing a self-funded business model to secure funding from a variety

of sources, including the private sector which supports to scale up our services contributing to the inclusive sustainable development in the country while fostering resilience. We were able to leverage new partnerships with international and local agencies including The Coca-Cola Foundation, Coca-Cola Beverages Sri Lanka Ltd. (a monitoring partner) and Eco-Spindles (Private) Ltd.

Janathakshan management and I are grateful for the relentless spirit shown by our donors, government, private and other partners and stakeholders who pushed through these tumultuous times to uphold our mission. I take this opportunity to make a special mention of UNDP Sri Lanka; World Bank, Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan; University of Lausanne, Switzerland University of South Eastern Norway, Australian Government – Department of Foreign and Trade, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC); Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs); Homenet South Asia; Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR); Asia Foundation, Coca Cola Foundation, Climate Change Secretariat, Disaster Management Centre; Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.;

I wish to thank profusely, the Board of Directors, Senior Management Team and my staff for their tireless efforts throughout even during the most difficult times. I look forward for your continuous support and I'm excited about the expansion of our self-funded business model and adding new concepts in the interest of inclusiveness and sustainable development.

Janaka Hemathilaka
CEO Janathakshan

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Mr. Uthpala Basnayake

Chairperson



Dr. Dileepa Witharana

Director



Ms. Priyanthi Fernando

Director



Mr. Chopadithya Edirisinghe

Director



Mr. U.R. Rodrigo

Director



Dr. Thusitha Sugathapala

Director

SENIOR MANAGEMENT



Janaka Hemathilaka

CEO/Executive Director



Gothami Chandraratne

Director Operations



Sharon de Alwis

Head of Human Resources & Administration



Arshad Careem

Head of Finance



Asitha Weweldeniya

Senior Manager - Circular Economic Processes



Chandrika Kularathne

Senior Manager - Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience Building

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

In 2021, Janathakshan celebrated its 10th anniversary and its contribution towards sustainable development in Sri Lanka and beyond. We invest our resources to formulate inclusive and sustainable solutions to larger global problems through a coherent strategy.

Janathakshan's strategy is branded as **#ITMATTERS**. It is built on three interconnected strategic pillars namely, Building Resilience, Promoting Low Carbon Development Pathways, and Circular Economic processes. The strategy is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction that shape the overall 2030 global development agenda.

Year 2021/2022 has been a challenging one for the entire world including Sri Lanka with multiple overlapping crises such as Covid 19, post-pandemic economic challenges, turbulent political environments, degrading natural environments and climate crisis. These challenges reaffirmed that the future development pathways must be based on the strategic priorities promoted by Janathakshan. Our projects and programmes resulted in examples for development approaches and practices, enablers to scale up impacts and policy that trigger paradigm shifts.

During the reporting year Janathakshan contributed to enhance the resilience levels of approximately 200,000 people in multiple ways. The organization has supported to develop and enhance livelihoods of 2862 men and women, assisting them to bounce back from the most devastating economic shocks. We developed the capacities (knowledge

and skills) of 7339 vulnerable men, women, youth and children as well as relevant service providers to enhance the ability of the society to face external shocks. The organization considered "social capital" is vital in overall resilience building and has been demonstrated through different approaches and interventions. We also live in an era with numerous factors triggering environmental degradation while the ecosystem plays a pivotal role in overall resilience. Protecting, promoting and enhancing natural and ecosystems have always become an integral part of our resilience building approaches.

With the towering impacts of the climate change crisis, the world has been forced to move away from the business-as-usual, carbon-intensive development pathways. The negative implications of climate change have amplified the socio-economic issues, especially among the most vulnerable communities and environments. We took initiatives to enhance the carbon sequestration and contributed to sink carbon dioxide. Janathakshan lead in tree planting and re-forestation campaigns and planted 2000 trees which provide multiple benefits to the society with significant carbon benefits. Janathakshan actively engaged in introducing low-carbon techniques/ technologies, especially on sustainable energy solutions such as biogas production, small scale solar pumps and other equipment etc. to direct the trajectories in low carbon pathways. We joined our hands with other like-minded partners and stakeholders to aware the men, women and children to contribute towards this pathway shift.

Janathakshan believes and promotes the economic and growth processes must not be linear but circular and



Resilience Building : is making the systems, and people's ability to face external shocks and bounce back to a better position sooner. Janathakshan believes in enhancing and building individual and collective asset bases (human, social, economic, physical, and natural) as the predominant precursor of resilience.



Low carbon development pathways : Janathakshan believes the best way of forecasting the future is by creating it. We forecast a future which is free of fossil fuels and natural resources drives all socio-economic processes.



Circular Economic Process : Circular Economic development is a process and required gradual system changes in both social and economic processes. Janathakshan believes in a circular economy can be triggered through a small change in the existing systems.

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW



sustainable where the material and energy flows must be circular. It eliminates the unnecessary extractions of natural resources leading to depletion and environmental degradation. Janathakshan continued to promote and introduce circular economic processes during the reporting year especially in waste management aspects.

During 2021/2022 Janathakshan paid higher emphasis in developing its human and institutional capacities to deliver **#ITMATTERS**, its strategic plan. Our own team's capacities, knowledge and skills blended with overall organizational processes have always been our most valuable assets. Janathakshan gradually took steps to change our operational approach from projects to programmatic approach creating higher impact levels by integrating its work horizontally and vertically.

