

Global Environment Facility

MOHAMED T. EL-ASHRY
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
AND CHAIRMAN

March 6, 2000

Dear Council Member:

I am writing to notify you that we have today posted on GEF's website, a medium-sized project proposal entitled *Sri Lanka: Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in Rekawa, Ussangoda, and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems*. The GEF will contribute \$750,000 towards a total cost of \$771,670.

The project is designed to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of this globally significant site in Sri Lanka, through the development of a collaborative mechanism to actively involve local communities, NGOs and government agencies. Specifically, the project will:

- Prepare a Coastal Environmental Profile and a replicable Special Area Management Plan for Rekawa, Ussangoda, and Kalametiya;
- Develop participatory mechanisms for resources management and livelihood through the introduction of nature-based tourism initiatives and other sustainable sources of income;
- Establish conservation programs, efficient policy level coordination and law enforcement, and a monitoring system to assess development activities and their impact to biodiversity.

The proposal is being posted for your information. We would welcome any comments you may wish to provide by March 24, 2000, in accordance with the procedures approved by the Council.

If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of UNDP or the World Bank to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

Cc: Alternates, Implementing Agencies, STAP



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



Date: 27 December 1999

To: Mr. Kenneth King
Assistant CEO

Attention: Program Coordination

From: Rafael Asenjo
GEF Executive Coordinator

Subject: **Submission of Medium Size Project Brief for GEF contribution of [less than \$750,000] [between \$750,000 and \$ 1million]: *Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in the Rekawa, Usangoda and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems, Sri Lanka***

Enclosed is a project brief for "Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in the Rekawa, Usangoda and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems, Sri Lanka" submitted to UNDP by IUCN- The World Conservation Union, Sri Lanka. Please note that the project has been endorsed by the GEF national operational focal point in Sri Lanka.

In accordance with the operational guidance for the preparation and approval of medium-sized projects, we are submitting this to the GEF Secretariat for action by the Chief Executive Office (CEO). We understand that the Secretariat will recommend to the CEO that the project be submitted to the Council for approval, that it be returned for revision or that it not be developed further.

We are simultaneously circulating copies to UNEP/GEF, World Bank/GEF, STAP and the Biodiversity Convention Secretariat for comments to the GEF Secretariat. We expect to receive these comments within 15 working days. Therefore, we look forward to receiving the CEO's decision on or before 21 January 2000 but understand that the project will not be formally approved, even if the CEO has endorsed it, until the Council has reviewed it [within the following 15-day period, namely by 11 February 2000 [as part of the next work programme].

Thank you and best regards.

cc: Ahmed Djoghlaif, UNEP
Lars Videus, World Bank
Madhav Gadgil, STAP
Rohit Khanna, UNEP/GEF
Mark Griffith, UNEP/STAP
Caletous Juma, CBD
CC: Ramon de Mesa

Project Summary

PROJECT IDENTIFIERS	
<p>1. Project name: Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in the Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems, Sri Lanka</p>	<p>2. GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP</p>
<p>3. Country or countries in which the project is being implemented: Sri Lanka</p>	<p>4. Country eligibility: The Government of Sri Lanka ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in March 1994 and meets all other eligibility requirements.</p>
<p>5. GEF focal area(s): Biodiversity</p>	<p>6. Operational program/Short-term measure: The Coastal, Marine, and Freshwater Ecosystems (including wetlands) (OP #2).</p>
<p>7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programs: The project is designed to assist the Government of Sri Lanka in meeting its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity and responds directly to national objectives stated in the Biodiversity Action Plan, “Coastal 2000”, the National Environmental Action Plan and the Coastal Zone Management Plan 1997. It will further develop, extend and implement the Special Area Management (SAM) concept, based on the SAM Plan for Rekawa lagoon. This Plan was jointly developed by the Rekawa Special Area Management Committee comprising local resource use committees and State agencies with support from the Coast Conservation Department (CCD), National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA), the University of Rhode Island (URI) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project is designed to integrate, supplement and increase biodiversity conservation objectives into the proposed Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded Coastal Resources Management Project which is to be implemented in the country from 2000. It will also expedite the implementation of coastal and marine sector initiatives proposed in the ADB - Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation Project, to be implemented shortly by the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC).</p>	
<p>8. GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement: Ministry of Forestry and Environment, 01 June 1998.</p>	
PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	
<p>9. Project rationale and objectives: To ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of this globally significant site through the development of a collaborative management system, actively involving local communities, NGO’s and government agencies.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entirety of the Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya coastal reach is declared a Special Management Area/sanctuary. • Local communities gain increased income from sustainable livelihood practices through ecotourism and increased production in the lagoon. • Coral mining and shell mining reduced/regulated.

<p>3. Conservation programmes for the globally significant biodiversity established at the project site and local biodiversity units established to enhance community awareness.</p> <p>4. Efficient policy level coordination and law enforcement established to improve biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>5. An effective monitoring system in place to assess development activities and their impact to biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turtle nesting sites identified, <i>in situ</i> conservation efforts launched and results documented; mangroves are managed and full range of succession stages established at site • Effective policies and legal regulations addressing biodiversity loss • Development initiatives planned and the appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms established
<p>11. Project activities to achieve outcomes (including cost in US \$ or local currency) of each activity:</p> <p>1. Collect data on biodiversity and socio-economic situation through regular rapid assessment surveys and targeted research and apply the data generated as an aid for collaborative planning and management (USD 145,370).</p> <p>2. Develop a collaborative management framework to control destructive livelihood practices and encourage the development of sustainable alternatives. (USD 318,450)</p> <p>3. Strengthen and implement conservation initiatives of coastal biodiversity with the support and participation from local communities through conservation programmes for globally threatened marine turtles, mangroves and avifauna (USD 245,080).</p> <p>4. Establish a Committee for enhancement of policy level coordination and a Biodiversity Task Force for improved law enforcement (USD 20,080).</p> <p>5. Establish a monitoring programme to assess processes and categories of development</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale and extent of marine and coastal ecosystems documented and status of the attitudes of the community towards biodiversity conservation and collaborative management • Number of people trained in the production of sustainable biodiversity related products • Number of small scale enterprises receiving loans from the revolving fund and developing sustainable livelihood activities • Receipts from ecotourism • Control shell and coral mining • Number of turtle nests protected and acreage of mangroves replanted on a yearly basis • Number of local community members trained in biodiversity conservation • Agreements between regulatory authorities and local communities on how to jointly address unsustainable practices • Proposals reviewed by Coastal Collaborative Coordinating Committee

13. Information on project proposer:

IUCN - The World Conservation Union was set up in 1948. It is a union of members comprising governments, government agencies and non-governmental organizations. During the 50 years of its existence, it has played a dominant role in assisting the world community to address critical issues concerning the decline in biodiversity worldwide. The Sri Lanka office of IUCN was opened in 1988, and in the past 10 years, it has successfully collaborated with governmental and non-governmental agencies in a number of projects involving policy formulation, natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. The Country Representative is the head of the office. One of the divisions of the office is the Marine and Coastal Programme with four professional staff members.

14. Information on proposed executing agency (if different from above):

The CCD, a line agency under the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development, is the government agency vested with the legal mandate for control, custody and management of the coastal zone of Sri Lanka. CCD functions as the lead government counterpart in respect of the implementation of Special Area Management Plans.

