

## **APPENDICES**

**With the Advisory review on an environmental sector  
study and on six project proposals in Sri Lanka**

**(appendices 1 to 6)**

## APPENDIX 1

**Letter from the Royal Netherlands Embassy Colombo dated 19 June 2000  
in which the Commission has been asked to submit an advisory review.**

### AMBASSADE VAN HET KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN


Royal Netherlands Embassy

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No. COL/

Colombo, 19 Juni 2000

De Heer Jules Scholten  
Algemeen Secretaris  
Commissie Milieueffectrapportage  
Postbus 2345  
3500 GH Utrecht  
Fax: 0031 30 2304382

	Commissie voor de m.e.r. 03
INGEKOMEN 19 JUNI 2000	
Aanvrager:	
Doel:	
Kopie naar: <i>SR, P, K, J, M, Mo</i>	

Geachte Heer Scholten,

Zoals u wellicht bekend heeft de Srilankaanse overheid Nederland verzocht de ontwikkelingsrelatie op een aantal sectoren te richten, waaronder milieu - in het bijzonder 'natural resources management'. De Asian Development Bank is de lead-donor op NRM gebied en ons is verzocht in beginsel nauw met de AsDB samen te werken.

In dat verband heeft de CieMER in het verleden de post Colombo geadviseerd over een mogelijke Nederlandse bijdrage aan het Coastal Resources Management Project van de AsDB. Ondertussen heeft de post besloten tot een bijdrage van NLG 31.900.000,- aan dit project.

Daarnaast heeft de post een studie laten verrichten door Arcadis/Euroconsult in nauwe samenwerking met IUCN/Sri Lanka naar de belangrijkste knelpunten in de milieusector in Sri Lanka, de wijze waarop de projecten pipe-line van de AsDB daarop inspeelt en aanknopingspunten voor Nederlandse ondersteuning. Thans liggen een zestal projectvoorstellen voor ondersteuning in de NRM sector voor en heb ik Mw Ineke Steinhauer benaderd met de vraag of de CieMER bereid is over deze voorstellen te adviseren. Het ligt zeker niet in de bedoeling al deze voorstellen te ondersteunen, de vraag is in eerste instantie welke (onderdelen van) deze voorstellen de voorkeur genieten vanuit een oogpunt van kwaliteit, samenhang en synergie met overige activiteiten in de sector. Ik verwijs voorts naar voorgaande correspondentie met Mw Steinhauer.

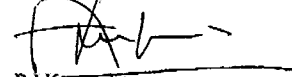
Mw Steinhauer heeft daarbij aangegeven graag ook een beeld te willen opbouwen van de bruikbaarheid en verdere ontwikkeling van de betreffende milieusectorstudie. Daartegen bestaat ditz uiteraard geen bezwaar, integendeel, waarbij ik wel opmerk vooral waarde te hechten aan een incrementeel en adaptief proces dat (in de tijd) kan inspelen op veranderende omgevingsfactoren en veranderende prioriteiten. Het is ook van belang dat een eventuele verdere ontwikkeling door lokale deskundigen en organisaties wordt getrokken.

De Ambassade zal ondersteuning en advies van de CielMER op bovengenoemde punten zeer op prijs stellen, en ik hoop dat u daartoe mogelijkheden ziet.

Uw reactie zie ik met belangstelling tegemoet.

Met vriendelijke groet,

Hoogachtend,



P.J. Kiperus  
Hoofd OS/Ambassaderaad

## APPENDIX 2

### Project information

**Project activity:** The development co-operation relationship between the governments of Sri Lanka and the Netherlands is focussed on three sectors. One of these sectors is environment and in particular 'natural resources management' (NRM). The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is lead-donor in this area and the Srilankan authorities have asked the Netherlands Embassy to work in close cooperation with the ADB. The Netherlands Embassy has undertaken an Environmental Sector Study to establish whether support for the area of NRM offers sufficient scope for the realisation of the Netherlands policy. A second aim of this analysis is to identify whether the selected sub-sectors and approach of the ADB as the lead-donor in this field in Sri Lanka sufficiently reflects local priorities and offers scope for a coherent and well co-ordinated contribution from the Netherlands. Simultaneously, the Netherlands Embassy has been asked to consider financial support to six project proposals in the NRM-sector.