Janathakshan always follows a multistakeholder approach and we strengthened our stance on this further during 2021/22. We continued to work with a broad spectrum of

stakeholders including the government agencies, private sector, international development agencies, community-based organizations, international and local non-governmental organizations and academia. The expansion of our partnership with the corporate sector and local governments was significant during the reporting year. We have also taken efforts to reach the most vulnerable groups in the society including people with disabilities, marginalized women, children and elderly people making our interventions more inclusive. Amidst all the challenges of the reporting year and even more challenging times ahead, Janathakshan has made very positive impacts at all levels throughout the year 2021/2022. We have proved with examples that our strategic pathway provides sustainable solutions for broader level challenges and are optimistic that we will be able to drive our strategy more efficiently and effectively in coming years to find solutions to the problems faced by the communities.

ACHIEVEMENTS



Resilience Building

244,388

♂ 158,849 (65%)

♀ 85,534 (35%)



Capacity Building

7,339

♂ 4,110 (56%)

♀ 3,229 (44%)



Livelihood Development

2,862

♂ 1,489 (52%)

♀ 1,373 (48%)



No. of Trees planted

2,000 plants



Carbon fixed
42 MT

2021/2022 PROJECT PORTFOLIO

At varying degrees, Janathakshan demonstrates its capacity in managing diverse projects in its Project Portfolio. From Climate change to waste management, disaster management, and livelihood development. Janathakshan interventions supported by various donors show the capital it possesses as a development

organization. The Portfolio brings out the collective effort of the organization working towards creating sustainable futures, while it also determines the strengths of the specialists who push Janathakshan forward in its strategic direction.

	Project	Funded by
1	Challenges of municipal solid waste management: Learning from post-crisis governance initiatives in South Asia	University of Lausanne - Switzerland
2	Views From the Frontline 2019	European Union (EU) through Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)
3	From urban waste to sustainable value chains: Linking sanitation and agriculture through innovative partners	"Knowledge and Linkages for an Inclusive Economy Grants Program" by the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
4	Establishment of a waste management system at Kandy Municipal Council	Kandy Municipal Council
5	Establishing and incubation of Farmer's Market in Anuradhapura city in Sri Lanka	UNDP
6	Sri Lanka Preparedness Partnership (SLPP): Increased locally led actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters in selected high risk countries of Asia	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (APDC)
7	Techno Economic Social Sustainable Development Training in Sri Lanka	University of South-Eastern Norway
8	Strengthen early warning dissemination mechanism while ensuring business continuity for the EU funded integrated economic development project in Central and Uva province of Sri Lanka	Humanity & inclusion
9	Adapting to the New Normal: revitalizing the social contract for better accountability and transparency	Asia Foundation South Asia Small Grant Programme (SASGP)
10	Making Displacement Safer: Locally-led DRR Solutions for Displaced Populations in Urban Areas	USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) through Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)

Project		Funded by
11	Update Concept Note & Formulate Feasibility Study for Proposed Project Interventions to inform the Full Project Development for GCF Funding for Sri Lanka	UNDP
12	Participatory Training 4 Sustainable Waste Governance: South-South Knowledge Transfer Program	Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) through University of Lausanne - Switzerland
13	Climate Resilient Integrated Water Management Project	UNDP
14	Consultancy services for Implementation of livelihood restoration plan for the project affected persons under the Kandy Multimodal Transport Termination (KMTT) project in Kandy	The World Bank through Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development
15	Consultancy for conducting a Comprehensive Final Survey on Eco system -based Youth Led Disaster Risk Reduction Project	ChildFund Sri Lanka
16	Consultancy Service for Preparation of Individual Business Plans for the Project Affected Persons under Anuradhapura Southern Multimodal Transport Center Project (AIUDP)	Strategic Cities Development Programme
17	Research on Impact of Covid-19 on Women Home-Based Workers (HBW's) in South Asia - Round 2	Homenet South Asia
18	Promoting protection and solidarity for climate migrants and displaced communities in South Asia (Phase 2)	Bread For the World through Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs)
19	Strengthening informal sector waste collection system for improved waste management and increased collection and recycling of PET plastic in Sri Lanka	The Coca-Cola Foundation
20	Revise the climate change policy and mainstreaming climate change in national development processes	The Coca-Cola Foundation
21	Energy Transition platform project	Vasudha Foundation
22	Support Preparation for Minamata COP4	CLASP

PARTNERSHIPS AND NETWORKING

The power that draws from the collaborations is key in development. Creating a web of connections to share the technical know-how, increase capacities, skills and knowledge, and advocate for change at the local, regional and national as well as international levels, is a challenge in itself. Janathakshan connects the dots and establish

relations between institutions and individuals to cope with challenges of sustainable development and alleviate not only the people and communities, but also to reset systems and structures to adapt for positive change by promoting collaboration.