15. Date of initial submission of project concept: *9, October 1998***Information to be completed by Implementing Agency****16: Project identification number:**

SRI/98/G41

17: Implementing agency contact person:

- Tim Boyle, UNDP – New York. Contact Numbers: email tim.boyle@undp.org, phone: 212-906-6511, FAX: 212-906-5825
- Manel Jayamane UNDP – Colombo, Sri Lanka, Contact number: manel.jayamane@undp.org, phone: 94-1-580 691-7, FAX: 94-1-581116, 501396

18. Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s)

The project fits with the Country Cooperation Framework of UNDP for Sri Lanka 1997-2001 and its main trust on sustainable human development. It also addresses the critical environmental stresses identified in the Advisory Note on future UNDP cooperation for Sri Lanka. This coastal ecosystem will be one of the legally protected areas identified by the GEF funded project on development of Wildlife conservation and Protected area Management"

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Rationale & Objectives

This project has been formulated to address the threats to globally significant biodiversity in the Rekawa-Kalameitiya-Ussangoda coastal reach as outlined above. A GEF alternative is proposed to provide a suite of targeted interventions that will complement and strengthen activities already initiated and others programmed under national budget funds. The proposed project falls under GEF operational programme no. 2, viz. coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems and is designed to implement Articles 6, 7, 8, 10 and 13 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It will provide valuable guidance and replicable experience for the management of other Special Area Management sites designated in Sri Lanka's revised Coastal Zone Management Plan, 1997.

The formulation was done by the Sri Lanka office of IUCN-The World Conservation Union, in close consultation with state agencies responsible for administering the area (CCD, DWLC), provincial authorities, universities, NGOs, community organizations and other organizations involved with development planning, through PRA's and supported by ecological and socio-economic assessments. Throughout the project preparation, close consultations have been held with the ADB-CRMP project (ADB TA NO. 3034-SRI) to ensure that the GEF project will constitute an integral part of the Coastal Environment and Resources Management component of the project. The GEF project activities will be incremental thereby meeting the GEF eligibility criteria. Hence, the activities addressed by the ADB project will constitute mainly baseline and non-incremental interventions and will provide co-financing for certain incremental and biodiversity-related components.

Sri Lanka has expressed its commitment to the conservation of biodiversity through the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1994 and the Ramsar Convention ratification in 1990. A major step has already been taken in respect of its implementation by the preparation of the national Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (BCAP). Among its recommendations is that the marine and coastal biodiversity, which has been highlighted as one of the main areas of concern. It recommends that the marine and coastal area are provided with better protection in areas of feeding, breeding and nesting grounds of marine species and the establishment of a strong and effective collaboration of concerned institutions with a stake in the coastal zone.

Sri Lanka's development has been largely determined by the natural and economic attributes of the physical features. Based on the elevation and the nature of the terrain, five geomorphic regions can be identified: the coastal fringe, the central highlands, the southwest country, the east and the southeast, and the north central lowlands.

The coastal fringe consisting of estuaries, peninsulas, beaches and offshore islands has a coastline of about 1600km open to the sea. The coastal area defined as coterminous with the 67 Divisional Secretariats contain:

- 24 percent of the land area and 32 percent of the population;
- Approximately 65 percent of the urbanized land area;
- 80 percent of the tourist hotel rooms;
- Fisheries that produce 30 percent of the annual protein consumed and nearly 80 percent of the annual fish production;
- 67 percent of the nation's industrial facilities;
-

communities and local agencies in the process of resource management by building community level support through a highly participatory process and creating community based management groups was given to the Rekawa Special Area Management Coordinating Committee. This initiative resulted in the preparation of the Special Area Management Plan for Rekawa and the establishment of the Rekawa Development Foundation - a community organization that plays the leadership role in mobilizing support for its implementation.

National policy and commitment to address biodiversity threats in marine and coastal areas are exemplified in the national Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and the National Environmental Action Plan. More specifically, the policies and programmes for addressing biodiversity threats to coastal and marine resources are detailed in “Coastal 2000 - A Resource Management Strategy for Sri Lanka’s Coastal Region”, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in 1992. Rationale, implementation mechanism and guidelines have been specified in the Coastal Zone Management Plan of 1990 and in the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan of 1997.

These plans are mandated by the Coast Conservation Act of 1983 (revised 1988). A Special Area Management Plan was prepared for the Rekawa lagoon in 1996. This plan covers the western extremity of the project area and some parts of it have been already implemented with active participation by the Rekawa Development Foundation, established during the Rekawa SAM effort.

The DWLC declared the Lunama and Kalametiya lagoons as a Sanctuary in 1940. But this was denotified in 1946 because of opposition from local people. After a prolonged campaign by various conservation bodies, the area was redeclared a Sanctuary in 1984. The DWLC is currently working on declaring the entire area from Rekawa to Ussangoda as a Sanctuary. A Range office was established recently at Kalametiya and a sub office is to be established at Rekawa later this year.

A coastal resources management project was prepared under technical assistance from ADB (ADB TA NO. 3034-SRI) and Special Area Management is included as a component. Kalametiya has been selected as a site. The components included are feasibility and design studies for diversion of irrigation water away from the lagoon and implementation of the preferred interim solution as determined by the feasibility and design studies.

A Wetland Site Report for Kalametiya has been published by the Wetlands Conservation Project of the Central Environmental Authority. NARA is establishing a regional research centre at Rekawa and construction of the building has been completed. CCD has been allocated land for a Visitor Center and preliminary site work has commenced in collaboration with the Rekawa Development Foundation.

The Forest Department in collaboration with IUCN is currently preparing a Conservation Management Plan for mangroves in ten selected sites south of Colombo. Included in these planning efforts are also Kahandamodera and Rekawa within the proposed area.

Current Situation

The proposed project covers a coastal reach of 27 km from Rekawa over Kahandamodera, Kalametiya, Lunama up to Ussangoda on the south coast in the dry zone of Sri Lanka (see map). The area comprises 20 coastal Grama Niladhari divisions (local level administrative units). It is a section of the coastal fringe characterized by a rich floral and faunal diversity containing mangroves, lagoons and beach habitats of national and international importance. Five of the world’s seven species of marine turtles come ashore to nest in Sri Lanka, all being classified as vulnerable and the Havelock being classified as critically endangered (IUCN Red List of

been recorded. A near-shore coral reef can be observed in both beach rubble of corals and from cliffs in the area, although the extent and ecology have not been assessed. The area is interesting and unique in geological terms as it holds a highly complex assemblage of iron-nickel-rich serpentinite, giving the soils in the area a characteristic red ochre appearance. It may be, that the chemical composition of the soils in the area may influence the flora, but as yet there has been no extensive research done on the vegetation cover. In addition to this, the Ussangoda Hill has been declared a site of prehistoric and archaeological value in the recent Coastal Zone Management Plan (1997).

Kalametiya (200 ha), **Lunama** (212 ha) and **Rekawa** (250 ha) are lagoons in this coastal reach which sustained a rich fishery that provided a livelihood to the local communities. The construction of irrigation schemes in the catchment areas has altered the inflow patterns to the lagoons and changed their hydrology, resulting in drastic adverse effects on the lagoon fishery. Attempts made in the past to relieve some of these impacts by cutting canals to by-pass the lagoon and discharge water to the sea through what was expected to be outfalls open throughout the year have not been successful. The reduced or stopped tidal mixing has had disastrous consequences on the once vibrant prawn fishery. The resultant loss of livelihoods have forced the local population into harmful livelihood practices such as coral mining and kiln operations, shell mining, hunting of birds, and turtle egg collection. The exploitation of mangroves to obtain firewood for kiln operations has added to the devastation, thereby destroying the habitat and shelter for a number of important juvenile fish species.