The Embassy invited the Commission to advise on possible support to the various project proposals (or to only some of them). The advice will concentrate on the question which (parts of) project proposals are to be preferred from the point of view of quality, coherence and synergy with other activities in the NRM-sector. For an assessment of the six project proposals at hand, the Commission suggested to the Embassy to make use of the Environmental Sector Study (ESS) as a review framework.

**Categories:** Environmental protection activities, DAC-CRS code 92100

**Project numbers:** Royal Netherlands Embassy, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 19-6-00, Commission for EIA 040

**Progress:**

Letter with request to submit an advice: 19 June 2000

Advice submitted: 5 October 2000

**Significant details:** Given the request for advice, the Commission proposes a step-wise approach. (i) Assessment of the general quality of the ESS (ii) Usefulness of the ESS as a methodological framework that can be expanded and tuned to developing needs and changing priorities (iii) Usefulness of the ESS as a review framework for the assessment of the project proposals (iv) Assessment of the 6 project proposals in the pipe line (making use of the ESS) under the condition that financial contribution will strengthen the sub-sector itself (vertically) but also strengthens the coherence between sub-sectors (horizontally).

The Commission concludes that the ESS serves the purpose of a 'quick scan', as was asked for in the Terms of Reference of the Embassy. This quick scan forms a good starting point for environmental action planning in the coming years. In future, as part of the planning process, the Commission recommends to organise workshops with lower-level representatives working in the field of the 4 sub-sectors as selected in principle by the Netherlands Embassy (coastal zone management, biodiversity, forestry and water management) When these sub-sector workshops are finalised, the results have to be summarised and submitted to the central, high level representatives. As such, these workshops can be organised with regular intervals, thus providing the possibility to incorporate changing priorities and to check the effectiveness of ongoing projects (monitoring). 'Policy workshops' with Colombo based participants (ministries, donors, NGO

representatives) could be preceded by one or more 'technical workshops', providing the material for the policy makers.

The same process can be executed in a parallel manner in a cross-section of districts in Sri Lanka, bringing together sectoral technical and decentralised administrative participants.

The Commission is of the opinion that the ESS provides parts for a reference framework that is required for the justification of the chosen sub-sectors and for the evaluation of the six projects proposals. As such, it can be used as a first screening tool for project evaluation, namely in making clear which projects are *not* suitable for financing. In its advice, the Commission gives a tool/approach for project assessment. This approach consists of 3 steps: (i) summary of lessons learned, (ii) formulation of criteria derived from the lessons learned, (iii) formulation of criteria derived from best professional judgement. As a next step, the Commission assessed 6 project proposals on basis of the set of criteria mentioned above.

**Composition of the working group of the Commission for EIA:**

Mr. A. van Dijk

Mr. J.W. Kroon (chairman)