Government Sector

• Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka	• Kandy Municipal Council
• Department of Agriculture	• Climate Change Secretariat
• Ministry of Irrigation	• Disaster Management Centre
• Department of Irrigation	• Western Province Waste Management Authority
• Department of Agrarian Development	• Urban Development Authority
• National Water Supply and Drainage Board	• Ministry of Urban Development, Strategic Cities Development Project
• Department of National Community Water Supply	• Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development
• Kaduwela Municipal Council	• Panadura Divisional Secretariat

Private Sector

• The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce	• MAS Holdings	• Dialog Axiata PLC	• The Coca-Cola Foundation	• Coca-Cola Beverages Sri Lanka Ltd
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Development Sector

• Asia Lanka Social Development Corporation	• Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	• Centre for Environment and Development (CED) – India
• Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (APDC)	• Institute for Sustainable Futures at the University of Technology Sydney (UTS-ISF)	• Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD) – Nepal
• Humanity & Inclusion	• International Water Management Institute (IWMI)	• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
• Duryog Nivaran Secretariat	• ChildFund Sri Lanka	• University of South-Eastern Norway
• Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)	• Sevanatha Urban Resource Centre	• Vasudha Foundation
• Homenet South Asia	• Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (EAWAG)	• CLASP
• Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA)	• Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)	• Asia Foundation South Asia Small Grant Programme (SASGP)
• Environment and Community Development Information Centre	• University of Lausanne-Switzerland	• Sri Lanka Red Cross Society
• Rural Development Centre (SANGRAMA)	• Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	• Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA)

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

Climate Resilience Integrated Water Management Project (CRIWMP)



“

Before we couldn't cultivate the 'Yala' season and we barely cultivate the 'Maha' season. But after the renovation of village irrigation systems and introduction of the water management advisory service now we can successfully cultivate the 'Yala' season.”

Jayarathna, Palugaswewa Grama Niladhari Division, Anuradhapura District

Key Achievements

- 204,623 smallholder farmers were supported and 132,746 were men and 71,877 were women.
- Around 183 Village Irrigation Systems were renovated during this period. It contributed to expand the paddy cultivation area by 6,526 hectares with an average cropping intensity of 1.4. During Maha, Yala and mid-seasons, the farmers were able to earn LKR 909 million through downstream cultivation.
- Agriculture technology packages were disseminated among 2,971 women farmers. It has helped them to sustain their agricultural livelihoods amidst extreme weather events and despite the ongoing pandemic.
- Weather and Agriculture advisories were disseminated to 139,908 farmers in Anuradhapura and Trincomalee districts. They have used them for seasonal cultivation planning, crop management and harvesting.
- As hydrometeorological observation network was strengthened, 107,472 people living in flood-affected 17 DS divisions in both districts benefited from the network.

CRIWMP is the first Green Climate Fund (GCF) funded project in Sri Lanka, implemented by UNDP. It addresses one of the main climate change adaptation issues of Sri Lanka, Integrated Water Management, in three main river basins viz: Malwatu Oya, Yaan Oya and Mi Oya. This 07-year project is being implemented across seven districts in Sri Lanka. The project intends to enhance climate resilience, provide access to safe drinking water throughout the year for vulnerable communities, and enhance the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers to droughts and floods by strengthening climate and hydrological observing and forecasting systems. Janathakshan is one of the partners of this project which facilitates the community mobilization and engagement process in the Anuradhapura and Trincomalee districts.

Strengthening Informal Sector Waste Collection System for Improved Waste Management and Increased Collection and Recycling of PET Plastic in Sri Lanka



Turning waste into a resource is a global trend with innovation and creativity have been streamlined in fashion, construction and other industries as they seek to thrive with the 3R concept. The project aims to generate livelihood opportunities specifically for informal sector waste collectors (IWC) by increasing their capacities to add value to waste. Through this initiative a viable and functional waste recycling mechanism is envisioned ensuring Public-Private-People Participation (PPPP). The collectors will be provided with essential assets such as bailing machines, crushers, plastic collection bins and bags to improve their productivity. The collectors will be linked up with commercial recyclers through a sustainable and viable waste collection and recycling mechanism by establishing Material Recovery Facilities (MRF). The capacities of the waste collectors will be built by enhancing their knowledge and skills through training and awareness creation on responsible disposal of waste. The MRFs will focus mainly on collecting and adding value to all plastic recyclables with an emphasis on PET. This is a 18-month project funded by The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF). The project was initiated in January, 2021 and will come to an end in May, 2023.

Key Achievements

- 11,340 Kg of PET plastic from 34 community level bin-PET collecting points (Matara-17, Negombo-14 and Anuradhapura-3) were collected for recycling.
- 114 community and school awareness sessions in 5 locations in Sri Lanka (Matara, Negombo, Anuradhapura, Galle and Colombo) were conducted.
- 6,318 community members and school students were made aware of responsible PET plastic disposal, collection and recycling through the community and school level awareness campaigns.
- 132 Informal Waste Collectors have been identified in the four areas where MRFs will be established (Negombo-57, Matara-44, Anuradhapura-20, Galle -6, Colombo 5).

Promoting Protection and Solidarity for Climate Migrants and Displaced Communities in South Asia



"Promoting protection and solidarity for climate migrants and displaced communities in South Asia" is a project which aims to promote protection and solidarity for climate migrants and displaced communities in South Asia through evidence-gathering, research analysis and knowledge building on climate migration. The project works towards engaging policymakers and the media to increase awareness of issues on climate change, climate migration and propose policy recommendations. Funded by Bread for the World and led by Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA), this project is deemed timely as climate change greatly influences the patterns of human mobility, exacerbating existing economic, demographic, social, and environmental drivers of migration and contributes to more frequent and intense disasters and displacement. The project operates in five South Asian countries namely India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Janathakshan implements the project in Sri Lanka as the national partner of CANSA for Sri Lanka. This is the second operational cycle of the project. The first phase of the project was successfully completed during the year 2019/2020. The second phase of the project will come to an end in December 2023.