Kalametiya is a very important wetland for both resident and migratory waterfowl with breeding colonies of pelicans, herons, egrets and openbill storks (*Anastomus oscitans*) and large wintering populations of migratory ducks and shorebirds. This is the only location in Sri Lanka where the glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) has been regularly reported in recent years. This area is also the last stop over for migratory birds flying Southwards before Antarctica, and the lagoons are important resting, nesting and feeding grounds for both endemic and nationally threatened waterfowl. Heavy hunting pressure from the local population is identified as a threat. In addition to this, the presence of other globally vulnerable species including the Slender Loris (*Loris tardigradus*) and the globally threatened Estuary Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*) are found in the Kalametiya Sanctuary. Waterfowl recorded during mid-winter censuses in 1986, 1987 and 1988 included 560 herons and egrets of nine species (mainly *Bubulcus ibis* and *Egretta garzetta*) and:

Up to 270 <i>Pelicanus philippensis</i>	200 <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
12 <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	33 <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
6 <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	37 <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
82 <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	70 <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>
160 <i>Anas acuta</i>	2000 <i>Anas querquedula</i>
60 <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	120 <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>
630 <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	1000 <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
1000 <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	50 <i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>
30 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	

At least 17 other species of migratory shore birds have been recorded in small numbers.

Lunama Kalapuwa is also an important wintering area for migratory ducks and shorebirds, although numbers are much smaller than at Kalametiya. Waterfowl recorded during mid-winter censuses in January 1987 and January 1988 include:

- inappropriate economic development activities such as conversion of residential plots to tourist facilities and siting of industrial installations, unplanned and inadequately researched.
- inadequate community participation in management resulting in inadequate enforcement of laws and monitoring.

The TCP has been active in turtle conservation work in the Rekawa area since 1993. They maintain an office at site and are active in public education on turtle conservation, beach patrolling and nest protection.

In addition, proposed accelerated development programmes in the Hambantota District such as establishment of the new harbor, airport, townships, and industrial installations would pose serious threats to the biological diversity in the project area unless they are carefully planned and the necessary monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are established. Past experience amplifies the fact that such monitoring evaluation and intervention mechanisms will not be effective unless local communities are made aware of the need for same and mobilized and empowered to participate actively in such mechanisms. The nucleus for such community participation is available in the form of the Rekawa Development Foundation, a Community-Based Organization (CBO) set up as a part of the Rekawa SAM Plan effort. This CBO has demonstrated its effectiveness in ensuring that externally initiated private development initiatives are made environmentally sensitive and compatible with lifestyles and needs of local communities whilst providing economic benefits.

In the 1980's, a survey was carried out to inventorise wetlands of international importance in every country in Asia and a Directory of Asian Wetlands was published based on international criteria (Ramsar Convention). Forty one sites in Sri Lanka were listed in this Directory including the Kalametiya-Lunama wetland ecosystem, which lies in the core area of the present project. Subsequently, a Sri Lankan initiative to protect nationally important wetlands in the country resulted in the initiation of the Wetland Conservation Project in 1991 carried out by the Natural Resources Management Division of the Central Environmental Authority. As part of the activities under this project, conservation management plans were prepared for selected wetland sites, which included the Kalametiya-Lunama wetland site for which a concept management plan was prepared in 1995.

The Rekawa lagoon, which lies at the western extremity of the present project, has been the focus of a Coastal Environmental Profile and a Special Area Management Plan (SAM). This was an effort at community based management of resources with input from different government institutions. This Plan has also been developed on the basis of information available from previous studies, documents etc. The areas of Ussangoda and Godawaya which are also within the purview of the present project however, have not been the focus of any management plans in the past.

The present project focuses on the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. All the existing management plans have been based on available information. However, the information available on biodiversity for this area is limited, and there is a need to consolidate the available information and, update and supplement areas in which there is insufficient baseline data. Collaboration will be sought with research institutions and NGO's to undertake the collection and interpretation of data. All data generated from the baseline and monitoring surveys will be fed into the national database that will be established under the ADB-CRMP, while specific data from coral reef surveying will be fed into the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network Programme.

Conservation of biodiversity in the form of protected habitats and protected species is legally covered under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance of Sri Lanka, which is enacted by the DWLC. The Kalametiya lagoon, which lies in the core area of the proposed project, is designated a Sanctuary under this Ordinance but the other

In 1990, the CCD developed a Coastal Zone Management Plan, a policy document setting out the strategy for the development and management of the coastal zone of the entire island. It focuses mainly on mitigating the adverse impacts of development activities on the area designated as the coastal zone of Sri Lanka. The plan was revised in 1997 and the CCD has now begun the process of developing Special Area Management (SAM) plans designated sites that are identified as being of economic and ecological significance. The SAM concept makes it possible to manage resources that are located beyond the area legally designated as the coastal zone as well. The process is community-based and collaborative with integrated planning involving the resident communities as well as local and national government officials within the chosen area. Resource use and management is determined in collaboration with relevant authorities while taking into consideration the concerns of the local communities.

There is a multiplicity of government organizations operating in the project area; from local government bodies, provincial level organizations up to national level ministries and associated line agencies. In the non-governmental sector, there is a variety of local level grassroots organizations, community- and village-based societies and NGOs with an interest in conservation. However, there is very little co-operation or collaboration between these organizations as there is no system of integrated planning. As a result, the development work carried out by these organizations is not coordinated and can sometimes have negative impacts. One of the very obvious instances of this nature is the adverse effects of upstream irrigation works on the downstream lagoon fisheries at Rekawa and Kalametiya-Lunama Lagoon. Similarly, the fragile wetland and other coastal ecosystems are affected in diverse ways, which often lead to a loss of biodiversity or drastic changes in the existing biodiversity.

The southern province of the country within which the project area is located is presently the center of an accelerated development drive. Therefore it can be envisaged that the environmental impacts of development are likely to increase in the near future and consequently have adverse effects on the biodiversity of the area. However, implementation of the provisions under the National Environmental Act and the Coast Conservation Act can mitigate these impacts to a large extent if they are put in place at the inception of these development activities in the project area.

Expected Project Outcomes

The proposed project is expected to build upon the successful Rekawa SAM experience and assist in updating and implementing the SAM plan and extending its reach to cover the entire coastal reach from Rekawa to Ussangoda. Such intervention is urgently required if the biodiversity of the reach is to be preserved. The local population is amongst the most economically disadvantaged groups in the country. Economic development initiatives focused on areas such as the tannery project, which has been proposed as a centralized facility for relocation projects, shell mining and collection of mineral garnet sand resources, will - unless carefully planned, managed and monitored - aggravate the problems already encountered.

The overall objective of the project is to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of this globally significant site through the development of a collaborative management system, actively involving local communities, NGO's and government agencies.

3. Conservation programmes for the globally significant biodiversity established at the project site and local biodiversity units established to enhance community awareness.