Mr. J.W. Overbeek

Mr. H.J.F. Savenije

**Technical secretary:**

Mrs. I.A. Steinhauer

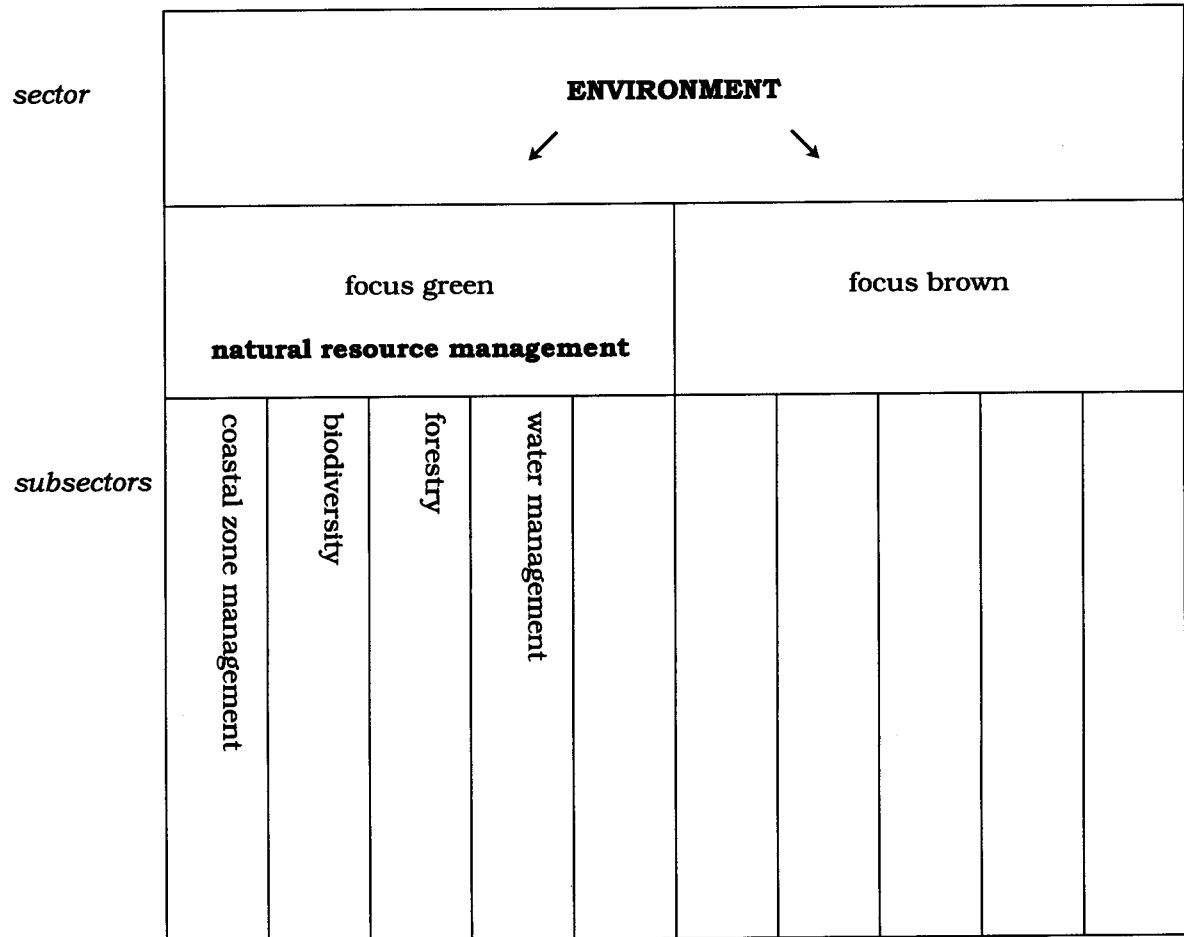
## **APPENDIX 3**

### **Documents reviewed**

1. Environmental Sector Study-Sri Lanka, final report, April 2000, Royal Netherlands Embassy, IUCN-Sri Lanka/Euroconsult
2. ADB Proposed Forestry Resources Management Sector Project;
3. ADB Water Resources Management Project;
4. ADB/WB Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation Project;
5. FAO Conservation and Management of Selected Rainforests in Sri Lanka;
6. Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Sri Lanka: Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in Rekawa, Ussangoda, and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems;
7. GEF Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in the Rain Forest of Southwest Sri Lanka.

