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**EVALUATION REPORT OF
THE ASIA FOUNDATION'S
ENVIRONMENTAL NGO PROJECT IN 1994**

DECEMBER 1994

EVALUATION REPORT OF THE NAREPP ENVIRONMENTAL
NGO PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ASIA FOUNDATION

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ACRONYMS

BMART	-	Bandaranaike Memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute
CA	-	Co-operative Agreement
CAP	-	Community Action Plan
CAPP	-	Council for Agricultural Research Policy
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBRM	-	Community Based Resource Management
CDF	-	Community Development Foundation
CEA	-	Central Environmental Authority
CRDS	-	Centre for Regional Development Studies
DWLC	-	Department of Wildlife and Conservation
EFL	-	Environmental Foundation Ltd
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMACE	-	Emace Foundation of Sri Lanka
ENP	-	Environmental NGO Project
IMMI	-	International Irrigation Management Institute
IRG	-	International Resource Group
ISK	-	Isuru Sanwardhana Kendaraya
JTF	-	Janasaviya Trust Fund
KCDF	-	Kundasale Community Development Foundation
MANDRU	-	Institute for Alternative Development and Regional Co-operation
MfC	-	March for Conservation
NARA	-	National Aquatic Resources Agency
NAREPP	-	Natural Resources and Environmental Policy Project
NATMARCO	-	Sri Lanka National Mangroves and Coastal Habitat Conservation Fund
NEAP	-	National Environmental Action Plan
NESC	-	National Environmental Steering Committee
NF	-	Nature Foundation
NFPO	-	National Forum for Peoples' Organization
NHDA	-	National Housing Developing Authority
NIE	-	National Institute of Education
NSRC	-	NeoSynthesis Research Centre
NWP	-	North Western Province
ODA	-	Overseas Development Administrative
OEE	-	Organization for Environmental Education

ORDE	-	Organization for Resource Development and Environment
OSLEN	-	Organization to Safeguard Life and Environment
PAA	-	Project Approving Agencies
PASS	-	Pradeshiya Ayurvedic Sanrakshana Saba
PMU	-	Programme Management Unit
PO	-	Partner Organization
SAM	-	Special Area Management
SLAAS	-	Sri Lanka Association for Advancement of Science
SLAPSW	-	Sri Lanka Association for Professional Social Workers
SLEJF	-	Sri Lanka Environmental Journalists Forum
SNR	-	Strict Natural Reserve
SPCD	-	Society for People Centered Development
STCIA	-	Small Traders' Credit & Investment Association
TAF	-	The Asia Foundation
TGM	-	Tanthirimale Gramodaya Mandalaya
USAEP	-	United States - Asia Environmental Project
URI	-	University of Rhode Island
WDF	-	Women Development Federation
WESE	-	Wayamba Environemntal Science Explorers
WGSP	-	Wayamba Govi Sanwardhana Padanama

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environmental NGO Project (ENP) managed by The Asia Foundation (TAF) over a period of four years from mid 1991 has been subjected to a series of annual reviews and periodic evaluations. This report is based on an evaluation of the performance of 1994 programmes under the ENP carried out by the implementing NGOs. This evaluation was conducted with a view to assess the level of achievement of the overall objectives of the project, and to make recommendations for directions to be followed in the formulation of the 1995 workplan.

The evaluation was conducted by a Socio-Economist and an NGO Specialist during a period of four weeks from mid November to mid December 1994. The evaluation mission held a series of interviews with the participating NGO members of the project, stakeholders and some of the beneficiary communities. A literature review of relevant documents was also carried out. Information relating to physical factors and financial data on the performance have been extracted from the available documents, while the views expressed by the persons interviewed have been taken into consideration in making the recommendations.

The Co-operative Agreement with USAID:

One component of the Natural Resources and Environmental Policy Project (NAREPP), implemented with the assistance of USAID, seeks to support Sri Lankan environmental Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the creation of sustainable public awareness and involvement in environmental conservation and natural resources management. This component will advocate democratic principles and promote innovative, collaborative approaches involving partnerships between individuals and communities, the private sector and the government. The programmes under this component are to be managed by a coordinating body which can catalyze and facilitate this process. The Asia Foundation demonstrated to USAID that it has these capacities, and thereafter, signed a Co-operative Agreement (CA) with USAID in 1991 to manage an Environmental NGO Project which will seek to achieve the above key objectives. The agreement is effective from May 1991 to December 1995, and provides a total budget of US \$ 1.537 million, including a grant for the implementation of a Special Project under the heading 'Community Based Resources Management' (CBRM), which was introduced in 1993.

The total expenditure as at the end of November 1994 was US \$ 1.122 million, with a commitment of US \$ 0.062 million carrying to the year 1995 in respect of the Special Projects. There is a balance of approximately US \$ 0.352 million left for 1995.

The evaluation has found that the programmes for 1994 have not addressed issues relating to the protection of National Parks. Neither have they tackled scientific and policy research aspects as envisaged in the CA. Most of the success indicators included in the CA have been addressed, but the exact magnitude of success could not be assessed in relation to targeted percentage increases, as there has been annual changes in the constitution of the Core Group of grantee NGOs, as well as among the Seed

Grantees. It was also found that such impact indicators have not been incorporated in respect of CBRM projects in the revised CA.

Institutional Framework:

The ENP activities are implemented through a series of programmes directed towards improving environmental awareness and developing community participatory concepts in physical environmental programmes and management of the natural resources through strengthening of the capacities of the NGOs. The institutional arrangements for the implementation of the above programmes have been made by appointing a Core Group, consisting at the moment of 10 national level NGOs and 2 Special Grantees. In addition, there are 14 localized/grassroots level Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and NGOs as Seed Grantees, and another 9 NGOs to implement 5 Special Projects relating to CBRM approaches. The administration of the Seed Grant programme has been entrusted to an NGO with a network of affiliates, while a research and policy oriented NGO has been engaged to carry out process documentation and policy development/interaction functions relating to the CBRM projects.

Within TAF, a Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established to manage the ENP. This has specific responsibilities for the planning, co-ordination and monitoring of the project activities.

The project has provided funds for capacity building of participating NGOs in the form of staffing, training, equipment, materials and for programme implementation. The PMU has been involved in promoting collaborative functions on training and technical assistance with other NAREPP components and relevant state sector institutions.

The Core Group of National NGOs:

The Core Group of NGOs has been engaged mainly in environmental awareness campaigns through programmes relating to training of school children, teachers, and CBOs, production and distribution of publications, magazines and video films. Some constituent members of the Core Group have also been working on strengthening street drama groups so as to use them to communicate environmental themes. Only three members of the Core Group, viz. NATMARCO, NSRC and EMACE, have been involved in the conducting physical (i.e. ground level) environmental action programmes such as establishment of nurseries, distribution of plants, reforestation, organic agriculture, mangrove conservation through replantation, waste management and pollution control programmes.

The following are some of the more easily quantifiable achievements/outputs recorded by different members of the Core Group during the year 1994:

- * It is estimated that at least 150,000 persons from all walks of life have been reached through the environmental related publications such as *Biosphere*, *Surekuma*, *Diyadama* and *Haritha*, which are published by members of the Core Group.

- * The training programmes have covered over 25,000 school children, teachers, as well as local level NGO/CBO communities.
- * Around 8,000 members of the public including school children are estimated to have viewed drama performances conducted by the street drama groups presenting environmental dramas.
- * Over 2,500 women have been taught environmentally friendly methods in handling household matters as a result of the training programmes conducted for women leaders.
- * Over 700 farmers have followed organic agricultural and analog forestry practices.
- * Some 60 school teachers have followed environment related courses and educational kits and course material have been circulated among them for utilization in the teaching practices.
- * In addition, over 150 industrialists have followed pollution control training programmes while the manufacturers and suppliers of pollution control systems have been introduced to take part in mitigatory actions.
- * Over 100 acres have been replanted with mangrove vegetation along the western coastal belt.

Some of the national level Core Group NGOs have participated in organizing public campaigns against large scale development projects that had been proposed without adequately addressing their likely, adverse environmental impacts. Such advocacy and lobbying by NGOs resulted in such projects being abandoned, or in many a case, changes being made to the original designs to mitigate adverse impacts. Among the projects that were thus subjected to public scrutiny are:

- the Colombo-Katunayake Expressway Project;
- the Kukule Ganga Hydro Electric Generation Project;
- the Rajawella Golf Course and Hotel Complex; and
- a metal quarry in Kurunegala.

The capacity building programmes for NGOs have paid fruitful dividends by way of increased activities in the field of environment awareness and physical programmes.

Seed Grants:

All 14 Seed grantees have developed programmes to create environmental awareness among rural and urban communities while 7 have been involved in carrying out physical environmental programmes, while also being engaged in awareness campaigns. Some of the awareness programmes have been linked to community education, including sensitization of government officers, school children, small-time traders, women's groups, youth clubs, and community leaders. The physical environmental programmes have included activities addressing concerns such as soil

conservation, tree planting, plant nurseries, producing compost fertilizer for home gardening and the introduction of new technologies to reduce environmental hazards and pollution.

Considering the rather limited operational capacities and strengths of most grantees, the Seed Grant Administrator has adopted a mechanism to meet the project objectives by motivating the respective grantees to engage in environmental programmes through promotion of economic activities familiar to the grantees and their immediate communities. A key feature of the programme was the Administrator's achievement in changing the attitudes of the communities to address environmental considerations in carrying out economic and income generation activities. Five seed grantees have completed all programmes targeted for 1994, while eight have completed about 50 per cent of the planned activities. One organization has completed the preparatory phase.

The programmes have suffered due to the lack of resources provided under the project for monitoring and follow up action, although the Seed Grant Administrator (NFPO) had a network of affiliates in the field that could have been productively utilized for the above purposes.

Special (Community Based Resources Management, CBRM) Projects:

The objectives of the Special Projects component of the ENP are to support the NGOs and the communities in the development of community based resources management techniques, with a view to identifying policy interventions required to facilitate and replicate successful CBRM models.

There are 5 locations selected for CBRM projects, out of which three are selected on the basis of their high biodiversity value. These sites are: Kahalla-Pallekele (in Kurunegala), Horton Plains (Bandarawela/Ohiya) and Ritigala (Anuradhapura). The other two sites are located in low income urban settlements, in Obeysekerapura (Colombo) and Deniyawatte (Moratuwa).

Human-Elephant conflict has been the subject at Kahalla-Pallekele, while pollution of the environment by the park visitors, exploitation of the natural resources in the form of deforestation, gem mining, poaching and removing of valuable plant species have been addressed at Horton Plains. At the Ritigala Strict Natural Reserve (SNR), the emphasis has been mainly on the degradation of natural resources such as exploitation of valuable medicinal plants affecting the gene bank, deforestation, harmful methods adopted in multiple uses of the floral and archaeological resources, poaching etc. At Obeysekerapura, community participation has been sought for the creation of environmental awareness, while promoting community participation in affecting improvements to the existing infrastructure facilities and management of the common services. In the Deniyawatte settlement scheme, environmental problems have been caused due to a lack of drainage facilities and common amenities such as drinking water and toilets. Community participation has been sought to address the basic socio-economic problems, while the community's involvement in resources development and management would be the final target.

The implementation of Special Projects commenced only in mid 1993, with a pre-CBRM phase. Two of the projects, viz. Kahala-Pallekele and Obeysekerapura, completed the initial phase in the fourth quarter of 1994. Social mobilization activities such as formation of community groups and organizing them to understand the associated problems to be addressed under the CBRM projects have been completed in respect of all the projects.

A series of training sessions for the benefit of the communities involved in the respective projects have been conducted, while research and extension services are also being carried out specially in respect of Kahalla-Pallekele, Ritigala and Horton Plains. Research work at different CBRM sites have concentrated on aspects such as: elephant behaviour, fodder species (in Kahala-Pallekele); availability of medicinal plant species (in Ritigala); the type of fauna and flora in Horton Plains.

With the participation of the local community, several mitigatory measures have been introduced in Kahalla-Pallekele to eliminate damage to crops, human lives and property by elephants.

Initial discussions with the stakeholders of the Horton Plains, such as hoteliers, community groups and the government agencies have been carried out with a view to understanding the problems and for identifying strategies to address resource management issues. Nine School Environmental Clubs have also been formed in the peripheral areas of the Horton Plains.

At Obeysekerapura, a resource profile has been developed by the CBOs after a series of capacity building programmes were conducted under the project. A monthly newsletter has also been published as a part of the environmental awareness programme.

At Deniyawatte, a strong women's organization has been established, which has developed a Thrift and Credit Society while addressing socio-economic development objectives by promoting self employment projects and facilitating a job placement programme in the private sector business and industry concerns. It has also developed independent linkages with the government construction and service oriented agencies to deal with the infrastructure facilities and common amenities with community participation.

Special Grants:

Two NGOs have been promoted under a Special Grants programme to develop environmental programmes for the benefit of: 1) urban low income settlers in Colombo, and 2) rural women in Hambantota.

Major Recommendations:

The objectives of the programmes implemented by the individual NGOs participating in the project have concentrated mostly on meeting two or three out of the seven key objectives of the ENP. The programmes have been designed to improve environmental awareness among the NGO communities and the public that would increase access to the environmental information and understanding of the natural environment while attention has been

drawn particularly to developing skills of local communities to manage and protect their own natural resources environment through the CBRM projects.