- Turtle nesting sites identified, *in situ* conservation efforts launched and results documented; mangroves are managed and full range of succession stages established at site

4. Efficient policy level coordination and law enforcement established to improve biodiversity conservation.

- Effective policies and legal regulations addressing biodiversity loss

5. An effective monitoring system in place to assess development activities and their impact to biodiversity

- Development initiatives planned and the appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms established

Activities and Financial Inputs

Activity 1

Collect data on biodiversity and socio-economic situation through regular rapid assessment surveys and targeted research and apply the data generated as an aid for collaborative planning and management

Systematically documented data and information on marine and coastal ecosystems in the project area and anthropogenic interactions and impacts to biodiversity are available only in respect of the Rekawa Area. This area forms only the western extremity of the project site. A number of issues that have been raised during PRA's and LFA's are often based on hearsay and are not sufficiently backed by scientific data. To fill these lacunae a data collection programme will be initiated, based on the existing baseline survey, and will include surveying of mangroves, marine biodiversity (sea grass & coral reefs), annual bird censuses and surveys of vegetation cover, mammals, reptiles and amphibians. A socio-economic monitoring survey will be carried out to record changes in community attitudes regarding biodiversity. The socioeconomic monitoring will be carried out with the aim of assessing trends in community attitudes to conservation and sustainable use of the resources. The monitoring surveys will be carried out on an annual basis. It is proposed that two targeted post-graduate research studies on marine and coastal biodiversity will be sponsored on 1) Collaborative Management in pertaining to coastal biodiversity and 2) Review and assessment of the establishment of a Ramsar site in the area. Based on the collection of biological and socioeconomic data, this activity will prepare a Coastal Environmental Profile of the entire site and later elaborate the Special Area Management Plan for the whole area of the project. The plan will utilize the collaborative framework specified under Activity 2. (USD 145,370).

Activity 2

Develop a collaborative management framework to control destructive livelihood practices and encourage the development of sustainable alternatives.

The project proposes to establish Coastal Collaborative Coordinating Committee as an overall body to oversee,

Ussangoda and places of archaeological and geological importance, establishment of nature trails through rich mangrove areas, well-regulated turtle watching tours at nesting beaches, bird watching and canoeing in Kalametiya Sanctuary. Coral Mining will be reduced through the improvement of enforcement and building awareness. Suitable exploitation areas for mining of shell deposits and methods of backfill and landscape recovery will be developed and local community will be assisted to exploit the resource in an environmentally sustainable manner. CBOs will be established to manage the mining area and to ensure that miners follow guidelines established. Another important initiative of the project will be the restocking of the lagoon to improve shrimp fisheries and contribute to the livelihoods of the fishermen and weaned them away from using harmful fishing gear and methods . (USD 318,450)

Activity 3

Strengthen and implement conservation initiatives of coastal biodiversity with the support and participation from local communities through conservation programmes for globally threatened marine turtles, mangroves and avifauna.

This activity will focus on turtle conservation, mangrove conservation and rehabilitation and awareness campaigns. The project will establish and support *in situ* initiatives to conserve marine turtle populations along the most frequented and species-rich beaches within the project area and shall include strengthening law enforcement staff presence, installation of display boards depicting appropriate behavior in high-frequency nesting areas. It will further expand the present conservation initiative in Rekawa into three adjacent high frequency nesting sites in the project area (i.e. Kalametiya, Ussangoda and Godawaya beaches). The activities will include: beach patrolling by trained community personnel, tagging, and nest protection, establishment of a database and analysis of data. The project will carry out mangrove conservation and rehabilitation programmes, such as the reintroduction of higher value species in areas that have been overexploited, in collaboration with the Forest Department, NARA, CCD, local authorities and community based organizations. To create awareness and knowledge about the importance of conserving biodiversity as an aesthetic attraction and as a source of income, campaigns on general biodiversity conservation themes in marine and coastal areas will be launched targeting local communities, CBO's, developers, government officials, youth, women and direct users (i.e. fishermen). These campaigns will be carried out through workshops, pamphlet production and other means of communication. Biodiversity Units will be created and will serve as catalysts for disseminating information on biodiversity, raise funds for conservation projects, organizing workshops and providing training to sensitize local communities. The project will also support information materials for the Coastal Education and Research Centre proposed by CCD at Rekawa in association with the Rekawa Development Foundation. The preliminary planning phase has already been initiated and the CCD will provide capital funds. The project will support this effort by preparing descriptive literature on biodiversity of the site, setting up nature trails and training guides. (USD 245,080)

Activity 4

Establish a Committee for enhancement of policy level coordination and a Biodiversity Task Force for improved law enforcement

A considerable number of illegal and unsustainable practices and conflicts in the project area stem from weak enforcement by the regulatory authorities, inadequate dialogue and coordination between the enforcement authorities, other government institutions, local communities and direct user groups. This activity will conduct

country. To mitigate and reduce the threats on the biodiversity in the area, an assessment of the location, extensive socioeconomic impacts, categorization of projects in relation to the threats they constitute and their anticipated effects to biodiversity will be carried out. This activity will also establish an efficient monitoring system for effluents from industrial developments in the area and maintain water quality in the lagoons. A continuous monitoring programme will be established in collaboration with responsible government agencies such as the Central Environmental Authority and research institutions in some pre-identified areas, i.e. Rekawa Lagoon, Kahandamodera Lagoon, Tillawatawana Lewaya, Kalametiya Lagoon, Kachchigal Ara, Lunama Lagoon and Walawe Estuary. The water quality data will be a valuable tool for decision-makers and also to establish an enhanced focus on external factors that affect biodiversity in these ecosystems. As regards to beachfront developments, the CCD already refers all development proposals in the Rekawa Special Area to the Rekawa Coordinating Committee to obtain community views on suitability of proposed activities. The project will extend this consultative mechanism to the entire project area and undertake activities to prepare a zoning scheme for the area in consultation with the CBO's of the area. It will also identify and categorize proposed development activities that will have adverse impacts on biodiversity and identify mitigation measures required to pro-actively inform decision-makers. (USD 22,690).

Sustainability Analysis and Risk Assessment

Institutional sustainability. One of the vital and pivotal factors for the sustainability of the project is the establishment of the Coastal Coordinating Committee. It is important that the Committee becomes operational and representative of the major stakeholder groups and resource users in the project area. The Coordinating Committee should also be perceived as a vehicle for communicating concerns, environmental issues, resolving conflicts and a means of improving the collaboration and information sharing between National and Local level government entities and the beneficiaries of the project, namely the coastal communities. Once established, the Coastal Coordinating Committee will be in a position to identify, catalyze and support sustained biodiversity conservation efforts in the area. Secondly, the purpose of the project is to broaden and expedite the institutional work plans of the Coast Conservation Department and the Department of Wildlife Conservation to manage and conserve the biodiversity resources of the project area.

Recurrent costs. The two departments will be in a position to sustain financially and institutionally the initiatives taken under the project through their normal annual capital and recurrent budgets by the completion of the project. Revenues generated from entry fees, local taxes and levies from ecotourism projects will allow supplementation from provincial/local government budgets.

Project Risks. Of the two key governmental agencies responsible for project implementation, the CCD has a record of successful interaction with community organizations and NGO's whereas the DWLC has in the past adopted a more 'official' attitude based on 'punitive action' even though this attitude is now fast changing. Some NGO's also tend to view official organs of state as hostile to their interests. To address this risk, the project will facilitate ongoing dialogue involving government, community leaders, and NGO representatives to reach consensus and develop a policy recognizing joint authority over public resources. The presence of a facilitating institution to monitor, evaluate, catalyze, and facilitate project activities (IUCN – Sri Lanka) will ensure such community-state interactions in project activities. Another risk is the possible conflict between government initiated activities and community/NGO initiated activities. The project will address this risk by fostering a more transparent participatory development planning and implementation process, via the consultative mechanism of the coordinating committee embodied in the project.