## APPENDIX 4

### Relation between sector and sub-sectors



## APPENDIX 5

### Elements for a common framework of criteria for assessment of environmental projects in Sri Lanka

Main Criterium	Sub-Criteria/Questions
<b>Problem analysis and project design</b>	
<p>Is the project based on a coherent problem analysis (underlying causes and effects) and does the project effectively address (part of) these problems?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the project document provide a clear analysis of the problems and underlying causes, including (when appropriate) the interrelationship between poverty and natural resources degradation?</li> <li>• Does the project develop an effective strategy for simultaneous development of benefits to the stakeholders and sustainable environmental impacts in the sub sector?</li> <li>• Are the benefits equally distributed, with special reference to the poor groups?</li> </ul>
<b>Legal setting</b>	
<p>Are legislative and regulatory considerations and policies governing the proposed activities addressed in the project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are project interventions supported with a legal and regulatory basis?</li> <li>• Does the project propose adequate measures for law enforcement?</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholder participation</b>	
<p>To which degree does the project allow for participation and involvement of stakeholders, in design and execution?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have all project target groups (beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) been properly identified and analysed as to their actual and anticipated roles, conflicting interests, responsibilities and cost- and benefit-sharing?</li> <li>• Have stakeholders (communities, ngos, others) participated in preparation and decision-making of project design and implementation (is there a shared view/ownership of the project)?</li> <li>• Are the legal and financial mechanisms adequate to ensure local participation in the project (planning, implementation, monitoring)?</li> <li>• Are gender aspects addressed sufficiently?</li> </ul>
<b>Institutional Framework</b>	
<p>Is the project embedded within a sound institutional framework on the national and local level, including competent authorities directly involved in the execution of the project and control and maintenance of the executed works?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do the institutes/agencies involved have sufficient skills, knowledge and organisational and management capacity to work effectively and are deficiencies adequately addressed in the project design (capacity building)?</li> <li>• Are interagency responsibilities and conflict management mechanisms established and are provisions made for intersectoral co-ordination?</li> <li>• Is there adequate attention for decentralisation?</li> <li>• Do institutes/agencies apply flexible and adaptive managerial systems in relation to project execution?</li> </ul>
<b>Quality</b>	
<p>Does the project design logically ensue from the problem analysis and are the proposed project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the duration of the project appropriate?</li> <li>• Is the project dealing with preventive or mitigating type of activities?</li> <li>• Are the proposed interventions technically and environmentally</li> </ul>



interventions of sufficient quality?	<p>sound and appropriate to local conditions, knowledge and management systems?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the proposed technologies disseminated and available throughout the sub-sector?</li> <li>• Are the proposed interventions the 'least cost' and environmentally most favourable alternatives? (not relevant for these projects, as there are no physical interventions)</li> <li>• Is it possible to define a positive cost-benefit analysis, either quantitative or qualitative?</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>	
Are project outputs (financially) sustainable after the project is terminated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can the project results be (financially) sustained after completion of the project?</li> <li>• Do financial economic policies support the sustainability of project impacts?</li> </ul>
<b>Coherence</b>	
To which degree does the project fit within the existing environmental policies and programs and supports or complements other activities and projects?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the proposal address the high and medium priority cross cutting issues? (Table 22, ESS)</li> <li>• Does the proposal address the high and medium priority specific issues? (Table 21, ESS)</li> <li>• Does the project meet sub-sector specific criteria as defined in Sri Lankan and Dutch sub-sector policy documents and action plans?</li> <li>• Is the project linked to other projects/initiatives in the sector and what is its complementary value?</li> </ul>
<b>Synergy</b>	
To which degree there is horizontal or vertical synergy with other programs or projects?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is mutual reinforcement between policy (development) and practice (field/project experiences) ensured?</li> <li>• Does (part of) the proposal support or strengthen activities or projects in other sub-sectors?</li> <li>• Can the project reinforce projects in other sub-sectors if a regional focus is applied?</li> <li>• Does Dutch expertise and proven track record in the NRM sector have a comparative advantage in the sub-sector concerned?</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 6