The capacity building programmes have been successfully carried out under the ENP for the benefit of NGOs. It is therefore necessary to develop linkages among other NGO communities engaged in development and environmental programmes assisted by the government, private sector and the international donor communities, with a view to generating an interest to form into a national environmental NGO movement in Sri Lanka. A series of workshops involving a wider participation of national level NGOs engaged in development and environmental programmes would be useful to develop an acceptable institutional arrangement for the proposed movement.

The Core Group of national level NGOs and those engaged in CBRM projects should develop collaborative mechanisms for exchange of technical and organizational inputs through vertical and horizontal integration for mutual benefit and strengthening the overall environmental NGO movement.

In the absence of a positive response by the participating NGOs to report on the impact criteria, TAF should conduct an independent study to assess the impacts of the project inputs and outputs. It should aim to measure the incremental benefits to society with and without project status, and should focus on the possibilities of replication of approaches adopted by the project participants.

The capacity building programmes introduced to the participating NGOs have provided them with opportunities to develop themselves to a level to be recognized by other donor institutions. It is recommended that TAF should organize a series of interventions with the potential donor communities in order to explore possibilities of continuation of support programmes to the NGOs to ensure sustainability of the programmes beyond the project period.

The only way to realistically influence the government on policy issues would be through development of greater professionalism among the NGOs community. It is suggested that a series of project profiles be formulated to attract donors for developing NGO professionalism in the areas of project management and appraisal, research methodology, environmental economics, investigative journalism and scientific and technical capacity of the NGOs.

It has been noted that most of the CBRM approaches that have been developed needs closer interactions with the government policy and programme implementation processes with a view to providing insight to the associated problems. It is therefore considered useful to address the issues on a holistic approach and obtain state sector assistance to solve macro level problems relating to a specific location, which can be facilitated through CBRM projects.

Considering the need for clear definitions, directions and approaches expected by the NGOs engaged in CBRM projects, it is recommended that the services of an expatriate specialist on CBRM programmes with adequate exposure to South Asian and South East Asian experiences should be provided under the Technical Assistance component of the project. The staff of the PMU and those engaged in the implementation of the CBRM projects should also be provided with short term exposure to CBRM experiments elsewhere in Asia.

The PMU should develop effective monitoring and follow up mechanisms to understand the reasons for success and failures of the projects implemented, through progress formats and field visits while paying attention to policy and institutional changes required for attaining the project goals and objectives. The required changes to the current co-ordinating roles could be affected by transferring some of the responsibilities to the implementing NGOs whose organizational capacities have been strengthened, while training the PMU staff in appropriate subject matter such as project management cycle, policy analysis and benefit monitoring aspects.

It is also necessary to improve professionalism at least among the national level NGOs, and to develop better linkages with government agencies in the policy formulation and information dissemination processes.

The seed grant programme should be limited to a few local NGOs which are strong in social mobilization and those few NGOs should be provided with larger grants.

In the case of CBRM projects, the ground work that is being accomplished in 1994 would need emphasis on the actual involvement of the communities in resources management and decision making process. It is considered important to continue the assistance programmes under the project to meet the full range of objectives of the ENP and CBRM projects that would eventually take place beyond 1995.

Finally, the project has provided support for capacity building, training and for creating environmental awareness among the NGOs community and the general public including the school children. The Core Group has been able to address only a few of the ENP objectives while the CBRM projects got off the ground only in 1994. It is unlikely that project objectives will have been achieved to the full extent possible towards end of 1995, especially in the areas of development of professionalism, physical environmental programmes, and CBRM project activities. This is because the benefits of capacity building investments take time to manifest. On the other hand, to cease further support at this crucial juncture, when the investments and inputs made during four years are beginning to achieve impact, can lead to a loss of momentum. It is therefore recommended that NAREPP/USAID should consider an extension phase for the Environmental NGO Project.

**EVALUATION REPORT OF THE ASIA FOUNDATION'S
ENVIRONMENTAL NGO PROJECT IN 1994**

(I) Introduction:

The Asia Foundation (TAF) managed Environmental NGO Project (ENP) is one of the major components of the Natural Resources and Environmental Policy Project (NAREPP) implemented by the Ministry of Environment with funding support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The duration of the ENP has been fixed at 5 years, from 1991 to 1995. The evaluation of the ENP in 1994 is intended to identify the strengths and weaknesses in project implementation and to make improvements for effective project implementation during the remaining period of the project's life in 1995.

The evaluation was carried out during the period from 11 November to 12 December 1994 by a local team of consultants consisting of a Socio-Economist and an NGO Specialist. The methodology adopted in the evaluation included a literature review, a series of interviews with the participating NGOs, stakeholders from the government sector as well as the beneficiary groups. Due to limitations in the period allocated for the study, only a few village level NGOs selected from a sample could be visited. The report contains a synthesis of different views expressed by the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) participating in the project, donors as well as other stakeholders such as implementors of NAREPP components and the government agencies, along with the points of views from the evaluators in the form of recommendations. The copies of the Terms of Reference for the evaluation, the names of the personnel met by the evaluators and the list of references are indicated in the Annexes F, G and H.

(II) The Project:

The ENP has been specially designed to cater to the creation and promotion of environmental awareness among the NGOs community, school children and the general public and to carry out environmental programmes involving people's participation. The objectives of the project are directed towards the improvement of the knowledge base on environmental concerns through awareness programmes, strengthening of institutional and programme capacities of the NGOs to become a strong and independent environmental

movement and to develop a participatory management approach for the management of the natural resources.

The main components of the project are related to environmental policy improvements, creation and promotion of environmental awareness and community participation in natural resources management. The project encompasses strengthening of national level NGOs for policy drives and a major thrust on environmental education, training and awareness, while depending on the village level and community based NGOs for carrying out specific programmes in environment and natural resources management. The following institutional arrangements have been designed to implement the above three components of the ENP.

The Core Group includes 10 national level NGOs engaged in diverse specializations such as environmental law, publication of literature related to environmental information, enhancement of environmental awareness through mass media, training and research, coastal resources management, public participation in natural resources management, education on industrial pollution and solid waste and women's participation in environmental education and management.

The names, locations and the key subject areas of the Core Group NGOs are as follows:

Name of NGO	Location of Principal Office	Subject area of specialization/ major focus
(1) Organization to Safeguard Life and the Environment (OSLEN)	Colombo	Environmental health, research information dissemination and consumer protection
(2) Sri Lanka National Mangroves and Coastal Habitat Conservation Fund (NATMARCO)	Waikkal	Conservation and management of mangroves and coastal resources

(3) NeoSynthesis Research Centre (NSRC) -	Bandarawela	Upland rehabilitation through agro-forestry and home gardens under the framework of 'analog' forestry systems
(4) Institute for Alternative Development and Regional Co-operation (MANDRU)	Batticaloa	Environmental research and community based environmental management
(5) Nature Foundation (NF) -	Panadura	Dissemination of information on environmental sciences through video production and presentation
(6) Environmental Foundation Ltd. (EFL)	Colombo	Legal advocacy, environmental law, natural resource rights, education and research
(7) Sri Lanka Environmental Journalists Forum (SLEJF)	Nugegoda	Environmental awareness through mass media
(8) Organization for Environmental Education (OEE)	Matara	Promotion of environmental awareness through theatre and literature
(9) EMACE Foundation of Sri Lanka (EMACE)	Moratuwa	Public participation, industrial pollution and solid waste
(10) March for Conservation (MfC)	Colombo	Environmental Education and teacher training

In addition the following NGOs have been provided with Special Grants for the implementation of specific projects :

Name of NGO	Location of Principal Office	Subject area of specialization/ major focus
(a) Society for People Centred Development (SPCD)	Nugegoda	Environmental awareness and pollution reduction among shanty dwellers
(b) Women's Development Federation (WDF)	Hambantota	Women development, environment and business promotion

The Core Group NGOs have been engaged mainly in environmental awareness campaigns through programmes relating to training of school children, teachers and CBOs, production and distribution of publications, video films and street dramas. Only three members of the Core Group, i.e. NATMARCO, NSRC and EMACE have been involved in conducting direct natural resource management programmes at a physical level, such as the establishment of nurseries, distribution of plants, reforestation, organic agriculture, mangrove conservation through replantation, waste management and pollution control programmes.

In order to measure the project benefits, impact criteria guidelines and a database for organizational indicators have been developed by TAF for each of the Core Group NGOs. Efforts to integrate these programmes with other NAREPP components have also been actively pursued.

The Seed Grant Programme provides small grants to about 14 grassroots and community based NGOs to conduct various public awareness and resources management programmes aimed at solving local environmental problems. The programme is administered by the National Forum of People's Organizations (NFPO), an umbrella organization supported by TAF. NFPO carries out the identification and administration of seed grant projects in consultation with TAF.

In consideration of the rather limited operational strengths of the Partner Organizations (POs), the Seed Grant Administrator has adopted a strategy for meeting the project objectives by motivating the respective POs to engage in environmental programmes through promotion of economic activities familiar to the POs and the communities. A key feature of the programme was the attempt on the part of the administrator to change the attitudes of the POs and the communities to address environmental considerations in carrying out economic activities.

All the 14 Seed Grantees have developed programmes to create environmental awareness among the rural and urban communities, while 7 have been involved in carrying out physical environmental programmes such as soil conservation, tree planting, nurseries for seedlings, compost fertilizer for home gardening, clay cups to replace plastic material in yoghurt containers, etc. These were in addition to the numerous forms of awareness creation. The awareness programmes have been linked to community education and have included government officers, school children, petty traders, women groups, youth clubs, volunteers and community leaders among the participants.

The Special Projects on Community Based Resource Management (CBRM) Programme:

The objectives of the CBRM projects are to support selected NGOs and local communities in the development of Community Based Resources Management techniques through specialized training and technical assistance, and a community based research agenda that would identify policy interventions required to facilitate and replicate successful CBRM models elsewhere.

The CBRM project objectives have been catering mainly to the following NAREPP/Environmental NGO project objectives:

- To encourage collaboration among NGOs and with other sectors
- To increase access to environmental information
- To improve understanding of the natural environment
- To develop skills of local communities to manage and protect their own natural resources

It carries out natural resource management programmes such as the conservation of biodiversity, and urban environmental management improvement programmes through community participation. There are 5 sub-project sites located at Ritigala, Kahalla-Pallekele, Horton Plains, Deniyawatte and Obeysekerapura. Each project is assisted

by one or a group of NGOs, and managed by the community-based NGO at project sites.

TAF provides funding for training, technical assistance, management support and project activities to implement the above programmes through co-ordination and monitoring functions. The physical progress achieved by the specific programmes of each Core Group NGOs, CBRM Projects and Seed Grantees during 1994 is indicated in the Annexes B and C respectively.

(III) Programme Analysis:

TAF has been engaged in management of the project through a Project Management Unit (PMU) consisting of:

- a Project Manager for Core Group NGOs programmes and seed grant programme;
- a Special Project Manager for CBRM programmes; and
- a Project Assistant and a Grants Officer to support them.

The Assistant Representative of TAF has also been serving the project as an Advisor. Some of the key responsibilities and functions assigned to the Project Managers were related to co-ordination with participating NGOs and with other stakeholders such as the NAREPP office, USAID, Ministry of Environment, Central Environmental Authority and national environmental programmes such as National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and other donors offering assistance for new projects. They have also been responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the programmes carried out under the project, while directing the participating NGOs in the formulation of work plans, impact criteria, organizational guidelines and serving as facilitators in programme implementation.

The PMU has also been able to organize several training and technical assistance programmes for the benefit of the NGOs. It has initiated action to promote utilization of expertise of Core Group NGOs to educate other field level NGOs using Workshop/Seminar approaches. It has collaborated with NAREPP funded other programmes for exchange of knowledge among the participating NGOs. In addition, collaborative programmes for environmental education and training of NGOs have been organized with the assistance of the Coast Conservation Department, Forest Department and the National Institute of Business Management.

There are three types of training programmes organized and co-ordinated by the PMU, viz:

- (i) In-country and out-of-country training programmes
- (ii) Co-ordination of training programmes relating to other NAREPP components
- (iii) Co-ordination of non-NAREPP funded training programmes organized by the state sector agencies

The PMU has been responsible for organizing guest lecturers at the monthly Core Group Meetings to impart specialized knowledge and to share experiences on environmental concerns useful to the project activities. It has also co-ordinated activities related to overseas training programmes and study tours on forestry for selected beneficiary NGOs. The PMU has played a catalytic role in moving the implementors of project components to achieve the key intended objectives. The capacity building programmes introduced to the Core Group NGOs by providing staff, equipment and working capital for programme implementation, have paid rich dividends. This has enabled the PMU staff to focus attention on follow up work as well as to introduce conceptual framework and policy related issues for future programme development. However, considering the nature and type of the NGO culture, the PMU has concentrated on the co-ordination function, to provide an overview of the activities and has played an advisory role in the implementation of individual projects by the respective NGOs in Core Group, CBRMS and Seed Grant administration.

The PMU would have to be given new directions to introduce progress status reporting formats and systematic follow up action. The Project Managers should be further trained in project implementation processes, institutional building including policy analytical work with a view to sharpening their understanding of the subject matter and effectiveness in the approaches used to manage the project.