II. INCREMENTAL COSTS AND PROJECT FINANCING

Incremental Costs (in USD)

COST/ BENEFIT	BASELINE	ALTERNATIVE	INCREMENT
Global Benefits	<p>Rapid and unsustainable extraction of coastal and marine resources by communities leading to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globally endangered, endemic coastal and marine biodiversity conserved in the short-run only. 	<p>Due to conservation and sustainable extraction of coastal and marine biodiversity by coastal resource dependent communities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globally endangered, endemic coastal and marine biodiversity conserved in the long run allowing the derivation of option values and existence values of globally endangered species by the global community, present and future. 	<p>Due to incentives provided to local community through the GEF alternative sustainable biodiversity conservation and use of coastal and marine resources would be assured, leading to increased and sustained benefits to global community (both present and future) in direct and indirect uses of coastal and marine biodiversity.</p>
Domestic Benefits	<p>Exploitation of coastal and marine resources at an unsustainable level, with short-term benefits leading to loss of coastal and marine biodiversity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of monetary income and non-monetary livelihood needs to community in the coastal area through coastal and lagoon fisheries and harvest of mangrove products in the short-run 2. Protection of coastal and marine ecosystem and property in the short-run 	<p>Use (direct and indirect uses) of coastal and marine resources at a sustainable level assuring the conservation of biodiversity and livelihood of coastal and marine resource dependent communities in the long run.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of monetary income and non-monetary livelihood needs of coastal and marine resource dependent community 2. Protection of coastal and marine ecosystem and property in the long-run in a sustainable manner 	<p>Sustained improvement of livelihood of coastal and marine resource dependent communities with sustained benefits (direct use benefits such as harvest of fisheries and mangrove products and indirect use benefits from ecotourism) derived from coastal and marine resources.</p>

COST/ BENEFIT	BASELINE	ALTERNATIVE	INCREMENT
	<p>DWLC rangers and guards (USD 32,000)</p> <p>3. Supervision and monitoring, CCD (USD 6,000)</p> <p>4. Improvement of public access to the beach. CCD (USD 28,400)</p>	<p>145,370).</p> <p>2. Develop a collaborative management framework to control destructive livelihood practices and encourage the development of sustainable alternatives. (USD 318,450)</p> <p>3. Strengthen and implement conservation initiatives of coastal biodiversity with the support and participation from local communities through conservation programmes for globally threatened marine turtles, mangroves and avifauna (USD 245,080).</p> <p>4. Establish a Committee for enhancement of policy level coordination and a Biodiversity Task Force for improved law enforcement (USD 20,080).</p> <p>5. Establish a monitoring programme to assess processes and categories of development activities that have or are likely to have adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (USD 22,690).</p>	
	<p>Cost of Baseline: USD 186,400</p>	<p>Cost of Alternative: USD 938,070*</p>	<p>Incremental Cost: USD 751,670</p>

BUDGET

ESTIMATED BREAKDOWN BY BUDGETARY COMPONENT (USD)

Component	GEF	CCD/ADB (2)	IUCN (In kind)	Project Total
PDF	20,000			
Personnel	202, 000		18,000	
Subcontracts	351, 000			
Training	33, 500		2,000	
Equipment	48, 170			
Travel	20, 000		2,000	
Evaluation missions				
Miscellaneous (1)	75, 000			
Project total	749,670	1,134,366	22,000	771,670

(1) Revolving Community Fund (2) It is not possible to desegregate CCD/ADB funding at this stage. Hence it is indicated as a lump sum and not included in the total budget - CCD/DWLC direct funding from annual budgetary allocations are not included

In-kind support from IUCN will mainly be in the form of general administrative, financial and technical advice and support throughout the project duration by current staff members in the Marine and Coastal Programme of the IUCN - Sri Lanka Country Office. The GEF component is not meant to increase this staff support base.

III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The lead project-executing agency will be the Coast Conservation Department (CCD) in the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development. The DWLC will be closely associated with the CCD in project implementation. Key aspects of project implementation are as follows:

National Level Coordinating Committee

This Committee will be chaired by the CCD and shall comprise of the Director, DWLC (or a senior deputy nominated by him), the Conservator of Forests (or a senior deputy nominated by him), and the Director General of NARA (or a senior deputy nominated by him). The Project Facilitation Organization shall function as the Secretariat for the Committee.

The functions of the Committee will be as follows:

- examination and approval of annual work plans and Terms of Reference for the consultancies
- Examination and approval of sub-contracts
- Review progress of project activities and ensure their timely completion within budgetary provision.
- Ensure participation by line agencies.
- Ensure that required policy changes to further project objectives are implemented

Project Facilitation Organization -

A Project Facilitation Organization (PFO) with proven capabilities in implementation of biodiversity

the Biodiversity Education and Awareness Programme. The University of Ruhuna will be actively involved in the Baseline Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring and the research studies and water quality monitoring activities.

Project Management Office:

The CCD will, with project funds, establish a Project Management Office (PMO) within the project area. A full time Project Manager and four Social Mobilisers will staff the PMO. The PMO will be responsible for coordinating and monitoring all activities at site and shall liaise with community organizations, facilitate their meetings whilst submitting regular work progress reports as required by the CCD. It shall also report regularly to the National Level Coordinating Committee through the PFO. All on site public outreach and education activities will be organized by the PMO in collaboration with community organizations.

The PMO will provide secretarial and organizational assistance to the Coastal Collaborative Coordinating Committee and provide the PMO venue for meetings.

IV. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The main stakeholders of the project will be:

- The local CBOs and NGOs working with conservation related issues in the area
- Local vulnerable groups such as women and poorer households
- The national and local level government agencies with concerns in biodiversity conservation and development activities
- The local resource users who are strongly dependent on a healthy coastal and marine environment for their sustenance. This group also includes women, children and youth in the Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya area
- The local research institutions with a special focus on socio-economic and ecological issues in the coastal zone
- Private developers

The project will provide an opportunity to integrate the concept of biodiversity conservation into a Special Area Management framework. The project is expected to provide the stakeholders an enhanced understanding of the prominent coastal and marine biodiversity, identification of threats to its maintenance, mitigation measures, and the sustainable use of living resources.

Community-level commitment and support for the Special Area Management Plan and biodiversity conservation have already been observed and expressed at the community meetings organized under the PDF phase of the project and the previous SAM project in the area. Many of the identified activities, needs and issues that were raised during these consultations have been taken into consideration and will constitute important elements for the success of the project.

The following specific organizations have been involved in the preparation of the project and will be involved in the implementation of the project:

- Ministry of Environment and Aquatic Resources Development

The custody and control of the coastal zone is vested with the CCD in terms of the Coast Conservation Act No 57 of 1981. Amendments are under preparation to include the entirety of declared SAM sites by the Department within the definition of the coastal zone. The custody of the Kalametiya sanctuary is with the DWLC. As stated, the DWLC is taking action to declare the entirety of the Rekawa Ussangoda reach as a sanctuary.

Hence, the two key players in the implementation of the project will be these two departments and the communities residing in the area. The Rekawa Development Foundation is a CBO, which played a lead role in environmental conservation in the Rekawa area. Its membership comprises all other sectoral CBOs in the area viz. the Rekawa Lagoon Fishermen's Cooperative, women's organizations and youth organizations. It is registered as a non-profit Peoples Company under the Companies Ordinance. The primary CBOs in the Kalametiya Ussangoda area are the credit societies (SANASA), women's organizations, youth organizations and the Fishermen's Cooperative Societies. These organizations, unlike the Rekawa Development Foundation, are not currently involved in environmental or biodiversity conservation issues, and in any event, lack knowledge regarding such issues. The TCP is an NGO that is active in the Rekawa area and is dedicated to turtle conservation. The project proposes to use the Rekawa Development Foundation and the TCP as catalytic organizations to mobilize the support of CBOs currently inactive regarding biodiversity issues towards committed participation through education and outreach activities and the livelihoods component of the project. The Project Management Office will assist these CBOs by obtaining registration and recognizable status for them. Thereafter they will gain representation in the Coastal Collaborative Coordinating Committee and have a say and participate in the implementation of the Special Areas Management activities.