Key Achievements

- A comprehensive Advocacy strategy was developed to increase the resilience of climate-induced migrants in Sri Lanka. The strategy is focused on identifying and assisting migrants who are exposed to climate shocks, lack internal capabilities for sustainable migration, lack access to adaptation mechanisms or effective migration systems that would allow long-term or secure migration.
- A comprehensive Media Strategy was developed to strategize the best ways to inform the respective stakeholders on climate induced migration and its impact.

Sri Lanka Preparedness Partnership (SLPP): Increased Locally-led Actions to Prepare for, Respond to, and Recover from Disasters in Selected High-risk Countries of Asia



I started making and delivering sweets from home 14 years ago. We now produce 300,000 products every month for markets in Sabaragamuwa, Western, and Southern provinces. I have given employment to 37 men and women in my village. During Covid 19 pandemic, this was really difficult... The Business Continuity Management Training conducted by the Sri Lanka Preparedness Partnership, gave me the know-how to maintain my operations during the pandemic. The workshops have made us more prepared for any business disruptions that stem from natural or human-made disasters. It also honed skills on how to effectively respond and recover from these disruptions."

Manjula Janaki
Sakura Products Pvt. Ltd
Best Woman Entrepreneur
in the Sabaragamuwa Province - 2020

Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP) was founded under the program, 'Strengthening the Emergency Response Capacity of Local Humanitarian Actors in Asia' being implemented by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) with funding support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The APP is implemented in six countries, namely, Cambodia, Philippines, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka with the engagement of the public sector, private sector and local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Its Sri Lanka Chapter is implemented as the Sri Lanka Preparedness Partnership (SLPP), formed with the representation of three sectors: the Government (Co-chaired by the Disaster Management Centre); the Private Sector (Co-chaired by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce); and the local CSOs (Co-chaired by Janathakshan). The purpose of this partnership is to strengthen the capacity for disaster preparedness and emergency response through multi-stakeholder coordination and engagement. Moreover, it strives to improve inter-organizational coordination and dialogue between government, private sector, and local humanitarian organizations through partnerships, knowledge management, resource sharing, training, and networking opportunities. The second operational cycle is currently being implemented and it will be ended by February 2023.

Key Achievements

- Capacity of the 93 local CSOs in Kalutara, Ratnapura and Anuradhapura districts enhanced through the provision of training on disaster management and first aid.
- Development of contextualized humanitarian standards for managing safer shelters enhancing the quality of the services and the dignity of the disaster affected people was initiated.
- Capacity of over 250 Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Gampaha, Rathnapura, Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Galle, and Matara districts were developed by providing training and awareness on Business Continuity Management (BCM) to advance their resilience to face external shocks during and after disasters.

Revise the Climate Change Policy and Mainstreaming Climate Change in National Development Processes



Janathakshan is currently working with the Climate Change Secretariat of Sri Lanka to update the existing National Climate Change Policy by addressing the existing gaps and promoting to incorporate Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Climate Actions into National Development Agenda with the support of the renown subject specialists in Sri Lanka. The assignment consists of 3 components: Climate Change Policy Revision; Mainstreaming NDCs in Climate Actions; and Initiating Gender Mainstreaming Activities in Climate Change Policy.

The key activities of the process include reviewing of the existing policy followed by a gap analysis, national and provincial consultations to gather multi stakeholder inputs, analysis of policy framework related to agriculture sector, development of a policy brief on mainstreaming and inclusion of gender into climate actions, validation workshops as well as assessing the capacity of key government staff to facilitate gender integration and mainstreaming activities.

Key Achievements

- The first draft of the revised Policy has been completed after extensive exercise of reviewing the existing National Climate Change Policy and other related policies (more than 52) to identify gaps. It was presented to the respective stakeholders at national level to get their input for further refinement.
- In order to help the Ministry of the Environment to meet its obligations under the national and international climate agreements, Janathakshan continues to support the Ministry of Environment of Sri Lanka in identifying the policy priorities and requirements, including mainstreaming Climate Change in National Development Processes and initiating Gender mainstreaming activities in Climate Change interventions.

From Urban Waste to Sustainable Value Chains: Linking Sanitation and Agriculture through Innovative Partners



This is a partnership project carried out by Janathakshan with Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and Institute for Sustainable Futures (ISF) of the University of Technology in Sydney, Australia. The project is funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia for a duration of 32 months. The ISF is leading the project while Janathakshan is the local implementing partner. As an action-research project to find a practical solution to design a circular and sustainable value chain for municipal waste in Sri Lanka that connects the sanitation and agriculture sectors through the circular economy, the project seeks to answer the question "What are the enablers and barriers for public and private institutions in Sri Lanka to advance the implementation of sustainable and innovative value chains to improve sanitation, health and food security?". It establishes the knowledge, linkages and policy foundations for enabling local entrepreneurs and policy makers to implement the innovative value chains that determine how urban waste and sanitation systems can be transformed to deliver smallholder farmers with agricultural inputs.