(IV) Analysis of Project Objectives:

The objectives of the project are as follows:

- (a) To produce a strong and independent environmental NGO movement
- (b) To encourage collaboration among NGOs and with other sectors

- (c) To integrate environmental and economic analysis
- (d) To increase access to environmental information
- (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
- (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy
- (g) To develop skills of local communities to manage and protect their own natural resources

A comparison of the main objectives with the respective programme objectives of the participating NGOs indicated that most of the programmes and activities carried out by the NGOs have responded to 2 or 3 of the ENP's above stated objectives, such as items (d), (e) and (f). This situation is clearly indicated in Table 1, where higher focus in the achievement of objectives are indicated by two stars while lower ones are indicated by a single star. As can be expected, most of the grantee NGOs have focused on activities they are familiar with, according to their chosen areas of specialization. It has also been noted that some of the ground level activities had deviated from the activities originally identified in the workplans. Considering the nature and culture of NGOs serving the communities mostly on a voluntary basis, such deviations are unavoidable, even though certain inputs have been provided to strengthen them in the form of staffing, equipment and training facilities. It also points to the need to develop close follow up action on such activities as a learning process by TAF. An analysis of programme objectives/activities of individual NGO participating in the project are indicated in the Annex A.

The following is an analysis of each project objective in relation to its achievement by all grantees under the project.

- (a) To produce a strong and independent environmental NGO movement:

The main theme that has been stressed by each one of the Core Group NGOs and the Seed Grantees as well as the CBRM projects, has been environmental awareness and increased community participation in management of the environmental concerns. The Core Group has been contributing to the national environmental policy formulation and management of the natural resources through their specialized subject areas such as environmental law, mass media communication systems, research and extension, environmental education and training. Considering the mix of specialities within the Core Group and leading personalities involved in the execution of the work plans, there is no doubt that a strong environmental NGO movement has already been formed. Some of the key achievements of

this objective are demonstrated by the influence exerted by the NGOs to change various decisions taken in connection with environmentally sensitive development projects before the mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations were enforced. This influence of NGOs has become even more meaningful after the EIA regulations became effective from June 1993. These achievements must be considered in the context that broad objectives such as this one cannot be fully achieved only through a modest project as the ENP.

The attempt in the mid 1980s to form the Sri Lanka Environment Congress (SLEC) to serve as an apex body to co-ordinate most of the environment related issues among the NGOs has been a failure. It appears that the approaches adopted for the formation of an apex body have been too premature and top-down, whereas over the past few years a need has been created using a bottom-up approach by the national level NGOs in the Core Group to become a strong environmental NGO movement, albeit without a formal collective identity.

However, considering the large number of other NGOs active in the environmental field, many of whom function with support from donors outside NAREPP, such as government sponsored projects and through the local and international private sector (please see figures 2 and 3), there is scope for an overall NGO sector study to assess the degree of influence of the overall environmental NGO movement. Although the level of influence on key environmental policy changes of the government has come through the efforts of the members of the Core Group, there is a need to strengthen the movement by horizontal and vertical integration of the NGOs involved in all aspects of environmental concerns including CBOs participating in natural resources management.

It is suggested that a series of workshops be organized by TAF as part of the 1995 workplan to develop linkages among the different NGO categories with a view to achieve this objective and provide guidance for such a fora.

The knowledge bases of the Core Group NGOs need to be improved not only to better understand and analyze the environmental issues, but also to make alternative propositions for sustainable development. In this connection, efforts should be directed towards strengthening the professionalism among the leading NGOs. To gain full recognition from the state sector agencies and policy making authorities, NGOs need to enhance their capacities in areas such as investigative journalism, technical knowledge bases on

environmental economics, and scientific and analytical tools for rational decision making processes.

(b) To encourage collaboration among NGOs and with other sectors:

The current collaborative work of the NGOs are informal in nature, and TAF has been instrumental in building the linkages among the Core Group NGOs and the CBRM project implementors through Core Group meetings and Workshops. In addition, joint efforts have been made in the implementation of CBRM projects through collaborative programmes such as in the case of Kahalle-Pallekele, where four NGOs have formed into a Consortium to serve in the CBRM project components. However, except for certain instances of collaboration with regard to actions on common issues pertaining to environmental concerns, there has been limited collaboration among NGOs and the exchange of specialized knowledge and experiences for mutual benefit has also been limited.

It would be useful to examine why most NGOs tend and prefer to work in isolation depending on their strengths and organizational culture. However, during the recent past, with the activation of ENP programmes, there has been an increase in the collaborative approaches adopted by the NGOs. This needs to be further nurtured and supported.

There has to be vertical integration among the NGOs that would encourage inter-dependency among specialized NGOs to focus attention on common issues while horizontal integration should focus on the acquisition of knowledge and gaining access to information through sharing of experiences. This process can be applied to environmental NGOs movement working at different levels such as national, district and village levels. The interactions of different types of NGOs at community/village level and national level are indicated in Figures 2 and 3.

In order for the environmental NGO movement to be strong enough to influence the decision making processes, *it is suggested that an apex institution in the form of an executive committee consisting of members from different types of NGOs be established to study and arrive at a common understanding of the issues to be addressed in the decision making process.* The present system of one national level NGO working as the secretariat for a single issue within the Core Group may be acceptable for other types of NGOs identified in Figure 2.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL NGO PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND
CORE GROUP NGO PROGRAM OBJECTIVES FOR 1994

- A. To produce a strong and independent environmental NGO movement
- B. To encourage collaboration among NGOs and with other sectors
- C. To integrate environmental and economic analysis
- D. To increase access to environmental information
- E. To improve understanding of the natural environment
- F. To inspire informed action at all levels of the society economy
- G. To develop skills of local communities to manage and protect their own natural resources

EVALUATION-94-11

NAME OF CORE GROUP NGO	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	REMARKS
OSLEN	X	XX	X	XX	XX	XX	-	
NATMARACO	-	-	-	XX	XX	XX	-	
NSRC	-	X	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	
MANDRU	-	X	-	XX	XX	-	XX	
NF	-	-	-	XX	XX	-	-	
SLEJF	X	XX	X	XX	XX	XX	-	
OEE	-	-	-	XX	XX	-	-	
EMACE	X	X	-	XX	XX	-	-	
SPCD	-	XX	-	XX	-	XX	XX	
WDF	-	-	-	XX	XX	XX	-	
MFC	X	X	-	XX	XX	XX	-	
EFL	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	-	

X - LOW FOCUS
XX - HIGH FOCUS

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL INTEGRATION AND LINKAGES OF
 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL NGO MOVEMENT TO GOVERNMENT POLICY FORMULATION PROCESS

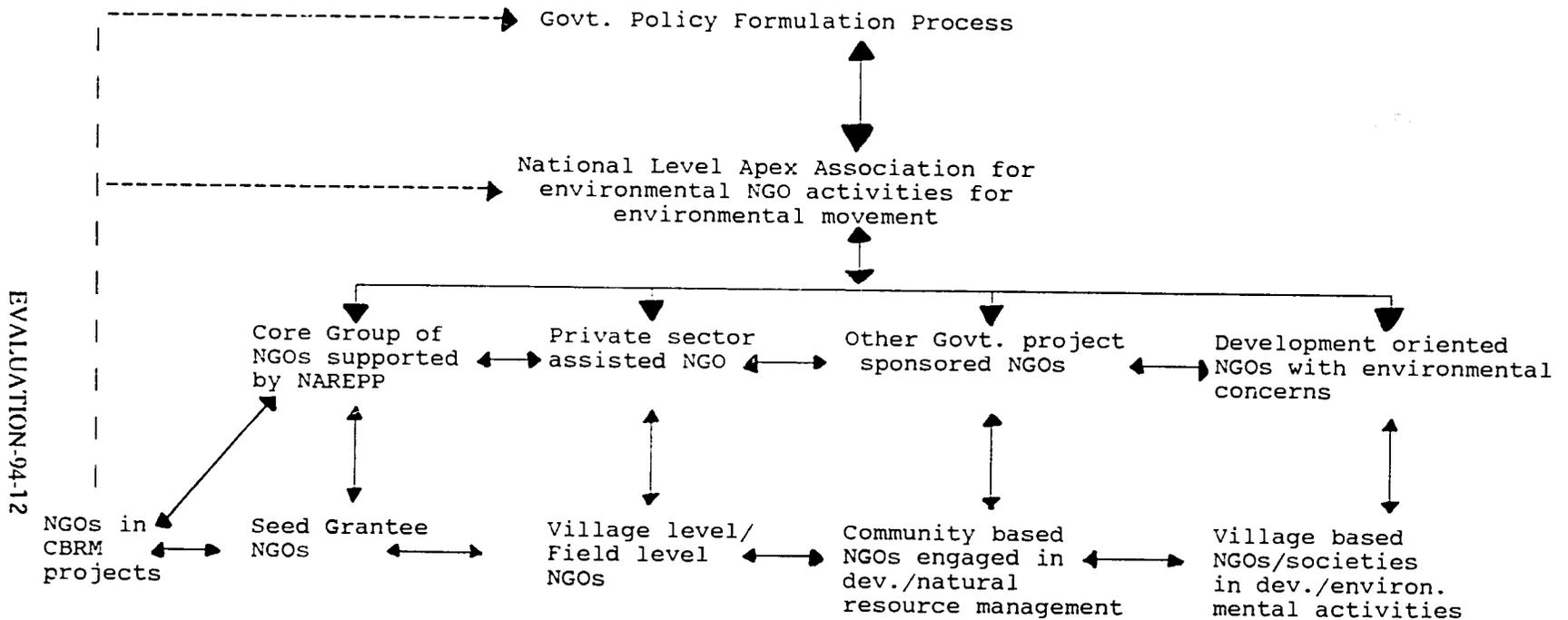
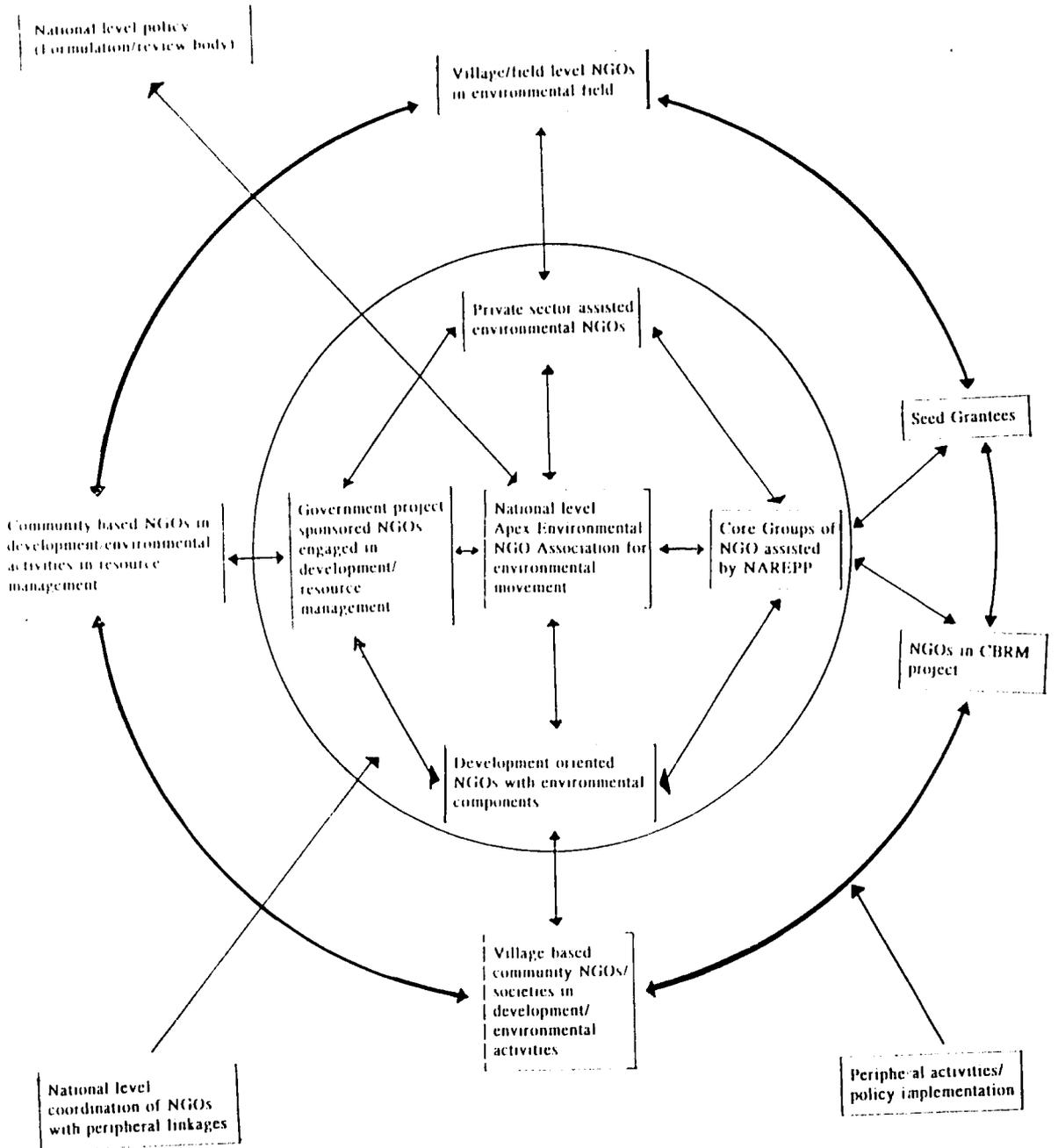


FIGURE 2

FIGURE 3

PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL NGO MOVEMENT IN SRI LANKA



(c) To integrate environmental and economic analysis:

The programme objectives of the participating NGOs have not addressed issues relating to economic analysis on environmental degradation factors and value of natural resources safeguarded and improved by the programmes. Hence this objective has not been addressed in the 1994 workplan.