The Rekawa SAM effort has demonstrated the value of mobilizing local communities for the management of threatened coastal resources and biodiversity conservation. Similar successes have also been recorded elsewhere in Sri Lanka (Medicinal Plants project, Community Forestry Project etc.). Experience gained, indicates that harmful resource exploitation practices are mostly due to the following reasons.

- Lack of knowledge of the resource base and linkages between resource users
- Not having an understanding of the ill effects of poor or harmful resource use practices
- Sense of isolation and frustration that inculcate a feeling of helplessness among the impoverished local communities leading to resentment against society and state
- Inability of local communities to negotiate with state agencies and consequent dependency on patronage and hand-outs

Active mobilization of communities generates a feeling of ownership and responsibility towards conserving natural resources. The need to be actively involved in conserving the resources is enhanced among the communities with the gaining of knowledge and awareness of the benefits of sustainable use practices. This form of community involvement in natural resource management is much more effective than punitive measures taken by state law enforcing agencies.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

An extensive monitoring component will be built into the project. The Project Steering Committee will be established at project initiation and will review whether the project meets its proposed objectives on a six-monthly basis. In addition the Special Area Management Committee being established will be requested to

VI. TECHNICAL REVIEW

A technical review is not appropriate for this grant proposal because it does not exceed USD 750,000.

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Annex 1: Project Implementation Plan

Annex 2: Log Frame Matrix

Annex 3: Letters of Endorsement

Annex 4: Map

RESPONSE TO WORLD BANK COMMENTS

Project: “Sri Lanka: Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in the Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems, Sri Lanka”

Please find herewith an explanation to the comments raised by the World Bank

1) Relationship between the GEF/UNDP project and the ADB CRMP.

The UNDP/GEF project and the ADB CRM project were developed simultaneously. Hence, the design of the two projects by IUCN and the ADB-PPTA team were carried out in close consultation with focal agencies such as the Ministry of Forestry & Environment and the Coast Conservation Department in order to ensure complementarity at the Kalametiya site. In fact, Section 7 of the GEF project document states quite clearly that the project, has been “designed to integrate, supplement and increase biodiversity conservation objectives of the ADB project vis-a-vis the Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya coastal reach”. This was the very basis of the project.

It is noted that the ADB project has focused narrowly on the Kalametiya Lagoon. Two key elements proposed for Kalametiya in the ADB project are ‘*feasibility and design studies on the diversion of irrigation water away from the Kalametiya Lagoon and implementation of the preferred implementation solution*’ and ‘*the provision of an anchorage at the mouth of the lagoon*’. The activity items proposed under the GEF project are focused on biodiversity conservation activities in the entire coastal reach from Rekawa to Godawaya (27 km) for its conservation and declaration as a sanctuary. Hence, the GEF project brings in substantial incremental benefits to the ADB-CERM initiative.

The coordination between the two projects is also emphasised in the ADB PPTA report Appendix 9, page 15 in which is stated that ‘*therefore “non-incremental” activities funded by ADB under the Project could complement those incremental activities funded under GEF. A portion of the costs for the biodiversity conservation activities as described herein fall into this category, especially in the areas of awareness-building and monitoring. Thus, cooperation will be sought with IUCN in implementing the various activities at these sites and possibly others*’. The provision of minor ADB funding for items such as marine turtle conservation, sea grass beds, mangrove conservation in respect of the Kalametiya lagoon area will be supplementary to the GEF resources and should be implemented as a joint effort. It is for this reason, that CCD expressly requested IUCN Sri Lanka to be the Project Facilitation Organisation so that the necessary coordination can be achieved on behalf both projects. It is intended that all implementation of activities in the Kalametiya and environs will be handled by IUCN.

From this it should be clear, that GEF resources are therefore not being utilised to substitute for ADB funding in Kalametiya.

2) Collaborative management framework and the inclusion of participatory and decision

Annex 1 :Project Implementation Plan

Conservation of biodiversity through integrated collaborative management in the Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya coastal ecosystems, Sri Lanka

	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ACTIVITY 1																
BIO PHYSICAL MONITORING																
Mangrove Assessments		♦									♦					
Sea grass/ Corals	♦								♦							
Bird Census				♦				♦				♦				♦
Mammals/Reptiles/Amphibians			♦			♦				♦				♦		
SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING		♦				♦				♦				♦		
RESEARCH STUDIES																
COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE																
SAM PLAN																
ACTIVITY 2																
COASTAL COLLABORATIVE COORDINATION COMMITTEE			♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
ECO-TOURISM INITIATIVE & SUST.USE ACTIVITIES			♦	♦	♦	♦										
CORAL MINING MANAGEMENT	♦		♦		♦	♦	♦	♦		♦		♦		♦		♦
SHELL MINING MANAGEMENT										♦		♦				
RESTOCKING OF LAGOON																
ACTIVITY 3																
TURTLE CONSERVATION PROGRAM																
BIODIVERSITY EDUCATION & AWARENESS	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
MANGROVE CONSERVATION																
COASTAL EDUCATION CENTRE INFORMATION MATERIAL			♦	♦	♦								♦	♦		
ACTIVITY 4																
NATIONAL LEVEL COORDINATING COMMITTEE	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT		♦	♦	♦		♦	♦	♦		♦	♦	♦		♦	♦	♦
PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE																
PROJECT FACILITATION ORGANISATION																
ACTIVITY 5																
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
MANAGE BEACH FRONT DEVELOPMENT	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
ASSESSMENT OF THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY		♦	♦	♦		♦	♦	♦		♦	♦	♦		♦	♦	♦

Annex 2: Log Frame Matrix

ANNEX 2	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Objective: To ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of this globally significant site through the development of a collaborative management system, actively involving local communities, NGO's and government agencies.</p>	<p>The entirety of the Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya coastal reach is declared a Special Management Area/sanctuary.</p> <p>Local communities gain increased income from sustainable livelihood practices through ecotourism and increased production in the lagoon.</p> <p>Coral mining and shell mining reduced/regulated.</p> <p>Economic development in the project area is compatible with conservation management goals.</p>	<p>Statutory declaration; Special Area Management plan</p> <p>Minutes from Coordinating Committee meetings</p> <p>Interview surveys, Fisheries Dept catch data</p>	<p>Communities will be receptive to collaborative arrangements with central and local government institutions</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. A Coastal Environmental Profile and a replicable Special Area Management Plan for Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya prepared.</p> <p>2. Participatory mechanisms for resources management developed and livelihoods of the local community improved through the introduction of nature based tourism initiatives and other sustainable sources of income.</p> <p>3. Conservation programmes for the globally significant biodiversity established at the project site and local biodiversity units established to enhance community awareness.</p> <p>4. Efficient policy level coordination and law enforcement established to improve biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Coastal Environmental Profile and Special Area Management Plan adopted and approved by Coordinating Committee</p> <p>Establishment of a management system, involving local communities, NGOs and government agencies.</p> <p>Number of sustainable livelihood activities identified and supported; annual socioeconomic assessments revealing increased family incomes</p> <p>Turtle nesting sites identified, <i>in situ</i> conservation efforts launched and results documented; mangroves are managed and full range of succession stages established at site</p> <p>Effective policies and legal regulations addressing biodiversity loss</p>	<p>Minutes of meetings; Coastal Environmental Profile and SAM Plan</p> <p>Progress reports;</p> <p>Progress and survey reports;</p> <p>Progress and survey reports</p> <p>Progress reports; Interviews</p>	<p>Monitoring activities will be sustained after project completion.</p> <p>Continued government and CBO support and collaboration</p>