### Description and assessment of 6 proposals

INDICATOR	FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ADB)	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ADB)	PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROJECT (ADB/GEF)	CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED RAINFORESTS IN SRI LANKA (FAO)	CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN REKAWA, USSANGODA AND KALAMETIYA (GEF)	CONSERVATION OF GLOBALLY THREATENED SPECIES IN THE RAIN FOREST OF SW SRI LANKA (IUCN)
Development Objective	Increased value and sustainability of forests	Establish sustainable management of water resources	Enhance protected area and wildlife conservation in SL	Provide a viable and field tested model for sustainable conservation of remaining tropical rain forest in SW Sri Lanka		Conservation of biodiversity in threatened rainforests in SW Sri Lanka
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish and operationalize participatory sustainable forest management of a spatially defined forest estate</li> <li>2. Enhance access of private sector and local communities to gainful employment and HRD opportunities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish NwRA and links with other water agencies;</li> <li>2. Strengthen water resource data collection and information mgt.</li> <li>3. Capacity building in WRM planning</li> <li>4. Create Water level control near the intake of the Colombo water treatment plant</li> </ol>	<p>Strengthen protected area mgt. and develop operational partnerships with local communities and other stakeholders to reduce illegal use of part resources</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop effective forest conservation management planning for core forest conservation areas</li> <li>2. Develop effective implementation of participatory forest development plans</li> <li>3. Develop institutional arrangements with the stakeholders</li> </ol>	<p>Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of this globally significant site</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conservation of rainforests in Sinharaja and Kanneliya</li> <li>2. Develop a participatory management system for forests in the wet zone</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conservation of rainforests in Sinharaja and Kanneliya</li> <li>2. Develop a participatory management system for forests in the wet zone</li> </ol>
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participatory forest planning, management and awareness</li> <li>2. Sustainable forest resources development and management</li> <li>3. Institutional Strengthening</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NwRA and Partner Agencies Established</li> <li>2. Improved Databases</li> <li>3. Improved Monitoring</li> <li>4. Improved Water Resources Management</li> <li>5. Kelani Conservation Barrage constructed</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhance DWLC Institutional Capacity</li> <li>2. Establish participatory mgt. of Protected Areas</li> <li>3. Create Collaborative Conservation Planning</li> <li>4. Build Protected Area Community Partnership</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replicable strategies for conservation management</li> <li>2. Produce easy and accessible information</li> <li>3. Approaches and methodologies for involvement and employment of local population</li> <li>4. Increased staff perception</li> <li>5. Improved relations with communities</li> <li>6. Increased income from ecotourism</li> <li>7. Product diversification</li> <li>8. Improved policy and legal development</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coastal environmental Profile and SAM-plans for 3 project areas</li> <li>2. Develop participatory mechanisms for resource management</li> <li>3. Introduce eco-tourism</li> <li>4. Establish conservation programmes for biodiversity</li> <li>5. Efficient policy level coordination and law enforcement</li> <li>6. Effective monitoring system in place</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stronger CBOs involved in enterprise development and resource enhancement</li> <li>2. Improved awareness among communities</li> <li>3. Forest dept. able to pursue participatory management</li> <li>4. CBO-State linkage established</li> <li>5. Establish boundaries conservation forests</li> <li>6. Systematic use of NTFFPs</li> <li>7. Sinharaja and Kanneliy protected against illicit activities</li> </ol>