However, attempts have been made to create an awareness on the use of economic analysis at the EIA training workshops which have been attended by NGO staff members. The environmental issues, when reflected in terms of costs and benefits to the society, can directly influence certain national decisions through a rational justification process. The current approaches by grantee NGOs to address environmental issues do not take such considerations into account, mainly due to the lack of capability and the absence of desire to do so. They are also prevented from engaging in such exercises due to poor access to detailed information and sources.

It is recommended that programmes be developed as components in the CBRM projects and the Core Group projects to measure economic gains resulting from the involvement of communities in resources management on the one hand, and the economic losses resulting from industrial pollution on the other. An educational programme to impart an understanding of natural resources economics, may also be introduced for the NGO community engaged in the public participation component of the EIA process.

(d) To increase access to environmental information:

Most of the Core Group activities in 1994 have been directed towards improving public access to environmental information. According to the data maintained by grantee NGOs, the following are some means through which this was achieved:

- * Through educational and training workshops/seminars, environmental information has been disseminated in the form of publications, books, periodicals, magazines, case studies as well as theatre productions and dramas.
- * The readership of the environmental publications has exceeded 150,000.
- * Programmes targeted at school children have covered around 25,000 students.

- * Dramas and video films produced under the project has been viewed by over 8,000 members of the public.
- * As a result of the training programmes over 7,000 persons belonging to the categories of teachers, NGOs/CBOs leaders and the women leaders have benefitted.
- * 158 industrialists have also followed a series of training sessions on pollution control and waste minimization programmes.

It would be useful to gather new information from scientific literature and then to interpret such information to be understood by laymen as well as polluters, policy makers and implementors of projects at field level both in the public and private sector.

There is a need for a formal mechanism to gain access to most of the development/environmental projects related information gathered by the public sector institutions, specially by the Project Approving Agencies (PAA) under the EIA regulations. Such information would be useful for the NGOs engaged in the evaluation of EIAs. *Initially, it is suggested that a series of workshops be organized to enable the public sector institutions and the NGOs specialized in one or more subjects to interact with one another so as to understand the type of information available.* Some of the state sector agencies identified for participation in such workshops are: Irrigation Department, Forest Department, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Land Commissioner's Department, Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, Department of Agriculture, Coast Conservation Department, Health Department, Research and Extension agencies, Ministry of Environment, and the Central Environmental Authority.

The objectives of these workshops would be to generate an understanding of the need to develop a mechanism to exchange information available with the relevant agencies and the NGOs, and to identify the type of environment related information available with them. A central agency such as the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) should be made responsible for collection of sources and types of environmental information from the respective specialized agencies in the public sector and the NGOs. Depending on the needs of the NGOs on specific project related information, the CEA could facilitate access to the respective agencies for dissemination of detailed information, required by the NGOs and vice-versa.

(e) To improve understanding of the natural environment:

The Core Group and the CBRM projects have been addressing the issues relating to the understanding of the natural environment by including programme components such as research and extension programmes, information dissemination on actual events related to environmental degradation and potential threats to the environment as a result of development proposals by public and private sector agencies. The environmental education programmes for school teachers, schoolchildren and NGO/CBO members have strengthened the capacity of the public to understand some processes in the natural environment. The capacity building components such as staffing, training of personnel and equipment support provided to the participating NGOs have upgraded their capacities to perform the respective roles efficiently and meaningfully. The training component has been effective towards realizing an important element in the capacity building exercise of the CBOs, as trainers have been produced under the project and introduced through the Core Group and the NGOs involved in the CBRM projects.

(f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy:

Core Group members such as EFL, OSLEN and SLEJF have actively participated in the EIA process to highlight the environmentally negative effects of certain public and private sector projects that have been proposed, with a view to obtaining public support to influence the decision making process. The publications such as *Biosphere*, *Surekuma*, *Diyadama*, *Haritha*, etc., have been used by their respective publisher-NGOs to motivate the public towards conservation of the resources for sustainable development. However, on a number of occasions, state agencies have resisted the proposals made by NGOs for environmental mitigatory actions, citing reasons such as the lack of professionalism among NGOs, and the absence of solid evidence to support the views expressed by NGOs. As a result, there has been long delays in the acceptance of NGOs' proposals by the state, and on some occasions, severe polarization of state and NGO opinion on a given issue. Examples include: the Kukule Ganga Hydro Electric Power Project, and the Coal-fired Electricity General Project. However, on certain occasions, NGOs have in fact adopted professional approaches, such as legal action against private sector polluters, where relevant international literature on the pollution problems and impact have been researched and cited by NGOs.

In order for the NGOs to be strengthened and to become better recognized by the state, factors relating to the improvement of their professionalism and the strengthening of their scientific information bases, etc., have to be addressed in future assistance programmes.

(g) To develop skills of local communities to manage and protect their own natural resources:

The above aspects have been addressed in the CBRM projects as well as Core Group NGOs projects through environmental awareness and educational programmes introduced to the public, CBOs and the schools. In this respect, programmes introduced by the March for Conservation (MfC) to develop training materials and course contents relating to the subject of environment have become popular among the school teachers. During 1994, 60 teachers have been trained in the use of course content and educational kits produced by the MfC.

There is a need for the subsistence level communities to engage in resource management. This should be coupled with skill development programmes that would enable them to reap socio-economic benefits. Several NGO participants have undertaken such initiatives. The following examples are worthy of emulation:

- * EMACE has been instrumental in the introduction of vocational training programmes and placement schemes in industrial/business concerns for the subsistence level settlers in Deniyawatte.
- * MANDRU has initiated training programmes (each of 4 months duration) for the development of management capacities of CBOs in two AGA divisions in Batticaloa district. These programmes have included elements for leadership qualities, financial management and project management skills, together with environmental awareness raising. These programmes have resulted in such CBOs becoming strong independent groups. These CBOs were directly responsible for organizing the Environmental Week, at which MANDRU training officers participated as invitees. The training programmes have also given a new vision to the CBOs to engage in economic activities on the basis of natural resource endowments and seeking financial assistance from the lending institutions.
- * NFPO has promoted environmental awareness among the CBOs through a facilitating process while improving the net incomes

of the participating communities. In this connection, issue of low interest loans to meet working capital requirements of pavement hawkers and other small-time traders has been crucial in motivating them to remove garbage from the market places.

- (V) Analysis of achievements of individual programme goals and objectives as specified in their 1994 workplan
- (1) Organization to Safeguard Life and the Environment (OSLEN) - Colombo
(Public advocacy for consumer protection and environmental conservation, information dissemination among grassroots affiliates)

The OSLEN has been strengthened with facilities for the library and the documentation centre for production of a magazine (*Haritha*), news briefings and several translations of environment related books and periodicals. The organizational capacity has also been upgraded by providing additional staff.

OSLEN has been able to conduct 5 training programmes out of the 7 programmes planned for 1994. Other environmental programmes outside the ENP include formation and conducting of environmental tribunals through the linkages built to 22 grassroots level CBOs. OSLEN has been actively involved in collection and dissemination of specific, issue-based information among the Core Group members and the grassroots level CBO affiliates. It has also collaborated with EFL for co-ordination of work relating to environmentally sensitive issues that needed wide publicity for corrective action, e.g. public awareness campaigns and protests against the Colombo-Katunayake Expressway Project, the Pelawatte Sugar Company (on elephant drives) and environmental pollution created by prawn culture projects etc. The effectiveness of these campaigns have been shown by the responses received from the public, compelling the government to curtail or postpone implementation of such projects, or to introduce additional mitigatory actions.

To ensure sustainability of the additional staff capacity provided under the project, OSLEN has considered diversifying its activities in undertaking special assignments relating to environmental issues. In this connection, 10 books are being planned on consumer education; NORAD assistance has been sought for such activities.

Recommendations:

The environmental issues highlighted in the publications and in news briefings should be followed up with a view to finding solutions through mediation with the relevant state sector agencies. The attempts made by OSLEN to educate the public and the other NGOs with accurate information bases would be fruitful only if meaningful steps are taken to overcome the problems of the affected parties and the related environmental concerns. The workplan for 1995 should concentrate on developing project profiles that would lead OSLEN to attract diversified funding sources for sustaining the programmes initiated under the ENP.

(2) Sri Lanka National Mangroves and Coastal Habitat Conservation Fund (NATMARCO) - Waikkal (Conservation and management of mangroves and coastal resources)

NATMARCO has been engaged in introducing conservation measures for mangroves and coastal habitats for the past 12 years. The current programmes that are being carried under the ENP include: replantation of mangroves using four nurseries; educational and awareness programmes for school children and the general public on the value of protection of mangroves; and dissemination of research and scientific information among the stakeholder state agencies, NGO communities and other interested groups.

During 1994, NATMARCO has been actively engaged in meeting the targets of the workplan in respect of seminars for schools in Puttalam district. It also conducted research studies to assess the salinity level of drinking water, resulting from the seepage of lagoon and sea water; on the decrease in fishery resources as a result of diminishing mangrove population; and on the environmental degradation arising from coastal aquaculture projects. Over 100 acres have been covered under the mangrove replanting programme. It has collaborated with state agencies such as the National Aquatic Resources Agency (NARA) and the Forest Department on mangrove research programmes through distribution of mangrove plants, sharing of research experiences and training of officials. A publicity campaign has been launched for public awareness through a TV programme in collaboration with the Rupavahini Corporation.

The NATMARCO collaborated with EFL and the North Western Provincial Council's Ministry of Fisheries in presenting cases of environmental damages caused as a result of shrimp culture projects. It has also demonstrated to the NGOs and the youth clubs

of the district the negative impacts of mangrove destruction while educating them on propagation and protection of mangroves through a series of 5-day training programmes.

Recommendations:

Taking into consideration the unique approaches adopted by NATMARCO for conservation and propagation of mangroves, particularly in the absence of sustained state sector intervention, efforts of NATMARCO should be commended. In view of the immediate and long term destruction caused as a result of exploitation of mangroves for development projects and for community sustenance, the efforts should be directed towards building a strong community based movement to protect the resources and to allow sustainable development of the coastal areas.

In the absence of a state agency for management of the resources, it is recommended that a CBRM project be formulated and implemented along the coastal belt of Puttalam District, with focus on community participation in management of the resources while encouraging them to engage in self employment projects or group economic activities. In view of the necessary technical expertise available with NATMARCO, it could collaborate with a National level NGO specialized in community mobilization to implement the project. Funds could be channelled through TAF for a pre-CBRM programme to cover the first six months.

The technical expertise of NATMARCO is through the involvement of two volunteers attached to United States Peace Corps, supported by the project staff including a biological researcher. In order to maintain the same level of effort on mangrove research and extension, beyond the project period, it is recommended to develop fund raising project activities, during 1995 to be effective there onwards. In this connection, the NATMARCO has contemplated a project to export jelly fish that is found in abundance during dry seasons. TAF should consider providing seed funds to meet part of working capital of NATMARCO efforts in this direction.

- (3) NeoSynthesis Research Centre (NSRC) - Bandarawela
(Upland rehabilitation through agro-forestry and home gardens under the framework of 'analog' forestry systems)

The key programmes of the NSRC are as follows:

- research and extension of analog forestry approaches

- promotion of organic agricultural practices among the farmers and tree crops within home gardens
- promotion of markets for agricultural produce and tree crops that depend on organic fertilizer through an agro-product certification programme

The NSRC has been successful in carrying out the above programmes under the project, where different plants of forestry (home garden including herbarium varieties and tree crops) are bred in nurseries and distributed among the farmers in and around Uva region. In 1993, 55,000 plants have been distributed while in 1994, 15,000 plants would have been distributed by the end of the year. The low performance in 1994 is mainly due to the low level of funding received from the project.

The economic benefits of analog forestry have not yet been demonstrated and the efforts in that direction would facilitate the process of convincing the state agencies such as Forest Department to absorb the concepts onto their national programmes. The extension officers have been able to provide advisory services to 545 farmers (of whom, 50% are women) scattered in 21 villages and engaged in organic agricultural practices.

Under the Agro-product certification programme, the products based on organic agricultural practices have been certified for export markets. It has encouraged farmers engaged in organic agricultural practices to earn a higher net income by way of reducing the cost of inputs and seeking higher market prices for the produce.

The NSRC should be commended for the unique approaches adopted for the introduction of organic agricultural practices and analog forestry to the country. It has not only catered to environmental improvements by way of increased forest and tree cover, vegetation, means to reduce soil degradation and reduction of the use of agro-chemicals in agriculture, but also met farmers' need to increase their net incomes.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that a series of workshops be organized for the benefit of state agencies, NGOs and the private sector (involved in promoting agricultural produce and those interested in commercial and industrial forestry projects) with a view to disseminating the research and extension information available with the NSRC.