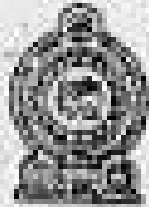
ANNEX 2	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
5. An effective monitoring system in place to assess development activities and their impact to biodiversity.	Development initiatives planned and the appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms established	Technical reports	
<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect data on biodiversity and socio-economic situation through regular rapid assessment surveys and targeted research and apply the data generated as an aid for collaborative planning and management (USD 145,370). 2. Develop a collaborative management framework to control destructive livelihood practices and encourage the development of sustainable alternatives. 3. Strengthen and implement conservation initiatives of coastal biodiversity with the support and participation from local communities through conservation programmes for globally threatened marine turtles, mangroves and avifauna 4. Establish a Committee for enhancement of policy level coordination and a Biodiversity Task Force for improved law enforcement 5. Establish a monitoring programme to assess processes and categories of development activities that have or are likely to have adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity 	<p>Scale and extent of marine and coastal ecosystems documented and status of the attitudes of the community towards biodiversity conservation and collaborative management</p> <p>Number of people trained in the production of sustainable biodiversity related products</p> <p>Number of small scale enterprises receiving loans from the revolving fund and developing sustainable livelihood activities</p> <p>Receipts from ecotourism</p> <p>Control shell and coral mining</p> <p>Number of turtle nests protected and acreage of mangroves replanted on a yearly basis</p> <p>Number of local community members trained in biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Agreements between regulatory authorities and local communities on how to jointly address unsustainable practices</p> <p>Proposals reviewed by Coastal Collaborative Coordinating Committee</p> <p>Ecosystems preserved through monitoring of water quality</p>	<p>Survey reports</p> <p>Field records; nursery and replanting inspection</p> <p>Minutes of meetings; Interviews</p> <p>Minutes from meetings; Proceedings of workshops</p> <p>Samples analysis reports; minutes from Coordinating Committee meetings</p>	Income-generating activities will reduce stresses on coastal ecosystems

ANNEX 2	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Objective: To ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of this globally significant site through the development of a collaborative management system, actively involving local communities, NGO's and government agencies.</p>	<p>The entirety of the Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya coastal reach is declared a Special Management Area/sanctuary.</p> <p>Local communities gain increased income from sustainable livelihood practices through ecotourism and increased production in the lagoon.</p> <p>Coral mining and shell mining reduced/regulated.</p> <p>Economic development in the project area is compatible with conservation management goals.</p>	<p>Statutory declaration; Special Area Management plan</p> <p>Minutes from Coordinating Committee meetings</p> <p>Interview surveys, Fisheries Dept catch data</p>	<p>Communities will be receptive to collaborative arrangements with central and local government institutions</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. A Coastal Environmental Profile and a replicable Special Area Management Plan for Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya prepared.</p> <p>2. Participatory mechanisms for resources management developed and livelihoods of the local community improved through the introduction of nature based tourism initiatives and other sustainable sources of income.</p> <p>3. Conservation programmes for the globally significant biodiversity established at the project site and local biodiversity units established to enhance community awareness.</p> <p>4. Efficient policy level coordination and law enforcement established to improve biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>5. An effective monitoring system in place to assess development activities and their impact to biodiversity.</p>	<p>Coastal Environmental Profile and Special Area Management Plan adopted and approved by Coordinating Committee</p> <p>Establishment of a management system, involving local communities, NGOs and government agencies.</p> <p>Number of sustainable livelihood activities identified and supported; annual socioeconomic assessments revealing increased family incomes</p> <p>Turtle nesting sites identified, <i>in situ</i> conservation efforts launched and results documented; mangroves are managed and full range of succession stages established at site</p> <p>Effective policies and legal regulations addressing biodiversity loss</p> <p>Development initiatives planned and the appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms established</p>	<p>Minutes of meetings; Coastal Environmental Profile and SAM Plan</p> <p>Progress reports;</p> <p>Progress and survey reports;</p> <p>Progress and survey reports</p> <p>Progress reports; Interviews</p>	<p>Monitoring activities will be sustained after project completion.</p> <p>Continued government and CBO support and collaboration</p>

ANNEX 2	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
		Technical reports	
<p>Activities:</p> <p>5. Collect data on biodiversity and socio-economic situation through regular rapid assessment surveys and targeted research and apply the data generated as an aid for collaborative planning and management (USD 145,370).</p> <p>6. Develop a collaborative management framework to control destructive livelihood practices and encourage the development of sustainable alternatives.</p> <p>7. Strengthen and implement conservation initiatives of coastal biodiversity with the support and participation from local communities through conservation programmes for globally threatened marine turtles, mangroves and avifauna</p> <p>8. Establish a Committee for enhancement of policy level coordination and a Biodiversity Task Force for improved law enforcement</p> <p>6. Establish a monitoring programme to assess processes and categories of development activities that have or are likely to have adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>	<p>Scale and extent of marine and coastal ecosystems documented and status of the attitudes of the community towards biodiversity conservation and collaborative management</p> <p>Number of people trained in the production of sustainable biodiversity related products</p> <p>Number of small scale enterprises receiving loans from the revolving fund and developing sustainable livelihood activities</p> <p>Receipts from ecotourism</p> <p>Control shell and coral mining</p> <p>Number of turtle nests protected and acreage of mangroves replanted on a yearly basis</p> <p>Number of local community members trained in biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Agreements between regulatory authorities and local communities on how to jointly address unsustainable practices</p> <p>Proposals reviewed by Coastal Collaborative Coordinating Committee</p> <p>Ecosystems preserved through monitoring of water quality</p>	<p>Survey reports</p> <p>Field records; nursery and replanting inspection</p> <p>Minutes of meetings; Interviews</p> <p>Minutes from meetings; Proceedings of workshops</p> <p>Samples analysis reports; minutes from Coordinating Committee meetings</p>	<p>Income-generating activities will reduce stresses on coastal ecosystems</p>

Annex 3: Letters of Endorsement

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	<small>මහලය, 82, පොලොන්නරුව පාර, කොළඹ. கிழக்கு 82, பொலன்னறுவை வீதி, கொழும்பு. Kattumbolla 82, Polonnaruwa Road, Colombo.</small>	
<small>අපගේ අංකය අපගේ අංකය My No.</small> } 02/02/03/102/NSP	<small>ඔබගේ අංකය ඔබගේ අංකය Your No.</small> }	<small>දිනය දිනය Date</small> } 2003.08
<p>Resident Representative UNDP Country Office Sandakala Mawatha Colombo 07.</p>	<p>MS</p> <p>05 AUG 2003</p>	
<p>Dear Sir,</p>		
<p><u>GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY/MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT</u></p>		
<p>This refers to my earlier letter dated 19th June 1998 regarding the project proposal on "Contributing to the Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in the rain forest of South-west Sri Lanka", submitted by the Forest Department.</p>		
<p>In the capacity as the National GEF Focal Point of Sri Lanka, I endorse this project for funding under GEF/medium-sized project. I appreciate if you forward this proposal in order to obtain required funds as early as possible.</p>		
<p>Yours sincerely,  B. Bulumulla Additional Secretary</p>		



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 රජයේ සේවා පුහුණු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව.
 MINISTRY OF FORESTRY & ENVIRONMENT.