Key Achievements

- A comprehensive social and market research was conducted on demand and expectations of how a sustainable value chain could be implemented in Sri Lanka.
- Supported to conduct an organic waste system assessment in Kaduwela Municipal Council as a quantitative foundation for developing innovative organic waste value chains for local private sector entrepreneurs was conducted.
- Supported to conduct a political and economic analysis to identify the synergies, alignments and fragmentations of policies in the sanitation and agriculture domains.

The project engages multiple businesses, the government, CSOs and research stakeholders to identify possible business models and opportunities that could be piloted to support organic waste value chains.

Livelihoods Restoration Plan during the Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Development



Key Achievements

- Assisted affected men and women to come up with business promotion strategies and marketing plans to initiate new businesses.
- Model three-wheeler operating system was introduced for affected three-wheel drivers as a pilot initiative.
- Mobile Vendor upgrading Program and Livelihood Restoration program was initiated.
- Business training programmes were conducted for the affected men and women at National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA) and at Vocational Training Authority (VTA).
- Business Restoration Programme was carried out to support the men and women to help them to restore their businesses in the context of COVID 19 pandemic.
- A system to locate the new business, a Project Database and a Portal was developed to gather and share information on the affected men and women.
- Case studies and video documentaries about success stories and lessons learned were developed and disseminated.

Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal (KMTT) is one of the most significant sub-projects of the Strategic Cities Development Project (SCDP) under the Ministry of Urban Development. It aims to improve the overall public transportation system in Kandy by converting the existing Goods Shed Bus Station (GSBS) to a state-of-the-art multimodal transport terminal in order to improve the overall transportation system in Kandy including public transport and road traffic conditions. This is a very important initiative as far as urban development in Sri Lanka is concerned. However, due to this development project, over 800 people have been displaced temporarily and permanently. This affected group of men and women is highly diverse and mainly engaged in informal businesses and employment in the GSBS area. The government as well as the World Bank, the funding agency of the KMTT, has taken the social safeguard aspect of this group as high priority. This concern has led to a 3- year livelihood restoration strategy that has been developed as a part of the project's Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Janathakshan has been selected by SCDP to provide services to KMTT project on restoring livelihoods of these

affected men and women. The livelihood restoration process will run for three years from 2019. Janathakshan implements this process under four strategic directions of phasing-out, business relocation, re-employment, and business transformation.

Participatory Training for Sustainable Waste Governance: South-South Knowledge Transfer Program



The Transformation Accelerating Grant (TAG) project “Participatory Training 4 Sustainable Waste Governance: South-South Knowledge Transfer Program” grows out of the ongoing r4d project “Challenges of Municipal Solid Waste Management: Learning from Post-crisis Governance Initiatives in South Asia”. The project aims at understanding the social and political dimensions of the emergence of new Solid Waste Management (SWM) governance initiatives in post-crisis situations in South Asia, waste management policy developed and implemented by diverse actors, research and international relations. With the funding support from the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) through the University of Lausanne-Switzerland, the project is successfully implemented creating impact at all targeted levels.

Key Achievements

- A knowledge hub on SWM was developed in consultation and collaboration with relevant local stakeholder organizations in the South Asia region (India, Nepal and Sri Lanka). Localized technologies/packages applicable for particular countries considering the socio-cultural and political contexts have been identified; training curricula were developed accordingly and officers from relevant organizations were trained to pilot test the particular technological options to find solutions for specific SWM problems in the respective locations.

Views From the Frontline 2019



“

I am so happy and proud. Because I can save at least one life with my knowledge and skills. I am so thankful to ECDIC, Janathakshan and VFL 2019 programme for assisting me to get this knowledge. This kind of support is very important to build the local DRR capacity and create local champions.”

B.S Chandani Bandara
Social Worker, Alapatha Grama Niladhari Division,
Ratnapura District