A pilot programme of longer duration would also be necessary for an exchange of technological information on agro-forestry methods adopted by the Forest Department and the analog forestry approaches for comparative studies on the advantages and disadvantages of different systems.

It would also be necessary to develop research linkages with the Agricultural Research Stations in Bandarawela and those located in the dry zone, with a view to establishing joint research programmes and to avail of the existing information base already developed on organic agricultural practices.

Considering the research and extension linkages that have been developed on analog forestry with other countries, it is recommended that NSRC be assisted to develop a Regional Centre for Research and Training on Analog Forestry and Organic Agriculture, with possible international collaboration. The formulation of a project proposal for the establishment of such a centre can be an item in the Workplan for 1995, possibly through Technical Assistance under ENP.

In order to attract national recognition to the analog forestry and promotion of organic agricultural practices, the efforts of NSRC should be documented on the lines of policy papers along with economic analysis and presented at forums such as: the National Environmental Steering Committee (NESC); the Working Groups appointed for the revision of the Forestry Master Plan; and the Council for Agricultural Research Policy (CARP).

In view of the limitations in the availability of resources within NSRC and the demand created for organic agriculture, it is recommended that infrastructure facilities and services of the relevant national agencies should be extended to the above programmes without further delay in order to bring benefits to the farming communities, as well as to the country as a whole.

Considering the hardships faced by the extension staff due to lack of proper facilities for travelling to remote villages in the Uva basin, it is recommended that such facilities be improved under the ENP with the provision of two motor bicycles in 1995.

(4) Institute for Alternative Development and Regional Co-operation (MANDRU) - Batticaloa
(Environmental research and community based environmental management)

MANDRU has been successful in strengthening the management capabilities of some members of community based organizations in two AGA divisions of the Batticaloa district, through training programme lasting 4 to 6 months. The concept has been introduced to cover a holistic approach for strengthening the CBO and the village based NGOs, not only to provide knowledge on environment but also on other management functions relating to socio-economic development. These training programmes have resulted in generating self employment opportunities among the youth using the natural resources available in the area such as brick kilns, pottery, and other small business ventures including a major group activity by a CBO in the management of a rice mill. The training received by the CBO members has created a positive image among the Banks, as most of the members have been able to obtain loans to start small industry/business ventures with the support of MANDRU/CBOs.

Group action has also been initiated on developing productive programmes and addressing resource management issues such as controlling sand mining activities. Such action have also resulted in organizing an Environmental Health Week by the CBOs in the AGA division of Eravur, where a series of environmental programmes have been carried out including health care, tree planting campaigns, essay competitions among school children etc. on the exclusive involvement of the trained members of the CBOs.

The mangrove plant nurseries and the replanting programmes have not been successful due to deficiencies in the technology arising from wide fluctuations in the salinity levels. There has been a transfer of technology adopted by NATMARCO in Waikkal through a demonstration programme for the benefit of key members of MANDRU.

MANDRU has also been able to produce 9 Environmental Profiles covering 9 villages. Copies of these reports have been submitted to the Government Agent, AGA and other relevant agencies. It has been considered that the information contained in these reports would be useful in the formulation of development plans and in the management of natural resources of the areas covered.

The research and development efforts on two wetlands, as proposed in the Workplan for 1994, have not been implemented due to the

prevailing security situation in the areas and poor responses received from NARA.

Considering the potential for development of the lagoon area, MANDRU has plans to prepare a management plan for the Batticaloa lagoon in the near future.

Recommendations:

The organization has deviated from the work programmes identified in the workplan for 1994, on the basis of the strengths of the organization to handle different types of activities. Accordingly, a workplan for 1995 would have to be developed on the basis of the strengths of the organization and the activities should be carefully identified. Consideration should be given to the possibilities of replication of the methodologies and concepts introduced by MANDRU, such as total human resources development in management, skill development, environmental awareness and group actions to other areas through linkage building exercises with other NGOs.

Collaborative work with government agencies such as Divisional Secretaries, Government Agents and other subject specific entities should be explored in other areas in order to influence decision making processes in programmes relating to resources management issues.

It is suggested that the village environmental plans formulated by MANDRU should be scrutinized by a panel of evaluators consisting of members from the Ministry of Environment, Core Group, TAF and the respective Divisional Secretaries, with a view to examining possibilities of implementing some of the proposals of the plans.

As the efforts on mangrove conservation have not been successful, the collaborative work with NATMARCO should be intensified with the active participation of researchers from the Eastern University.

(5) Nature Foundation (NF) - Panadura

(Dissemination of information on environmental sciences through video production and presentation)

The NF has been involved in the production and screening of video films on environmental issues produced by them as well as those received from other sources. On the basis of the workplan for 1994, NF has been able to complete the work on the production of a video film on Dombagaskanda rain forest, while the other three

films on the Bolgoda south lake, the Bundala National Park and on the energy crisis are in various stages of production.

The film on the Dombagaskanda forest discusses the value of biodiversity with endemic fauna and flora, illegal exploitation of timber species, multiple uses of forest resources by the peripheral communities, etc. The film on the Bolgoda south lake focuses on adverse effects on the living and non-living natural resources as a result of the degradation of the environment in the upstream of Bolgoda north lake, which is polluted and degraded on a large scale. As a result, the natural habitats for endemic fauna and migratory birds are rapidly depleting in the Bolgoda south lake. The film on Bundala National Park would be fairly straight forward, while the film on energy crisis has been designed to focus attention on the alternative energy sources such as solar power as substitutes for electrical energy. The work plan target schedules have been delayed by 2 months mainly due to delays in obtaining the necessary equipment, personnel problems of the volunteers and the delays in filming the specific locations to cover migratory bird seasons at Bolgoda lake and Bundala national park.

The equipment for video filming and reproduction through a mobile video projections unit have been provided to the NF under the project. However, there is a need to provide interchangeable lenses to the video camera in order to capture close ups of long distance scenes, such as wild elephants. The NF has already developed links with the SLEJF, the Television Trust for the Environment (TVE), and the Open University of Sri Lanka to either receive assistance in the production of films or in the supply of foreign video films on environmental issues. These films have been shown to the other NGOs, school children, and professional organizations like the Sri Lanka Association for the Advancement of Science (SLAAS) etc. Collaborative efforts have been initiated with the Ministry of Science and Technology and the National Institute of Education (NIE) for expanding the clientele.

One of the problems for effective distribution of films among the potential viewers is the lack of funds for transport. The NF has also been able to undertake work for other state sector institutions such as Coast Conservation Department, in making a film on the environmental effects on a hotel site at Waikkal.

Some of the requirements to be met during 1995 include conducting of a festival of environmental films, a competition for script writing on environmental issues and equipment support for U-matic editing.

Recommendations:

NF is one of the few exceptions, where it has engaged in video productions that has the in-house capability and expertise to produce nature based video films. For example, NF has completed a nature video using Scuba Diving techniques for under water filming.

Hence, it is recommended that collaborative programmes for CBRM projects at Pallekele (Human-Elephant conflict), Ritigala (biodiversity) and Deniyawatte (environmental hazards due to water logging and sanitation problems) could be supported with a series of video documentaries to give publicity to the CBRM objectives.

Other Core Group NGOs members could utilize the facilities and services provided by the NF through sub-contracting some of the media publicity campaigns on environmental issues to NF. Most of the professionals serving in the NF are volunteers and as such the workplans are often not completed during the given time periods. It is suggested that at least one or two professionals be employed by the NF on full time basis, for the continuation of the work beyond 1995 with other sources of funding. It is also recommended that the linkage building for video production and projection functions of NF with NGOs within the Core Group, CBRM programmes and other NGOs be supported by TAF through a co-ordination and facilitating process.

Funds for the major requirements of the NF for 1995 as indicated should be provided.

(6) Environmental Foundation Limited (EFL) - Colombo
(Legal advocacy, environmental law, natural resource rights, education and research)

The EFL has continued to function as a key national level NGO involved in legal aspects of environment issues, such as awareness programmes to educate the public on environmental law, litigation measures against polluters and advocacy of legal rights on environmental issues, etc. EFL has been able to achieve the 1994 work plan targets on the following three areas:

- * Publication of monthly English and Sinhala publications of *Biosphere* and *Surekuma*. EFL prints and circulates 600 copies of each publication free of charge among the intellectuals, lawyers, other NGOs and interested individuals according to a mailing list.

- * On going activities such as the Environmental Legal Aid Clinics have been conducted, and have become highly popular among those communities adversely affected by environmental hazards and degradation.
- * Collaborative work with other NGOs for joint action on environmental issues has been successful in respect of several large scale public and private sector projects, viz: the Rajawella Golf Course and hotel complex at Mahaberiyaenna; the Kukule Ganga hydro-electric power project; metal quarry at Kurunegala; the Kalu Ganga river bed mining project, etc. EFL has also been represented on and been active in many steering committees of environmental related projects and programmes such as NEAP, revision of the Forestry Master Plan, and the Task Force on Environmental Law, etc., thereby collaborating with state sector organizations for improving the environmental policies and programmes of the country.

The training programmes conducted by the EFL on EIA processes such as legal requirements, public participation and litigation measures have been popular and the public sector agencies including CEA has sought advice on legal aspects on numerous occasions.

Assistance provided by the project for institutional strengthening, in the form of specialized staff included environmental officers to conduct scientific investigations, legal officers for legal aid clinics and for framing of court cases and an editor for the publications. This staff strength has been useful to EFL in carrying out their key programmes satisfactorily and to gain recognition among other NGOs, private sector and public sector agencies. Provision of services of qualified environmental officers have enabled EFL to be more technically oriented in their approaches to environmental issues, thus lending greater credibility to their views and their positions in various issues. This is a state that other NGOs too should aspire to achieve.

Recommendations:

Considering the multiple uses of EFL's publications to their readers, it is suggested that a token contribution from a majority of the readers would have to be sought for the continuation of these publications beyond the project period, i.e. after 1995. An alternative proposition is to gain entry to the publications produced by the other information oriented NGOs such as SLEJF and OSLEN.

It has been noted that most of the information relating to complaints on environmental hazards are lodged at the CEA while relatively fewer complaints reach EFL. It is therefore proposed that a mechanism to have access to the information on complaints relating to legal implications of environmental hazards should be developed by the CEA, so that at least some of the cases can be assisted through EFL sponsored environmental legal aid clinics.

(7) Sri Lanka Environmental Journalists Forum (SLEJF) - Nugegoda
(Environmental awareness through mass media)

Some of the achievements in the activities carried out by the SLEJF under their 1994 workplan include the publication of 5,000 copies each of the monthly environmental newspaper, *Diyadama*. The readership has been educated on environmental problems created as a result of unplanned and unregulated economic development activities with no concern of natural resources degradation and pollution hazards. The focus has been towards environmental problems created as a result of human activities, while limited coverage has been provided to educational programmes on natural resources and the natural environment. It has become a good media strategy adopted to attract large number of readers on environmental issues that have been categorized as real life experiences. Most of the stories have been covered and contributed by the 174 provincial correspondents of the SLEJF, who are spread throughout the country. The SLEJF has promoted a series of investigative environmental journalism field visits for groups of environmental journalists. These have been made to specific locations in outstations where there are either acute environmental problems, or controversies have arisen as a result of proposed development activities. The circulation of the newspaper includes 825 libraries in the country and hundreds of individual subscribers.

The SLEJF has a large number of programme activities funded by sources other than NAREPP. In fact, it is one of the grantee NGOs which has developed links with an impressive number of other donors, so much so that the ENP's profile in the overall activities of the SLEJF has diminished from 1992 to 1994. For example, in late 1994, the SLEJF signed agreements with the London-based Television Trust for the Environment (TVE) and the British ODA to implement a three-year national environmental education project using television and video. This project, which will help build capacity for better coverage of environment on Sri Lankan television and also support the use of video for environmental education activities, will be housed at the SLEJF and will provide additional

equipment and staff positions to the SLEJF. Similarly, the SLEJF has managed to generate other donor funding to support staff positions, acquisition of new equipment and the implementation of new and innovative media related environmental activities.

Recommendations:

A programme to educate the environmental journalists on technical and legal matters relating to environment should be formulated and implemented, as part of strengthening the professional capacity of the environmental journalists. In particular, the SLEJF might like to take advantage of the new and liberalized media policies of the government to encourage and train journalists to undertake investigative journalism in relation to environment and development issues.

During 1995, the SLEJF should also be urged to achieve a qualitative improvement of the content of the *Diyadama* newspaper. The articles appearing in *Diyadama* are often only descriptive of symptoms of environmental degradation and crises, but the underlying causes and processes, or any of the solutions, are not discussed. Also, the range of environment and development issues that have been addressed by the number of editions during 1994 seem to be somewhat limited. The newspaper should increase its coverage of other environment and development issues, and endeavour to make feature articles more investigative and analytical. The SLEJF should also seek to broad-base the readership and subscribers of the newspaper in 1994.