සම්පත් සංරක්ෂණ, වන සම්පත් සංරක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව.

1st Floor, Unity House Building,
 Colombo 7.

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 01/00/58

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 01/00/58

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 අංකය
 01/00/58

My No. : 01/00/58
 Date : 01/00/58

Resident Representative
 United Nations Development Programme
 202 - 204, Randolphola Mawatha
 Colombo 7.

Dear Sir,

Conservation of Biological Diversity - through integrated collaborative management in Palaw, Ussangala and Kilimethya coastal ecosystems - Sri Lanka.

Herewith I am forwarding you a project proposal under the above mentioned title prepared by IUCN - the World Conservation Union.

In the capacity as the National OEF Focal point in Sri Lanka, I endorse this project for funding under the OEF/Medium - sized project.

Yours sincerely,



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 DEPT. OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

අංක 11, හෙල් කැන්
 මාවත පි.
 පි. කොටු මාවත,
 කොළඹ 03.
 No. 11, Helix Road,
 Colombo 03.

දුරකථන : 252 2222
 ෆැක්ස් : 252 2222
 විද්‍යුත් තැපෑල : WLD@SLT.lk
 අංක 24-1-000000



අංක 11/000000

DEVR/000

අංක 11/000000

14.05.2008

The Secretary
 Ministry of Forestry & Environment
 Sampalaya
 Rajmawatha Road
 Colombo 03

CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN RAKSHA, URSANGOMA & KALAMETTIYA

Herewith I am forwarding you a project proposal prepared by IUCN - The World Conservation Union, with the assistance of Department of Wildlife Conservation to manage the coastal ecosystems in Raksha, Ursangoma & Kalamettiya.

I endorse that this project is in per with the Forest & Flora Protection Ordinance. I appreciate if you could consider this as a needy project for the conservation of biodiversity in coastal ecosystems, Sri Lanka.

K A D J P JAYASEKERA
 DIRECTOR / WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

cc 1. DD / VAR. - DWLC

✓ 2. Project Officer - IUCN



செயல்பாட்டுத் துறைமுகப்
 அமைச்சர் அலுவலகம்
 COAST CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

நெ. அ. 216,
 24, சென்னை வீதி,
 ப. அ. இ. கி. கோவை,
 த. க. சூ. இ. கி. கோவை.

சென்னை, தமிழ் நாடு
 சென்னை, கோவை 12
 மதுரை, கோவை 12

செயல்பாட்டுத்
 துறைமுகப்
 அமைச்சர்

சென்னை

சென்னை

சென்னை

21.02.1992

**Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated
 Collaborative Management in the Fisheries
 Ecosystems of Usangoda and Kalamathya Coastal
 Ecosystems, Sri Lanka**

Coast Conservation Department in agreement with the project proposal in
 principle subject to following observations,

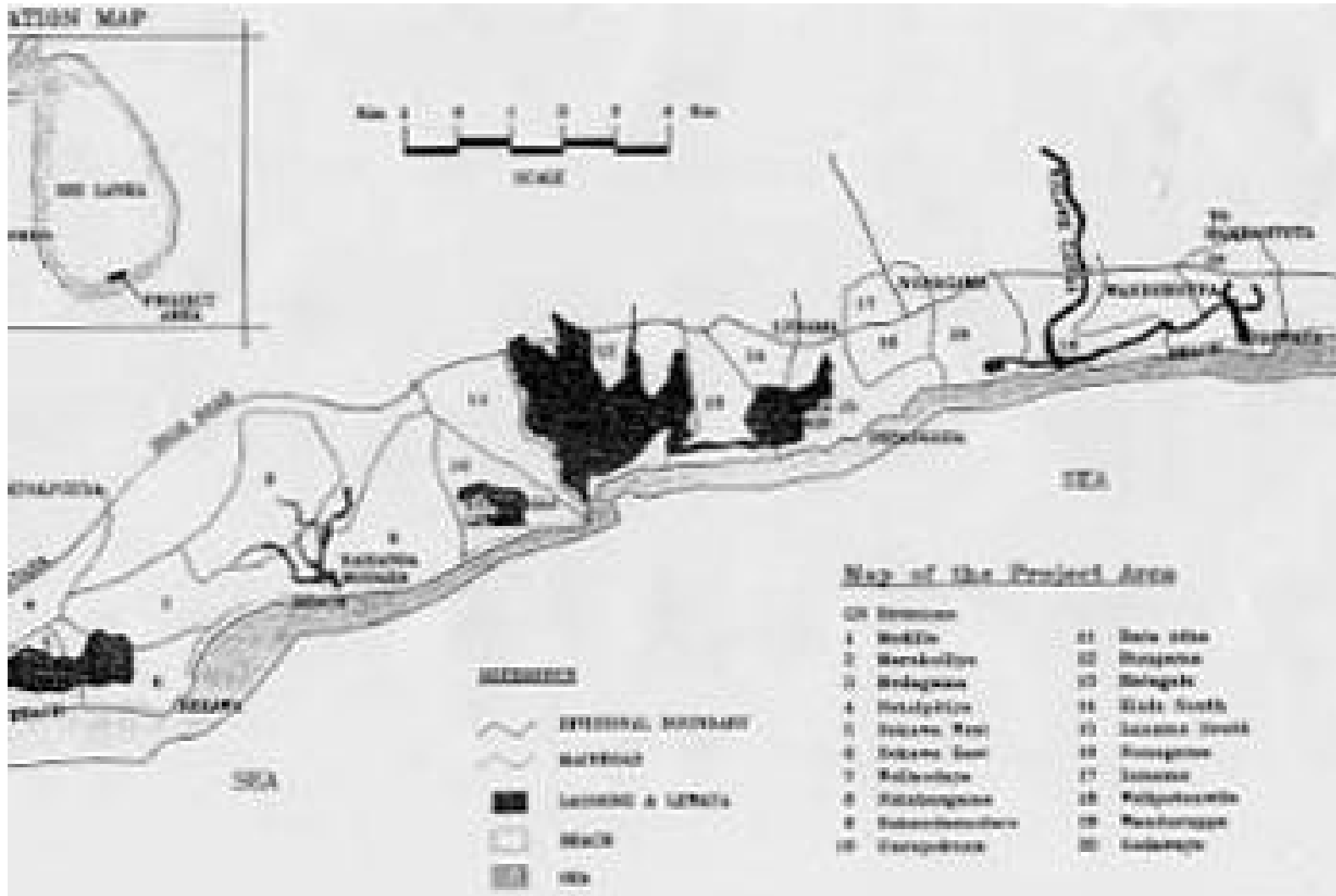
No. 7 Project linkage to National priorities, action Plans and Programmes.

- ⇒ Overall objectives of the project should comply with the management
 policies, and programmes of actions set out in the Revised Coastal Zone
 Management Plan of 1987.
- ⇒ Development of eco-tourism in selected locations should carried out only
 with the active participation, and agreement of with local committees.
- ⇒ Usangoda is one of the pre historic sites designated by the Archaeology
 Department. Hence prior concurrence should be obtained from the
 Archaeology Department before any plans are initiated.

We look forward to participating in this project.


 (H.N.R. Rajaratne)
 Director/Coast Conservation.

Annex 4: Map



Annex 5: CAUSE - EFFECT DIAGRAM PROBLEMS