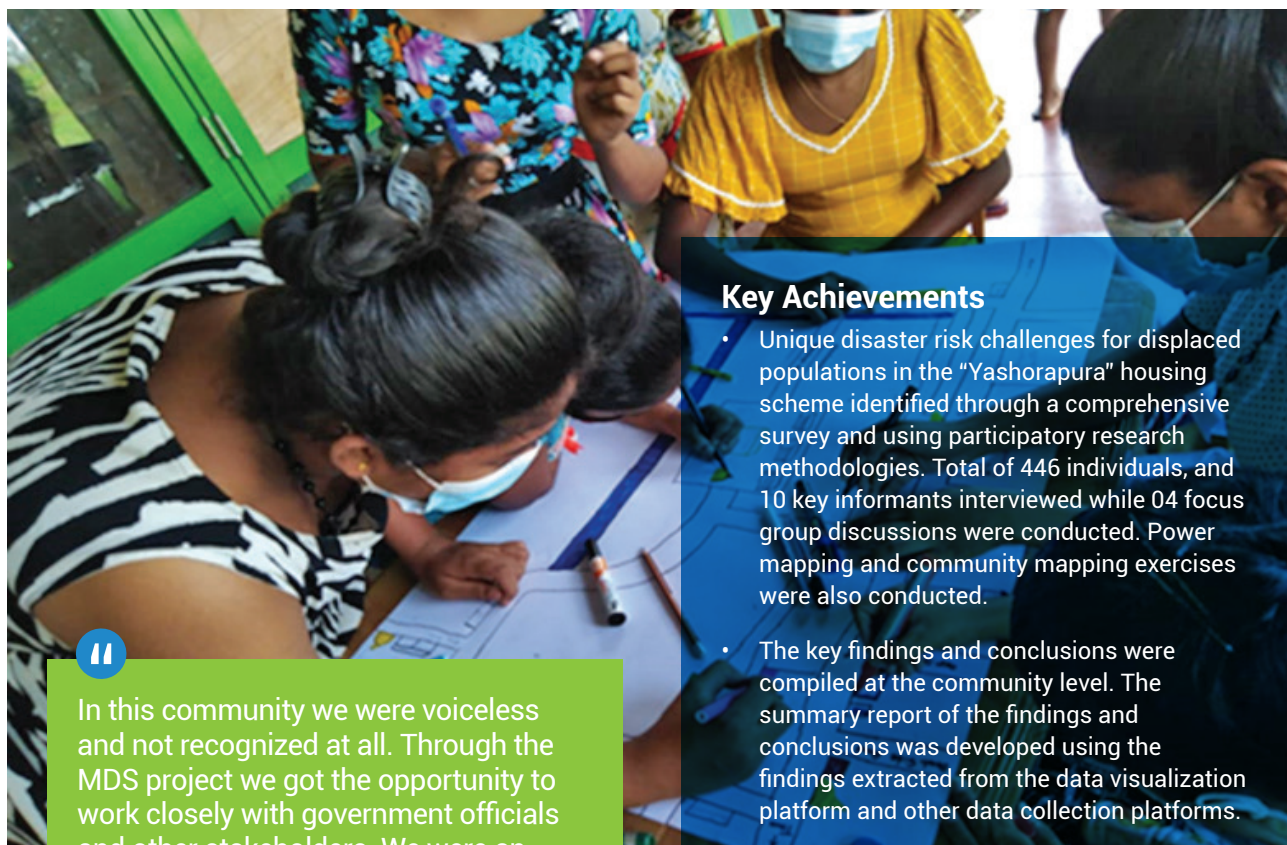
Key Achievements

- A national multi stakeholder workshop was conducted to validate the national findings and conclusions, to understand the key policy gaps and create a road map to address those gaps through engagement, dialogue, actions and campaigns.
- VFL 2019 helped to build evidence at the national level to ensure what needs to be changed. It brought forward important issues and gave voice to the most affected. With the help of these evidence, the key policies to influence those in power to provide leadership, take action and invest resources were mapped and a National Advocacy Strategy was developed.
- 15 Community based disaster risk reduction programmes were successfully implemented in Rathnapura, Batticaloa, Kurunegala and Matara districts in Sri Lanka with the active engagement of the local stakeholders.

All the global development frameworks such as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Agreement refer to the importance of including local actors in development. Voice at the Front Line (VFL) 2019 programme is aimed at strengthening the inclusion and collaboration between at-risk people, civil society, and local governments. In designing and implementing policies and practices to strengthen resilience by reducing risks, VFL 2019 provides a platform for positive change in the lives of the at-risk people. In the process, primarily the attention is given to the extent to which the local actors are involved in addressing community-specific enablers and barriers, while using data

to inform their work. The project reverberates to establish a citizen-based process to measure inclusive risk governance, strengthen in-country DRR, monitoring, collaboration and advocacy capacities and establish local-level baselines and generate local risk information to inform policy and local plans. It provides a complementary monitoring system and baseline data to help and guide actors to achieve the targets of the post-2015 development agenda, especially the SFDRR more effectively; strengthening the accountability of governments, intergovernmental agencies and all other stakeholders to local communities and their resilience priorities. The project was funded by the European Union through Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR).

Making Displacement Safer (MDS): Locally Led Disaster Risk Reduction Solutions for Urban Areas



“

In this community we were voiceless and not recognized at all. Through the MDS project we got the opportunity to work closely with government officials and other stakeholders. We were an important part of the project task force. We were able to raise our voices and bring up our concerns for the betterment of our community. I must say that this is a really good approach.”