(8) Organization for Environmental Education (OEE) - Matara (Promotion of environmental awareness through theatre and literature)

The OEE has been successful in organizing a national level residential workshop for the benefit of 96 trainees in drama selected from 8 districts. The special drama techniques for street theatre has been used in the training workshop which lasted 2 weeks. Similar programmes have been organized under 3 mini-workshops lasting for 3 days each for 150 students selected from 5 districts. In addition, a national level workshop has been conducted for 50 students covering 5 districts. Global (e.g. global warming) and national (e.g. deforestation) themes have been covered in the training sessions. Drama competitions have been conducted among the district groups. Out of 55 submissions, 21 scripts have been selected for production of dramas for the competition.

Altogether 5 story books (2 books in 1994) have been published (5,000 copies of each title) and distributed among the school children and libraries. The target readers have been young school children of age 15 to 18 years.

Recommendations:

The OEE has been promoting environmental themes that are popular, such as deforestation, global warming, gem mining and hotel projects that have little or no bearing on the immediate activities of the people. It is recommended that the themes selected should relate better to the people, e.g. show a cost or benefit to a majority of the people. If the theme has a direct bearing on the people's economic activities, such messages could be effectively conveyed to the masses through street theatre. Some of the themes could also be related to community involvement in management of natural resources as a success story.

The 1995 programme could include a workshop with environmental journalists trained by the SLEJF, and trained drama groups to develop suitable themes for street theatre, on the basis of actual experiences on environmental problems.

In respect of publication of books, it is recommended that the articles should be selected on the basis of a competition organized among the school children at District level, to be co-ordinated by the members of the OEE affiliates. Each book can carry 4 or 5 articles written by the school children and edited by the professional writers. In this way, the children could be motivated to search for material that would provide a natural process of education on environmental awareness, possibly assisted by the parents and school teachers.

As for the proposal to produce a video film by the OEE, it is recommended that it should collaborate with the Nature Foundation which has the expertise and equipment for production of video films on a theme selected by the OEE. It would not only reduce cost of production for the OEE but also would enable NF to enter into collaborative work with other NGOs. It is also suggested that the environment based dramas produced by the OEE would have to be taken to video films with suitable modifications.

It is also recommended to expand the scope of the OEE through a process of lateral shift of environmental theatre programmes, so as to extend coverage to other drama groups.

(9) EMACE Foundation of Sri Lanka (EMACE) - Moratuwa
(Public participation, industrial pollution and solid waste)

Regarding the Core Group activities, EMACE has been able to convince the polluting industrialists in Ratmalana and Moratuwa areas to adopt mechanisms for a reduction of hazardous emissions through the introduction of waste minimization programmes. In this connection, 158 industrialists have participated in 4 workshops and seminars organized by EMACE to impart knowledge on waste minimization, emission control, industrial safety and health etc. The collaborative programmes with the private and public sector agencies have improved the acceptance of the new proposals for the introduction of required machinery and equipment for the above purpose. It has also created a demand for the consultants, suppliers and manufacturers of waste reduction equipment. There is ample evidence for this impact from the increased activities carried out by the suppliers of waste reduction equipment to the industrialists.

EMACE has also been able to serve as the co-ordinator for the implementation of proposals pertaining to the Joint Waste Treatment Plant Project, covering 250 beneficiary industrialists. The EMACE has played an active role in co-ordination of the activities for the Action Committee on Lunawa and Moratuwa Pollution Control Programme at the initial stages. The EMACE has also held several important workshops on the subjects of waste minimization programmes, minimization of industrial accidents within the plants and reducing the air pollution programmes.

It has also introduced garbage collection programmes and recycling of waste by mobilizing the people through awareness programmes. Women's groups have joined the polythene recycling programme, jointly implemented by the recycling companies. Over 3,600 students representing 49 School Environmental Clubs have participated in environmental awareness programmes in 1994. Twenty two schools are collecting garbage as an income generating activity for the benefit of school development and cleanliness.

As a tree planting programme, over 1,300 plants have been distributed to a variety of organizations and schools as part of an environmental programme, while plant breeding technology has been disseminated among students of 22 schools.

Recommendations:

As for the Core Group intervention on the environmental awareness programmes, most of the educational and training programmes have been successfully carried out, and this has led to the community and school children to actively participate in environmental programmes. Considering these achievements, it is recommended that the project should now focus on a continuation of practical environmental programmes to be implemented more vigorously through the establishment of organized groups consisting of trained members on environmental actions relating to economic activities.

(10) March for Conservation (MfC) - Colombo (Environmental Education and teacher training)

The MfC has carried out its obligations to the Environmental NGO Project by conducting several environmental education programmes for the school children, school teachers and the other village based NGOs in three districts viz. Kurunegala, Kandy and Anuradhapura. Already, 2 workshops have been held in Kandy for the benefit of the school teachers and the NGOs community, while educational kits have also been distributed for the benefit of the teachers of school children attending Grades 6 and 7.

Although there has been some resistance from the National Institute of Education (NIE) towards the absorption of the curricular developed by MfC for schools environment educational programmes, the responses from the district school administrations has been positive; an increasing number of teachers are nominated to participate in the training courses organized by the MfC.

The executive members of the MfC are experienced staff members of the University of Colombo, and their involvement in dissemination of knowledge on environment among the rural population has to be commended. However, some of the services of resource persons and co-ordinators of the programmes are budgeted in the workplan, while the time allocated for administration, co-ordination and organizing of the training workshops are voluntary contributions towards sustaining such programmes. Accordingly, some of the researchers have gained by serving as resource persons engaged in research and training functions under the projects implemented under TAF, while few of them have genuinely attempted to serve in voluntary capacity both in administration, co-ordination as well as serving as resource persons.

Recommendations:

It seems that MfC has received a poor response from NGOs in the districts to invitations to jointly organize workshops. In the future, MfC should try to use links with other Core Group NGOs having field networks and engaged in environmental awareness programmes. MfC should attempt to reach the field level NGOs through national level Core Group members using a well co-ordinated process approach.

TAF should attempt to get the curricula on environmental education developed by MfC to be absorbed into the national educational stream by influencing the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Education, possibly with the support of the Core Group NGOs.

(VI) Achievement of Goals and Objectives of Special Projects on Community Based Resources Management (CBRM) Approaches

The five CBRM projects implemented during 1994 were as follows:

- (1) Kahalle-Pallekele (Human-Elephant Conflict)
- (2) Horton Plains (Biodiversity)
- (3) Ritigala Rain Forest (Biodiversity)
- (4) Deniyawatte (Human Settlement)
- (5) Obeysekerapura (Human Settlement)

Pre-CBRM project phases have been completed at -Pallekele and Obeysekerapura while other projects have reached a matured stage in the pre-CBRM phase.

The following NGOs have been entrusted with the formulation and implementation of the CBRM projects:

Kahalla-Pallekele: A consortium of 4 NGOs in a collaborative approach by the name of "Wana Jana Mithuro", and consisting of Wayamba Govi Sanwardhana Padanama (WGSP), Organization for Resource Development and Environment (ORDE), Wayamba Environment Science Explorers (WESE) and March for Conservation (MfC).

Horton Plains: MfC and Sri Lanka Association for Professional Social Workers (SLAPSW)

Deniyawatte: EMACE Foundation

Obeysekerapura: Sevanatha

Ritigala: Tanthirimale Gramodaya Mandalaya (TGM) and Bandaranaike Memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute (BMARI)

Kahalla-Pallekele (Human-Elephant Conflict) Project:

The human-elephant conflict in the project area has been aggravated in recent years as a result of the clearance of forest areas both by illicit encroachers and for legitimized settlements under the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme. The concentration of the project activities has been limited to two Divisional Secretaries Divisions, i.e. Giribawa and Galgamuwa, covering 15 villages from each area.

A consortium of NGOs has been entrusted with developing strategies for implementation of the CBRM project through the application of methodologies adopted for social mobilization, research and technology transfer programmes. The WGSP and ORDE have concentrated on social mobilization and capacity building of the CBOs, while MfC and WESE are involved in scientific research on elephant behaviour and adoption of technology and dissemination of information among the community organizations for practical applications.

WGSP and ORDE have been involved in organizing the communities in the formation of action groups consisting of CBOs and other individuals respected by the villagers, as well as Government officials such as Grama Niladharis, under the leadership of the Divisional Secretaries of the area. The action groups have been strengthened through a series of training programmes on environment, management, leadership, awareness on human-elephant conflict, etc. The number of participants involved in the training programmes has exceeded 2,000.

MfC's role is to carry out in-situ research programmes on human-elephant conflict, specially on the behavioral patterns, fodder and the type of interaction between elephants and the farmers, etc. One of the most important elements in the MfC involvement is the

dissemination of research findings among the affected groups while getting them involved in the research work itself. It has become one of the most effective approaches adopted for changing the attitudes of the farming families and the villagers.

WESE has been engaged in promoting technical solutions for the human-elephant conflict by motivating the people to understand and adopt the methods proposed for implementation. Some proposed methods, such as fire lines, thunder flashes and signal flares, have already been practised. The approaches adopted by WESE are related to technology development and dissemination for the benefit of the affected communities. The crop storage habits of the farmers have been changed to enable them to keep the produce inaccessible to elephants. Environmental awareness programmes have been carried out for the benefit of the school children in the affected areas, specially to educate them on the value of flora and fauna.

The thrust of the project is to protect the crops, houses and the lives of the farmers from the threats of elephants in and around Kahalla-Pallekele. A series of measures have been adopted under the project to meet the above objectives through strengthening of community organizations, research, educational and awareness programmes, introduction of new methods for keeping the elephants away from the crops and houses with people's participation, etc.

Recommendations:

The project has not been able to address the issues relating to the elephant habitats, fodder and water problems. Moreover, only a few areas subjected to human-elephant conflicts in Kahalla-Pallekele are covered under the project activities. It has been observed that as long as the elephants are driven to a small habitat area, they would have to depend on the crops, other fodder and water available in many other parts of Kahalla-Pallekele that are not covered by the project. The elephants driven from one side would appear on the other side, creating a bigger problem to the farmers and villagers living in other adjacent areas. It is therefore suggested that efforts generated under the project should be extended to cover the entire area with measures to provide the required habitats for the elephant population.

The provision of fodder, adequate space for elephants' movements and availability of sufficient water holes are prerequisites for the success of this project. There should be direct government

intervention to formulate an action plan to address these issues with the participation of NGOs and CBOs.

Considering the holistic approach required for resolving the human-elephant conflict, it is recommended that a Steering Committee be appointed, consisting of the Secretaries of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Forestry (under which the Land Commissioner, Forest Department and the Agriculture Department operate), Ministry of Public Administration and Plantation Industries (under which the DWLC operates), NGOs Consortium, Ministry of Irrigation, Power and Energy (under which the Mahaweli Authority operates), Chief Secretaries of the North-Western Province and the North-Central Province to develop and implement an action plan for Kahalla-Pallekele Sanctuary.

Horton Plains (Biodiversity) Project:

The objectives of the CBRM project in Horton Plains are to promote conservation and sustainable multiple uses within the National Park, through community participation.

In the Horton Plains, the emphasis is on conducting research on biodiversity and providing information for the management of the National Park. Research programmes have been designed not only to examine biodiversity issues but also to investigate resource potential and to determine the level of environmental hazards arising from eco-tourism and multiple uses. The interpretation plans for sustainable management of the resources and the infrastructure network would have to be implemented through a series of workshops organized for the benefit of the stakeholders.

The Sri Lanka Association for Professional Social Workers (SLAPSW) has carried out an extensive survey to identify the type of environmental problems prevalent in the Horton Plains National Park and has developed an inventory of the village based CBOs which could be trained and motivated for CBRM approaches. The SLAPSW has been successful in the formation of 9 schools environmental clubs and in organizing training programmes.

Some of the major environmental problems identified are related to illegal felling of trees, poaching, illegal gem mining, removal of valuable and rare plant species from the Park by the local visitors, spreading of litter in the form of polythene bags and paper rappers and destruction caused by forest fires.

The possibilities of community involvement in the management of natural resources and biodiversity issues are to be examined with the co-operation of tour guides, hoteliers and users of the Park, as well as the DWLC's decision makers and their field officers. Several workshops have been organized to disseminate the wealth of research information already gathered, among the stakeholders such as the hoteliers and state agencies involved in the management of natural resources in the area. The objective of the workshops has been to educate the stakeholders on the need to conserve the resources, and to impart knowledge on the role of the stakeholders in resource management through participatory approaches.

Recommendations:

The project activities carried out by the SLAPSW are concentrated on the peripheries, covering vast areas. The exploitation of the resources is not limited to the Horton Plains National Park area, but has spread to adjoining forest areas as well. In the absence of a proper understanding of the territorial boundaries of the Park, the efforts of SLAPSW have produced only a limited impact. It is therefore important to obtain a clear understanding of the project area and then to focus attention on the immediate problems associated with the Park. It is suggested that areas such as Ohiya and Pattipola, which are lying towards the closest boundaries of Horton Plains Park area, where the park visitors have access to it, be considered for carrying out environmental actions.

It is also recommended that an inventory or a stock of the resources available within the Park be considered before embarking on the conservation issues as the level of exploitation has to be based on the existing stocks, with a view to introducing meaningful steps for managing the economic activities on multiple uses.

The efforts of the SLAPSW should be concentrated on strengthening the CBOs to undertake operation of nurseries of the identical plants removed from the park with a view to selling them to visitors to the Park. It is also recommended that several information centres be operated throughout the access areas, where the Park visitors can receive the information on basic environmental issues and the value of its resources, etc.