INDICATOR	FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ADB)	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ADB)	PROTECTED AREA MGT AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROJECT (ADB/GEF)	CONSERVATION AND MGT OF SELECTED RAINFORESTS IN SRI LANKA (FAO)	CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN REKAWA, USSANGODA AND KALAMETIYA (GEF)	CONSERVATION OF GLOBALLY THREATENED SPECIES (IUCN) SW SRI LANKA
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory forest planning and awareness</li> <li>Sustainable forest development and management</li> <li>Institutional Strengthening</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish Nwra</li> <li>Develop water quantity and quality monitoring capacity</li> <li>Pilot WRM activities for Menik Ganga and Deduru Oya and capacity building</li> <li>Construct Kelani Conservation Barrage</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional Strengthening</li> <li>Adaptive Management</li> <li>Collaborative conservation planning</li> <li>Protected Area Community Partnership Building</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop effective forest conservation mgt. planning for core forest areas</li> <li>Develop and implement forest development plans on the basis of sustainable concepts and the buffer zone management</li> <li>Develop institutional arrangements with stakeholders</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect data through rapid assessment surveys and research</li> <li>Develop collaborative management framework</li> <li>Conservation initiatives for threatened species</li> <li>Establish Committee and Task Force for improved law enforcement</li> <li>Establish monitoring program</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building of CBOs</li> <li>Set up three conservation centers</li> <li>Community mobilization and training in part.</li> <li>Set up village forest participatory mgt. Committees</li> <li>Survey and landmark forest boundaries</li> <li>NTFP collection from forests regulated</li> </ol>
Project Area	Anuradhapura Nuwara Eliya Badulla Ratnapura + 7 other SPA's	Menik Ganga River Deduru Oya River Kelani River (intake Colombo WS)	Peak Wilderness Sanct. Dry Zone Lowlands (Ritigala) Bundala National Park	Dellawa Diyadawa Morawakkanda Sinhharaja	Rekawa Ussangoda Kalametiya	Sinhharaja Kanneliya
Inputs	\$ 40 million	US\$ 28,2 million	US\$ 34,4 million	US\$ 3-4 million? 45 mm expat cons. 20 mm local cons. National staff Budget for studies Budget for supplies Budget for training	US\$ 771,670	US\$ 7-8 million

INDICATOR	FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ADB)	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ADB)	PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROJECT (ADB/GEF)	CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED RAINFORESTS IN SRI LANKA (FAO)	CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN REKAWA, USSANGODA AND KALAMETIYA (GEF)	CONSERVATION OF GLOBALLY THREATENED SPECIES IN THE RAIN FOREST OF SW SRI LANKA (IUCN)
Environmental benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved conservation of forest areas</li> <li>- Reduced soil erosion and sedimentation</li> <li>- Conservation of biodiversity</li> <li>- Devt. of participatory forest strategies</li> <li>- Increased fuelwood production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced salinity and increased water level in Kelani River</li> <li>- Sustainable use and distribution of water resources amongst users, incl. environment</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preserve ecosystems and biodiversity in Project Areas</li> <li>2. Reduce encroachment on catchment areas</li> </ol>	Preserve ecosystems and biodiversity in project area	Conservation of biodiversity	Conservation of biodiversity
Social Benefits	Income and employment opportunities for 50,000 households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- optimisation of water supply to user groups</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved living conditions for 200,000 people in or near Project Areas</li> <li>2. Increased capability of 200 communities in action planning</li> <li>3. Increase nature based recreational and educational facilities</li> <li>4. Reduce elephant-man conflict</li> </ol>	Improved living conditions for unspecified nr. of people in or near project area as a result of employment and income generating activities such as eco tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increased participation of local communities</li> <li>- increased income and employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased participation of local communities in forest conservation programs</li> <li>- Increased income and employment, incl. harvest of NTFP's</li> </ul>
Poverty alleviation benefits	Income and employment opportunities for some 40-65% of above HH below the poverty line Income from land-plots	Inter alia drinking water for the disadvantaged people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. increased income from employment, self-employment, sales and communal activities</li> </ol>	Same as above	Same as above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased income and employment of NTFP.</li> </ul>