W. Sachini Asangika

Youth Activist – Yashorapura housing scheme

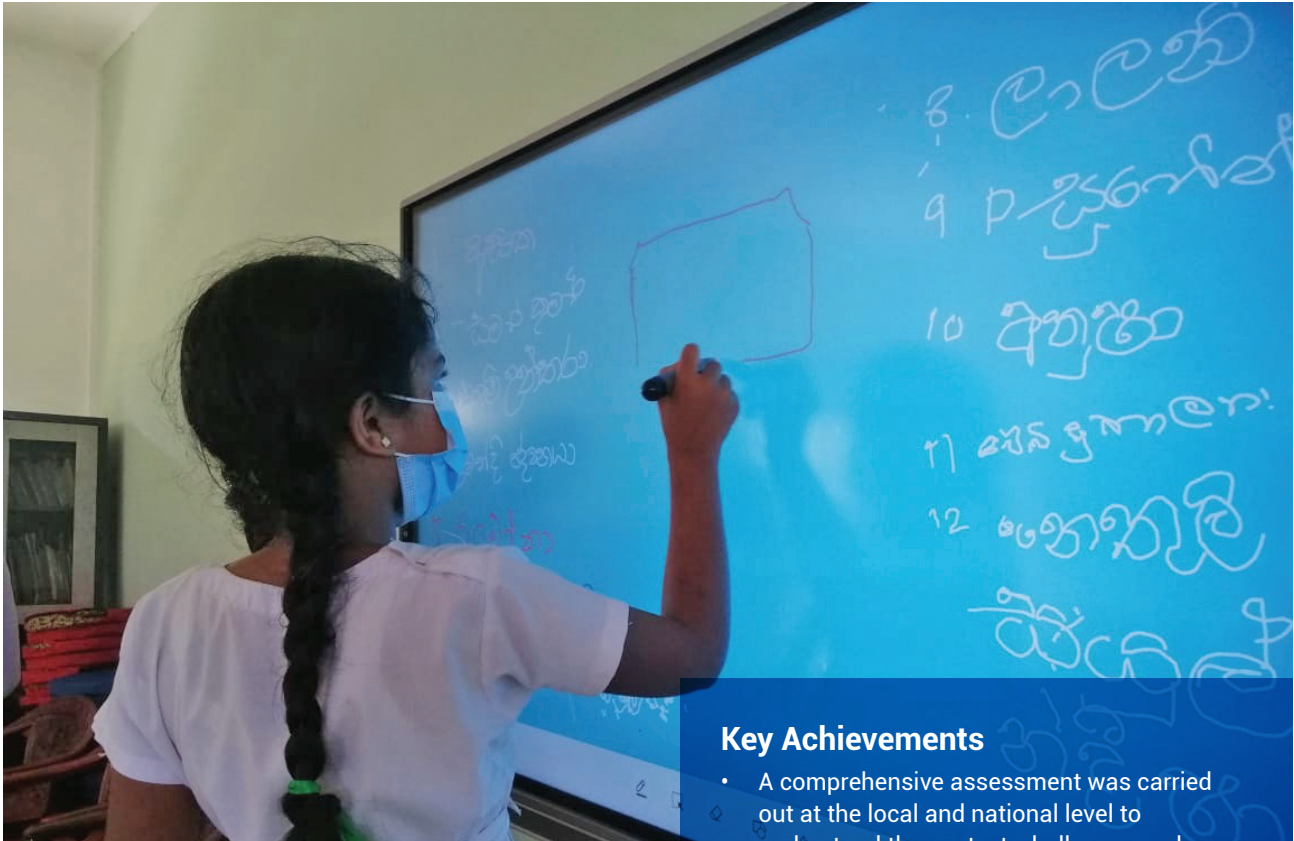
Key Achievements

- Unique disaster risk challenges for displaced populations in the “Yashorapura” housing scheme identified through a comprehensive survey and using participatory research methodologies. Total of 446 individuals, and 10 key informants interviewed while 04 focus group discussions were conducted. Power mapping and community mapping exercises were also conducted.
- The key findings and conclusions were compiled at the community level. The summary report of the findings and conclusions was developed using the findings extracted from the data visualization platform and other data collection platforms.
- Capacity gaps of the stakeholders were identified through a capacity gap analysis.
- Respective policies were identified and analyzed to find the gaps in the current government policies to address the challenges faced by the displaced communities.
- A taskforce consists of various stakeholders including the community, government officials, CSO members, and technical experts was established to take forward the project activities in a participatory manner.

The Project is funded by USAID/BHA (Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance) of United States through the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR). The key objectives of the project are to understand the unique disaster challenges faced by the displaced populations in the urban areas of Sri Lanka; to research, pilot, and introduce innovative approaches to reduce the vulnerability of displaced populations in the urban areas of Sri Lanka; and to institutionalize the approaches and roles of stakeholders for reducing the vulnerability of displaced populations in urban areas in national and international systems. The project is being implemented in the “Yashorapura” housing scheme

located in Wekada – West Grama Niladhari Division of the Panadura Divisional Secretary Division under the assistance of Pandura Divisional Secretariat and Asia Lanka Social Development Cooperation. This housing scheme was established by the government of Sri Lanka in 2007 to resettle the displaced families in selected Divisional Secretary divisions, displaced due to the 2004 Tsunami disaster.

Adapting to the New Normal: Revitalizing the Social Contract for Better Accountability and Transparency



Key Achievements

- A comprehensive assessment was carried out at the local and national level to understand the context, challenges and gaps in disaster risk reduction in the context of Covid 19 pandemic.
- Joint Operational Mechanism was developed ensuring disaster management at the community level and a disaster response mechanism was developed and shared with the local community and the authorities.
- Training workshops were conducted to sensitize the community on the disaster risk reduction and on new disaster threats that have emerged due to the pandemic.
- Written and audio-visual materials were developed capturing the best practices introduced in disaster response and resilience activities and initiatives carried out by the project team.

Covid 19 pandemic is the new normal in which Disaster Risk Management (DRM) needs to be reassessed. The communities and institutions now have to prepare for and respond to disasters such as droughts, floods, and cyclones within limitations and challenges posed by the New Normal. This has necessitated the consideration of long-term implications of concurrent disasters on economic security and social stability. Given that the impacts will be felt widely, enhanced collaboration and capacities of local institutions, communities and CSOs is the way forward to increase the resilience of the local systems to the New Normal. This project aims at developing a comprehensive understanding about the DRM process and increase self-awareness on priority action; strengthening the network between government, community-based organizations and CSOs to be able to coordinate at times of risk during the New Normal and establish a good institutional coordination to be resilient as a functional system; empowering communities to be resilient and responsive to concurrent disasters; and creating awareness and promoting outcome based mechanism for joint institutional coordination among the

local, regional and national levels. The project was funded by the Asia Foundation Small Grants programme and implemented by Duryog Nivaran Secretariat in collaboration with its partners Janathakshan and the Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA).