Community participation on physical environmental programmes is recommended through activities such as fire protection measures and reducing the illegal activities by forming into Vigilant Groups serving as informants.

It is also recommended that the project should address means of motivating DWLC decision makers to encourage implementation of participatory management policy with the co-operation of the other sectoral stakeholders.

Deniyawatte (Human settlement) Project:

In the CBRM project located at Deniyawatte, most of the activities relating to social mobilization and the formation of a strong and active women's association have been completed. The necessary knowledge and the training to make this group a viable and self-sustaining body have also been provided.

The activities carried out by the Women's Association have been directed towards acquiring basic necessities for sanitation, income generation and drinking water supplies. The capacity building programmes introduced by EMACE have enabled the women's organization to engage in thrift and credit programmes while attending to infrastructure development work through independent linkages built with the state agencies for their requirements. They have also introduced a community management programme for the utilization of common amenities.

It has now become necessary to involve them in resource management functions through participatory approaches. The EMACE strategy has been to provide assistance to them to improve their socio-economic conditions while addressing environmental issues through different funding sources.

Recommendations:

Most of the current problems, such as flooding, unplanned settlements, less opportunities for economic activities, etc., need technical solutions for environmental improvements. It is recommended that a land use plan along with a technical proposal be formulated for resolving the drainage problems, which can then be addressed by the government to be implemented through community participation.

The agenda for Deniyawatte CBRM project could be considered in a stepwise approach: first, the social mobilization activities which have already been accomplished; to be followed by improvement of the environment and management of the resources through community participation. As EMACE has developed close links with the University of Moratuwa and other state institutions, it should be in a position to develop a technical proposal for a drainage and

land-use planning exercise. This can be done during 1995 with support from the NAREPP Project.

Obeysekarapura (Human settlement) Project:

In 1993, Sevanatha had been supported by the Project to carry out a CBRM experiment in Council area No 7 of Obeysekerapura. The workplan mainly concentrated on developing a database, strengthening community organizations and establishing working relationships to facilitate local environmental resources management. Most of these activities were completed by early 1994. The database on human and biological environment, sources of pollution, socio-institutional relationships has been established. The community has been organized into a Community Development Council (CDC), a women's society and a Children's Club in one of the settlement units in Obeysekerapura. Seven community workshops and five Community Action Planning workshops (CAP) have also been conducted to establish the spirit of team effort. These activities have resulted in establishing linkages with government and local authorities.

In mid 1994, Sevanatha was given a further grant by TAF to continue with its CBRM experimentation. The focus of the workplan included deepening awareness on community resource management, organizing the community into different task forces, planning for improvement of basic services, regularizing land lots, income generation for women and dissemination of information.

A monthly newsletter has also been introduced. Improvements have been completed on common toilets and parts of the drainage system and stand pipes. Although there are some deviations from the original workplan, approaches adopted by Sevanatha have proved effective. The process of problem analysis has brought about community awareness in socio-economic problems, dangers to eco-systems and community initiation of environmental management.

Sevanatha has attempted to improve the community's insight into the human aspect of community organization and to enhance the CDCs' capacity in problem solving techniques. Before the formulation of CBRM project, Sevanatha had formed the community into action groups to identify and analyze community resources. This has become part of empowering the CDCs to prevent mismanagement of community resources.

There are conflicting situations violating the CBRM approaches due to lack of proper co-ordination between the NGOs and state

organizations. The development programmes of state institutions have provided facilities to the same target groups, causing difficulties to introduce CBRM approaches. It is suggested that activities of Sevanatha be further supported with close monitoring to ensure detailed process documentation to identify CBRM policy implications.

The project has been carried out as a pilot programme without a standard definition of the CBRM concept. The pre-preparatory stage has been successful after experimentation with several models or approaches for community participation, in management of the resources and the common infrastructure. When it comes to formulation of the case studies, it may be necessary to obtain full participation of the consultants during the implementation phase, where several experimental models would be carried out to enhance community participation in resources management issues.

Recommendations:

The environmental NGOs' efforts on CBRM programmes should be recognized by the state agencies engaged in resource management and infrastructure development and provision of services and facilities, as it could lead to duplication of work and waste of scarce resources which can be diverted to elsewhere for similar projects. It is therefore suggested that a co-ordination mechanism to identify the government and NGOs efforts be introduced through the involvement of the Ministry of Environment. Such a measure would not only help avoid duplication, but can also be implemented as joint programmes.

It is recommended that the consultants working on the case studies should be encouraged to associate themselves closely with the project during the project implementation phase, in order to understand the innovative approaches adopted by the implementors of the project.

In order to provide a clear vision for the implementors of the CBRM projects, some issue papers and guidelines would be necessary, either from the case study advisors or TAF co-ordinators and the Special Project Manager. Such issue papers and guidelines would indicate several options and alternative approaches in terms of concepts and policy changes required. The services of an expatriate specialist in CBRMs would be useful in facilitating the processes, while study tours for the project personnel would also benefit the participating NGOs.

These exposures to outside experiences would not only provide an opportunity to identify strengths and weaknesses in the approaches adopted, but also would lead to projects with a better understanding and proper directions.

Ritigala Project:

The Tanthirimale Gramodaya Mandalaya (TGM) has been engaged in the Ritigala CBRM project in collaboration with the Bandaranaike Memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute (BMARI). The main objectives are to introduce community participation of resources management in Ritigala Strict Natural Reserve (SNR). The main environmental problems associated with Ritigala are poaching, illegal felling of trees, removal of medicinal plants and the lack of capacity of the state agencies to manage the resources.

The BMARI is engaged in conducting research on the type of the medicinal plants removed, demonstration of sustainable exploitation of the medicinal herbs and carrying out educational programmes on conservation of the resources. The TGM is entrusted with the responsibility of organizing the communities and training them to undertake resources management issues. Vocational training programmes for those dependent on Ritigala resources and environmental programmes for school children around Ritigala have been carried out satisfactorily.

Recommendations:

TGM, being a Gramodaya Mandalaya, has developed linkages with the government agencies through the Divisional Secretaries and acts as an apex organization for the CBOs in the area. TGM, with its reputation gained through involvement in development programmes, has been able to influence the state agencies as well as the CBOs in and around the Ritigala SNR to co-operate in the implementation of the CBRM project. It is recommended that TGM co-ordination efforts be stretched to cover not only BMARI, but also the Archaeological Department, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Forest Department and the Irrigation Department which are the other major stakeholders, in resource management both in the catchment as well as in watershed management.

It is also recommended that the on-going National Conservation Review exercise being implemented by the Forest Department be extended to the Ritigala SNR on a priority basis, in an attempt to inventorize the resource availability and to assess the potential for extraction on a sustainable basis. The involvement of CBOs in

the inventorization process would be advantageous to impart knowledge and understanding of the resource limitations for multiple uses.

The prevailing conflicts the people have with the DWLC, which prohibits economic activities, should be addressed with a re-orientation of the methods adopted by the communities in the exploitation of the resources. Attempts made by BMARI and TGM for motivating the communities to participate in demonstrations of medicinal plant cultivation and to engage in research work by the BMARI should be further promoted under the project.

It is also recommended that the experiences gained under another component of NAREPP, i.e. Shared Control of Resources (SCOR), covering Huruluwewa and Nilwala river basins and implemented by the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), be taken into consideration in developing CBRM approaches for Ritigala. Particular attention should be paid to the efforts made to develop community participation in group economic activities, as part of socio-economic development process targeted at subsistence level villagers.

(VII) Special Grants

- (a) Society for People Centred Development (SPCD)
(To create environmental awareness among slum and shanty communities in urban areas)

The SPCD has been able to conduct 5 Workshops out of a planned 6, with a participation of 30 members selected from 6 Community Development Councils (CDCs) in the urban sector slum areas. Selection of participants has been based on an initial survey conducted by the officials of SPCD in each slum area with a series of interactions in the form of meetings and discussions. The subject areas covered in the 6 day (stretched over 6 months period) training programme have included conflict resolution, financial management, record keeping, leadership qualities, environmental health and sanitation. The resource persons for the training courses have been fielded from the Colombo Municipal Council, National Housing Development Authority (NHDA) and other relevant government agencies.

The capacity building approaches have been followed by a baseline survey and formation of Women's Groups. The total number of locations where SPCD activities are carried out exceed 30 slum

areas. Some of the successes that have been achieved in the above slum areas (excluding the locations identified under the 1994 ENP programme) are: development of Savings Groups among Women's Groups through the introduction of fuel saving stoves (which help save expenditure on fuelwood); distribution of buckets for garbage collection and group action (in providing voluntary labour contributions); and meeting part of labour cost of development of sewerage systems.

Recommendations:

The current programmes in the 6 locations selected for 1994 workplan have been completed, and it needs to be followed up with a series of workshops that would focus on deriving tangible benefits to the communities by way of environmental improvements to be achieved with community participation in such programmes. It would be useful to obtain greater participation of the shanty communities in the environmental workshops to effect multiplication of the understanding of group effort to manage the respective environments in slum areas.

A comparison of the course content and the interests of the target groups, who are mostly engaged in small time trading and working as labourers, has indicated that the training courses designed have not addressed any of the economic interests of the families. Hence, it is recommended that a series of workshops be organized by SPCD to help increase the net incomes of the families. This may be achieved through means such as small business development, entrepreneurship and product processing for self employment opportunities and savings and credit management that would leave room for them to understand and participate in environmental management programmes. In this connection, the experiences of MANDRU and EMACE would be useful for collaborative work.

- (b) Women's Development Federation (WDF) - Hambantota
(To enhance women's participation in environmental conservation and management of natural resources in Hambantota District)

The WDF has been involved in the promotion of environmental programmes among the members and leaders of 67 Janashakthi Banks (Thrift and Credit Societies) in 467 villages located in 5 AGA divisions in the Hambantota District. The total membership of the WDF exceeds 25,000 women, while the environmental programmes are co-ordinated and facilitated through 28 volunteers attached to the WDF.

The environmental aspects are divided into two areas, viz:

- household related issues, such as the overuse of agro-chemicals, compost fertilizer use, separation of kitchens and toilets, reduction of drinking and smoking habits, etc., and
- rural based common issues, such as deforestation, industrial pollution, mangrove destruction, water related issues, etc.

The workplan activities for 1994 have all been accomplished except scientific research and surveys. Accordingly, the environmental awareness programmes with one 2-day workshop have been conducted for the benefit of 70 women leaders, while 10 one-day workshops have been carried out with a total participation of 350 members. Four progress review workshops have also been completed with a total participation of 60 members. The workshops have been attended by several prominent resource persons from the Universities, Forest Department, Agriculture Department, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Irrigation Department, and the Health Department.

The tangible benefits achieved by the project include the popularization of the energy saving stoves among the rural women as a means of reducing utilization of fuelwood, and reducing the rate of deforestation. The WDF has been able to adopt the pottery technology among rural youth through a technology transfer programme and has also succeeded in persuading them to introduce the stoves to the community.

Recommendations:

There could be collaborative programmes to create a market for the stoves produced by the volunteers as suppliers to the energy saving programmes of the SPCD, which is engaged in popularizing the stoves among the urban slum and shanty populations. The concepts of Janashakthi Banks that have been developed by the WDF could be adopted by the SPCD through a collaborative mechanism to be introduced among the urban women living in slums, as the stove distribution programme is part of a programme to boost up thrift and savings habits among the urban slum population.

The credit programmes of Janashakthi Banks should be extended to promote organic agricultural programmes among the members as a pilot project with technical backup from the NSRC of Bandarawela, as it has been engaged in similar programmes in other dry zone areas. It may also be tied to the agro- product certification

scheme of NSRC, as a means of enhancing the net incomes of the dry-zone farmers. These programmes should receive extra support from the WDF by way of training of additional technical staff, under the proposed pilot project.

(VIII) SEED GRANT PROGRAMME

National Forum for People's Organizations (NFPO)

NFPO has been selected by TAF as the seed grant administrator on the basis of its past experience in administering small grants and its strength in the form of linkages to an island-wide network of NGOs/CBOs that was considered appropriate for co-ordination mechanisms. Its leadership qualities, and the capacity for providing directions in the selection process, have facilitated effective programme implementation. The environmental programmes under the seed grants have been implemented through promotion of economic activities among the local NGOs and generating interests of the beneficiary groups. Some of the programmes have been promoted with the participation of the affected communities from polluting industries and natural resources degradation.

NFPO has selected 14 organizations (12 NGOs and 2 CBOs) in consultation with TAF and supported them with seed grants ranging from Rs. 60,000 to 100,000. Five NGOs have completed all programmes targeted for 1994 while eight organizations have completed about half of the agreed programmes, and one organization had not commenced any activity.

There is diversification both in terms of geographical locations as well as in terms of the activities undertaken (e.g. solid waste management, encouraging women to adopt proper agricultural practices, training and income generation activities, etc.). It is interesting to note that NFPO has encouraged NGOs and CBOs to tackle micro-level green issues and made a genuine effort to deepen the understanding of seed grant recipients.

In fact, NFPO has been actively involved with a small traders' association in Piliyandala market and converted them to an operative "Day Bank" for small loans to pavement hawkers. Solid waste management in the market place through production and marketing of organic manure from garbage is planned as a long term process. While the TAF supported component amounts to only about 15 per cent of the overall budget of NFPO, the related activities form about 40 percent of their operations.