CRITERIA	FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ADB)	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ADB)	PROTECTED AREA MGT AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROJECT (ADB/GEF)	CONSERVATION AND MGT OF SELECTED RAINFORESTS IN SRI LANKA (FAO)	CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN REKAWA, USSANGODA AND KALAMETTYA (GEF)	CONSERVATION OF GLOBALLY THREATENED SPECIES (IUCN)
<b>Problem analysis &amp; project objectives</b>						
Relationship environment / poverty	Yes, communities depend on forest resources (par 4.13)	Indirect relation	Yes, very much communities depend on resources protected areas	Yes, communities depend on forest resources	Yes, communities depend on use of coastal resources	Yes, but biodiversity and conservation more important. Communities depend on forest resources
Project Impact within the sector	Major impact in forestry sector through size and approach	Major impact on Water Resources Management and on policy development	Major impact in management of protected areas through size and approach	Impact on protected areas through methodology development in innovative participatory management approach	Expansion of previous projects experiences, impact on conservation	Development of participatory management models; increased awareness, improved basis for effective conservation
Distribution of benefits among stakeholders	- Income generating activities for (poor) HH - lease arrangements	Improved distribution of water resources	- income generating activities and employment opportunities for participating villages and HH	- benefits to local population through income from employment and income generating activities such as ecotourism	Through income from employment and income generating actions	Through income from income generating activities
<b>Legal setting</b>						
Legal and regulatory support	- Landuse/lease arrangements - Priv. Mgt. of plantations - National Forest Policy - New Forest Ordinance	WRM policy and WRM Act approved; institutional recommendations to be implemented Water Tariffs to be adjusted	New National Wildlife Policy approved by Cabinet: bill under preparation National forest policy and ordinance being approved	New National Forest Policy and amendments to Forestry Ordinance	National Land Use Policy and Act still in conceptual stage. Legal basis of SAM thus weak	National Wildlife Policy and Act currently under approval by Cabinet National Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Forest sector Masterplan approved
Law enforcement	No, only through awareness	No	Only through participation and actions. It is seen as a risk included	No only through improved relations	Mentioned, but not elaborated	No only through awareness
<b>Stakeholder participation</b>						
Identification of target groups	Yes, villages identified, farmer households, communities	Not clearly described	Yes, clearly, 40000 households (page 30)	Local communities (not further specified)	communities identified, see chapter IV	Yes, clearly specified in annex 4
Participation in project design	Not in initial project design: participation envisaged in detailed area planning and implementation of actions	No	Mentioned, according to the covering letter there has been an extensive consultation process, but not in the proposal	Only consultations in initial design; full participation envisaged in the design and implementation of management plans	Yes, see chapter IV, public involvement plan	Stakeholders workshops in project area
Participation in project im-	Yes	Through stakeholder workshops and public info	Through participative planning techniques	Through participatory forest action plans	Yes, through preparation of env. Profiles and SAM-	Participation in project planning and implementation

Implementation	Programs	Through participatory village action plans	Forest management plans	Plans	Through support of CBO's, Village Forest Participatory Management Committees and demonstration projects
Mechanisms to ensure commun. participation	- Land ownership - Participatory planning - Through concessions for private sector	Through stakeholder workshops and public info programs	Communities invited to Project management Board	Through preparation of env. Profiles and SAM's	Through support of CBO's, Village Forest Participatory Management Committees and demonstration projects
Gender aspect	Reviewed and mentioned, women to be involved in resource planning process	Yes, reviewed but no special attention necessary	Lack of attention for gender aspects identified as a risk	Women organisations in text are mentioned as target group	Not clear
<b>Institutional framework</b>					
Capability of agencies involved	HRM and capacity building are part of the project	Strengthening of DWLC Training Programs	Capacities identified as inadequate; to be addressed by the project	Through CCD	Through FD. Capacity building is part of the project
Responsibility and coordination established	Yes, through MFE, PSU, PIU's	Through DWLC	Through MFE Local setting not yet clear	Through CCD	Through FD and Village Participatory Management Committees
Decentralisation addressed	No only deconcentration, regional conservators to be applied	Steering committees at district level to be institutionalized	Devolution of management powers to the local level is reason for initiating the project	Yes, deconcentration through CCD	Yes, devolution of management powers to CBO's and DFO Galle
Managerial systems	Flexible project management foreseen	Through flexible and regular monitoring	Yes, special management system to be developed	To be developed under the project	To be developed under the project (CBO's, DFO)
<b>Quality</b>					
Project duration	7,5 (2000-2008), adequate	7, adequate	one year preparatory phase and 4 years implementation, adequate	4, more than adequate	5?, depends on progress of other projects
Preventive or mitigative actions?	Both	Both	Both	Both	Mainly preventive
Soundness of technical interventions	Positive	Positive	Specific interventions to be defined in the preparatory phase	Relation between environmental assessment and subsequent interventions	Not clear which technical interventions are planned, to be defined by CBO's during plan development, interventions not properly balanced, too much focus on awareness raising
Dissemination of technology	Within Sri Lanka yes	Within Sri Lanka	In Sri Lanka and possibly also through relevant FAO channels	Through CCD	Within Forest Dept.
Positive cost benefit analysis?	Yes, 13-16%	Yes, 18% of relevant component	Not available	No	No