Challenges of Municipal Waste Management: Learning from Post-crisis Governance Initiatives in South Asia

This is an action research project implemented between the University of Lausanne in Switzerland and partners in India, Sri Lanka and Nepal. The initiative is supported by the SNSF and University of Lausanne, Switzerland as its lead partner. The overall objective of the project is to share knowledge on Solid Waste Management (SWM) in South Asia. The specific objective is to develop a knowledge hub on SWM in selected three cities in three South Asian countries with a focus on waste management policy, research and international relations. The project aims at transferring and adjusting waste technologies and governance practices from Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala, India) to different socio-cultural and political contexts in Nepal and Sri Lanka through the co-creation of knowledge, capacity building and local stakeholder involvement. This 12-month project is implemented with special focus on Negombo Municipal Council, Sri Lanka. Janathakshan works in collaboration with University of Colombo Sri Lanka to collect data, conduct research and create a platform for knowledge sharing on SWM best practices in Sri Lanka.

Key Achievements

- Developed a stakeholder map for Solid Waste Management (SWM) in Dehiwala Mt. Lavinia and Boralesgamuwa Urban Councils.
- Developed value chains for SWM in the two Local Authorities.
- Supported the development of online knowledge sharing tools on SWM in South Asian Countries.

Janathakshan is the main knowledge management partner of the project and facilitates mobilizing and coordination among the stakeholders.

Techno Economic Social Sustainable Development Training in Sri Lanka (TESS)

Erasmus¹ programme in partnership with University of Technology Norway.

Objective of this project is to develop comprehensive educational programmes in the undergraduates and postgraduate educational streams in the waste management sector in Sri Lanka. It is expected to develop new interdisciplinary programmes and redesign existing bachelor and master level programmes. Key interventions of this project include establishing and revamping courses, training workshops for teachers, digital learning, close attention to increased recruitment of female students, cooperation with industry, inclusion of local municipalities as associated partners and intensive dissemination of information.

Janathakshan works with 5 Sri Lankan Universities (University of Moratuwa, University of Jayewardenepura, University of Jaffna, University of Ruhuna and University of Vocational Technology) and 4 European universities (University of South-Eastern Norway, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Technical University of Denmark and University of Essex, United Kingdom) providing its expertise in working with government and private actors bringing in a vital aspect of industrial relations to the development of the study courses in Sri Lanka.

¹ The Erasmus Programme is a European Union student exchange programme established in 1987. Erasmus+, or Erasmus Plus, is the new programme combining all the EU's current schemes for education, training, youth and sport, which was started in January 2014)

LEADING THE WAY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations (UN) is envisaged by Janathakshan in all its engagements since 2015. Providing a platform to save earth, its oceans and forests, is a key priority of Janathakshan as it leads towards the realization of SDGs in UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Encompassing all sectors including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology, Janathakshan leads its way ensuring commitment by its stakeholders for a future with a greener narrative as SDGs are made possible a reality. Considering the key role Gender Equality play in our commitments, Janathakshan have been working with marginalized genders, mainly women, in our interventions throughout its implementation localities. Partnership building is key in Janathakshan's efforts in mobilizing communities, individuals, and institutions to realize the SDGs in their respective areas of work.

Goal 1, Goal 2, Goal 5, Goal 7, Goal 11, Goal 13, Goal 14, Goal 15 & Goal 17 are most engaged SDGs of Janathakshan projects and interventions in the Year 2021/2022. The contribution to these Goals has been prominent in Janathakshan engagements this year.



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST MARCH (All amounts are in Sri Lanka Rupees)	Note	2022	2021
Assets			
Non- current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	09	2,579,586	4,200,761
Total		2,579,586	4,200,761
Current assets			
Short term investments	10	46,729,934	10,801,196
Deposits, prepayments & receivables	11	5,869,983	21,338,998
Cash & cash equivalents	12	37,388,078	159,021
Total		89,987,996	32,299,214
Total Assets		92,567,581	36,499,975
Reserves & Liabilities			
Reserves			
Practical Action - investment		2,964,000	2,964,000
Restricted reserves		76,346,636	3,975,522
Unrestricted reserves		414,550	414,550
Gratuity Fund	18	2,167,522	1,362,133
Accumulated loss		(5,164,245)	(15,036,489)
Total		76,728,464	(6,320,284)
Non current liabilities			
Defined benefit obligation	13	2,526,101	3,422,193
Lease creditors due after one year	14	44,487	1,138,858
Total		2,570,588	4,561,051
Current liabilities			
Lease creditor due within one year	14	1,141,920	905,141
Payables & accrued expenses	15	6,172,086	7,702,257
Commissioner General of Inland Revenue	16	357,577	356,798
Bank overdrafts	17	5,596,947	29,295,013
Total		13,268,530	38,259,209
Total Reserves & Liabilities		92,567,582	36,499,975

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