Sustainability					
Financial sustainability?	- through land ownership through Private Sector arrangements	Depends on govt. budget	- depends on increase revenues from eco-tourism and from income generating activities	- probably yes, because activities will be locally financed depends on govt. budget	Through CBI involvement, but not clear how sustainability will be achieved
Impact of financial incentives, subsidies, and ownership policies?	Use of financial incentives, subsidies, and ownership	Increase in water tariffs foreseen	through Protected Area Conservation Trust	Not yet clear how self financing mechanism will work since assessment in preparatory stage	No
Coherence					
Cross sectoral issues table 21	ESS: 2,3,4,5,6 Impact on Land Use Planning	ESS: 1,2,3,4,6 Impact on Water Resources Management	ESS: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 Impact on Land Use Planning	ESS: 1,2,3 and 4	ESS: 2,3,4
Specific issues table 22	2,3,8,9	4,7	3,8	3	3,8,9
Dutch Policies	Main issues addressed	Main issues addressed	Main issues addressed	Main issues addressed	Main issues addressed
Linkages with other projects?	- Positive effects on Water Resources Management - Positive effects on biodiversity - Regional effect on projects 2 and 3	- Positive effects on CERM and SAM programs of CRMP	Positive effect on projects 2 and 6	Related to IUCN project on globally threatened species (project 6) complementary to project 1 (also participatory (forest) management approach	Linkages with project nr. 1, 3 and 4
Synergy					
Reinforcement policy/practice	Yes, through policy reforms and field level	Yes through conflict resolution, interventions at the policy and field level	Possible through improved legislation, interventions at the policy and field level	Linkage between policy and field interventions not yet clear	Mostly field level interventions planned
Strengthening of activities	Yes, biodiversity and conservation, with projects 2 and 3	Yes, with CRMP and projects 5 and 1	Yes, biodiversity and conservation, with project 1	Yes, biodiversity and conservation	Yes, biodiversity, forestry and conservation
Regional Linkages	With projects 2 and 3	With CRMP and project 5 and with project 1	With project 1	with project 6	1,3,4
Comparative advantage Dutch expertise	Participatory management Institutional Strengthening Sustainable forest management	Water Resources Mgt Linkages with Dutch institutes Participatory Management Institutional Strengthening	Participatory management Institutional Strengthening	Participatory management Sustainable forest management community forestry	Participatory management Institutional strengthening

Other remarks	Well written, complete with Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Project risks are not worked out	Key words: sustainable, transparent,	Well written complete with IEE, good economic return Together with WB report and the STAP review, the proposal is very convincing	Well written, risks well worked out, consistent proposal; innovative pilot for developing participatory management models for (forest) protection and buffer zones cost benefit analysis is lacking	Project appears to be an implementation of a successful experience Means of verification of project results are weak	The project appears to fill in the gaps and to enhance project 1, 3 and 4. Interventions not properly balanced
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