NFPO has received recognition and access to international NGO networks through the ENP sponsored seed grant administration programme. The seed grant component has provided the NFPO an opportunity to carry out a series of experiments on innovative approaches to promote micro level environmental issues. Training opportunities provided by NFPO to grant recipients have led to development of the capacities in the NGOs/CBOs.

At present, NFPO is heavily involved with work of the Janasaviya Trust Fund (JTF), which has become the leading source of its funding. The JTF programmes include development of human resources in two Divisional Secretary Divisions. Further collaborations are under way with Ecosolidar (Switzerland) and a few funding agencies in the Netherlands for integrated rural and urban development programmes. It also works as a partner organization for clean settlement urban development project of the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Public Utilities.

While NFPO has displayed proven skills in management of micro level environmental components (e.g. soil conservation, tree planting, clay stoves, awareness raising, women and environment, etc.) through seed grant recipients, there is a greater need to improve the following aspects:

- program planning directed towards meeting the ENP objectives
- program coordination, monitoring and follow up systems
- development of indicators to monitor impact on the beneficiaries/affected communities
- developing a simple reporting system for seed grant recipients, possibly with a review meeting organized once in two months under TAF leadership
- enhancing support from TAF and NFPO to seed grant recipients.
- regular training and awareness programmes to the NGO facilitators
- collaboration with other NGOs for exchange of experiences and transfer of strengths
- revision of selection criteria of grantees

In order to achieve TAF programme objectives, NFPO should be supported to improve the following aspects:

- Staff training in program planning and program management. NFPO has participated in some workshops sponsored by TAF (e.g. EIA). These workshops have been too technical and have had only a limited impact on the type of activities promoted and administered by NFPO.
- Transport: The present drawback in programme monitoring had been partly due to inadequate transport facilities and the budget allocation for transport (which is only Rs. 2,500 per month).
- A flexibility in grant disbursements: NFPO should be able to determine the experiments on different models and approaches, for which a flexible budget should be provided.
- Experiences gained under NFPO seed grants to be used to improve CBRM models through a structured learning process.
- Re-orient the NFPO key staff to priority objectives of ENP
- Respond to lack of professionalism in reporting and co-ordination mechanisms
- Where seed grant administrator has no capacity for effective programme co-ordination and monitoring, new organizational mechanisms such as hiring of outside professionals (as in the case of Credit/Training Advisors employed by the JTF on assignment basis) should be considered.

Projects Under Seed Grants

1. Small Traders' Credit and Investment Association (STCIA)

STCIA has been formed by a group of small traders in Piliyandala market and facilitated by the NFPO. An attempt has been made to organize retail traders and payment hawkers to a "day bank" credit system through which environmental educational programmes have been introduced while the credit system is in operation. Waste management through garbage collection has been introduced with the provision of litter bins. There is a proposal to introduce a programme where solid waste could be converted to organic manure which could in turn be used for agricultural practices.

From April to December 1994 two environmental educational/awareness workshops have been conducted for the benefit of the NGO group. The "day bank" credit system has been established with the seed grants provided by TAF/NFPO. An attempt has been made to enlist the support of the Divisional Secretary as well as the local authority to establish peace and harmony among the beneficiary groups as a prerequisite for implementing a sound environmental programme.

2. Community Development Foundation (CDF) - Ratnapura

CDF has been concerned with environmental problems such as deforestation, un-regulated gem mining, unplanned land use and dumping of solid waste in the Ratnapura district. With seed grants received from TAF/NFPO, CDF has planned to establish 100 small scale nurseries and distribute 10,000 seedlings for planting through school children. It is expected that nurseries would generate small incomes to facilitate resource management at village level. An environmental education programme targeted at school children as well as youth has also been planned.

This includes a series of workshops on management of nurseries and maintenance of seedlings. Five workshops for school children also form a part of environmental educational programmes.

With TAF/NFPO assistance CDF has established an office equipped with basic requirements. Progress of activities has so far not been reported, except submission of financial statements up to mid September 1994.

3. Kundasale Community Development Foundation (KCDF)

KCDF is an NGO formed in 1986 with the objectives of providing community awareness for sustainable development. A special focus has been given to economically marginalized communities. KCDF is now active in seven communities with a major thrust on goat rearing, dairy farming and vegetable cultivation. Self employment activities relating to health, sanitation and income generation for women have also been included in the programme.

Seed grants from TAF/NFPO have been utilized to improve fertility and productivity of plots of lands belonging to 196 families. Soil conservation and crop diversification have been the major focus. Among the activities planned are soil conservation with contour drains and preparation of terraces, adding organic elements to the soil, and distribution of plant materials for intercropping, etc.

Training beneficiary families also forms a part of the assistance package.

During the period under review two, educational workshops to cover 120 participants have been conducted to promote soil conservation and crop diversification programmes.

4. Isuru Sanwardhana Kendraya (ISK) - Awulegama

ISK has been promoting environmental education/awareness over a period of 10 years in Kobeigana Divisional Secretary's division. Its major thrust was in promotion of proper agricultural practices by reducing the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. ISK is also active in promoting reforestation, compost fertilizer and home gardening.

With TAF/NFPO seed grants, ISK has focused on farmer education, awareness raising through schools and promotion of sustainable agricultural practices through soil conservation. Strengthening farmer organizations also forms a part of activities planned.

With seed grant assistance, ISK has conducted awareness programmes in 15 schools to establish 15 small scale model farms.

Individual model home garden plots also have been established with 10 farmers. Awareness programmes for school children, parents and teachers have been planned for 1995.

5. Pradeshiya Ayurveda Sanrakshana Saba (PASS) - Galewela

PASS is a registered NGO working closely with the Ministry of Indigenous Medicine for the conservation and development of herbal medicinal resources through cultivation management and proper utilization for primary health care. PASS has been concerned with the degradation of herbal resources from natural forests due to various human activities. It has implemented awareness programmes in the past to highlight different potential uses of medicinal plants and the need for preservation of rare species.

With TAF/NFPO assistance on seed grants, PASS has planned to implement community based medicinal plant conservation through awareness raising and organizing the community groups for such activities. The educational programs have focused on school children, Ayurvedic practitioners and field level government officers.

One workshop conducted by PASS during the third quarter of 1994 was attended by 26 Ayurvedic practitioners, 6 medical students and 38 Grama Niladharis. Also, 46 school seminars have been conducted during the last six months and 29 more school seminars have been planned for 1995. Action is being taken now to establish a two-acre herbal nursery to distribute seedlings for replanting. A series of mobile clinics have also been planned for the coming year.

6. Anthodaya Women's Environmental Forum (AWEF), Gampola

AWEF has been provided with a seed grant of Rs.50,800 to promote environmental awareness and community participation in local resource management and developing institutional strengths of community organizations. The first instalment of Rs. 25,400 has been released to conduct environmental awareness programs for 160 women and promote fuel saving stoves.

By December 1994, eighty fuel saving stoves had been distributed. Four workshops, each of two days duration, have been held to educate 130 women participants on fuel saving methods and environmental conservation programmes.

7. Small Farmers Organization (SMO) - Moranda

SMO has been running an agriculture training and animal production farm for the last 10 years. It is proposed to expand this farm to a fully fledged agricultural training centre. Using a NFPO/TAF seed grant, this farm has been supported to commence an extension centre within the farm covering one acre and to set up the training centre with additional buildings. These efforts would facilitate enhancing the technological understanding of farmers and guiding them to replicate experiences among them. Promotion of credit and marketing facilities for products has also been included in the work plan. During the period under review, a workshop has been conducted to promote a small group of farmers to produce compost fertilizer and set up homestead nurseries.

8. Praja Sanwardhana Padanama (PSP)

PSP has been active in environmental education during the last two years. It has carried out special awareness programmes during floods and the various epidemics which followed. Under the NFPO/TAF seed grant programme, emphasis has been laid on the need to educate NGOs in forestry programmes and accordingly, a workshop for 15-18 NGO participants was held with a clear focus on forest

development. It aimed to raise awareness among members and CBO leaders on the need for community level management of local environmental issues.

PSP has also conducted 4 workshops for nursery owners, 3 workshops for school children together with practical sessions on preparation of nurseries and seed collection. Preparation of nurseries is currently in progress.

9. Kantha Ithurum Parishramaya (KIP)

KIP had paid attention to savings and credit and women's activities at the formative stage. Economic survival of women has been the major thrust of KIP until recently. Its ultimate target is to convert their self sustaining efforts into a women's rural bank.

Under the Seed Grants programme, attempts have been made to develop about 1,100 families scattered in an area of 400 acres in extent. Scarcity of water has affected the settlers and KIP has provided assistance to produce cash crops such as cashew cultivation. These activities also lead to generation of self-employment opportunities among the rural women.

Under the present proposal it is suggested to promote cashew cultivation in 3 Grama Niladari Divisions, conduct awareness programmes and establish 3 nurseries for seedlings.

KIP has also conducted 3 workshops covering 42 beneficiary participants and completed preliminary work to set up three nurseries. Environmental conservation and management has been treated by KIP as part of economic survival for women.

10. Kandurata Govi Kamkaru Kendraya (KGKK)

KGKK is a network of twelve local level NGOs promoting intellectual stimulation and financial stability of people. It promotes racial harmony, human dignity and exchange of community resources among member organisations.

The proposal submitted for seed grants sought to promote clay cups as a substitute for plastic yoghurt cups. This would eventually prevent environmental pollution due to plastic waste material. This would also promote self-employment at the pottery works. Under the seed grant programme, attempts have been made to create awareness among small producers of yoghurt with a view to promote clay cups as a substitute for plastic cups.

KGKK has already started production of clay cups and found employment for 9 persons. Related equipment has been procured and an exhibition of clay products has been planned for early 1995.

11. All Ceylon Community Development Council (ACCDC)

ACCDC is a well established NGO operating in several districts. It has collaborated with the Sri Lanka Canada Development Fund (SLCDF) and JTF for grassroots development work. It has broader objectives of promoting agroforestry, education, training, publications and setting up demonstration plots and nurseries. Sharing of knowledge on traditional agricultural farming practices and ancient technologies have also been adopted by ACCDC.

NFPO/TAF seed grant assistance had been sought for conducting workshops, leadership development, creation of environmental awareness and development of skills. ACCDC has offered loans to eight beneficiaries to commence analog forestry programmes in home gardens. Awareness programmes have covered 56 beneficiaries. A model nursery has also been established.

12. Navamaga Foundation (NF)

NF facilitates rural economic development through community empowerment. The strategy adopted to achieve this objective includes development of youth leadership, promotion of cottage industries and self-employment. NF's experience shows that the rural poor are often adversely affected by environmental problems such as soil erosion, reduction of soil fertility, etc., stemming from mismanagement of resources. NF has therefore promoted environmental conservation and management as part of a poverty alleviation programme.

The proposal submitted to TAF/NFPO for seed grant assistance was for raising awareness of the poor on environmental issues. It also seeks to educate communities on specific issues such as contour drains to prevent soil erosion, fertility and permeability of soil and preparation of nurseries for seedlings. It also intends to seek support of schools, NGOs and publish leaflets, etc. Educational programmes have been planned to cover school development societies, community leaders, public servants in 40 Grama Niladari Divisions. Nurseries are also to be established in 40 Grama Niladhari Divisions.

NF has carried out several awareness programs and prepared a few nurseries, although the numbers are not clear from the progress reports.

13. Samagi Grama Sanwardhana Kantha Samithiya (SGSKS)

SGSKS is active in Samanalagama in the Anuradhapura district. It has sought NFPO/TAF assistance to upgrade the living conditions of 172 families in Samanalagama. The income level of women remains very low due to the lack of opportunities for self employment. Scarcity of water has affected home gardening and homestead agriculture. Women have no access to credit.

The seed grant assistance has been provided to commence goat rearing and management of local environmental problems (i.e. problems relating to construction of goat sheds, fodder and management of solid waste generated within goat sheds for producing organic manure) Assistance has also been sought to raise awareness of community groups on animal production. Rs.25,000 has been released for these activities.

By December 1994, a four day training workshop and a one-day workshop in Mahabulankulame had been completed. Female members have been trained to produce compost fertilizer by using solid waste collected from goat sheds.

14. Sri Sidhuhath Dharmavijaya Samajaya (SSDVS)

SSDVS is a temple based voluntary organisation. It has identified environmental issues as part of the problems affecting low income groups. Therefore, NFPO/TAF assistance has been sought to raise environmental awareness, to develop organisational capacities, to promote environmental management and generate economic activities among its members. Under the seed grant programme, SSDVS has conducted a two day awareness programme and supported farmers to organise a nursery.

Recommendations:

The Seed Grant programme has been concentrated mainly on environmental education and physical environmental programmes in the areas of agricultural practices, waste management, forestry programmes and promotion of environmentally friendly economic activities. It has been observed that most of the intended activities identified in the workplans of individual seed grantees have subsequently been dropped, while in some cases, new areas have

been included, depending on their organizational strengths. It has been noted that the grantees have been provided with very small amounts of funding support for the implementation of programmes, and this support was inadequate to cover all activities envisaged in their workplans. Very limited follow up work has been carried out by the Seed Grant Administrator or by TAF. The situation has been aggravated by the lack of progress formats provided to the grantees.

It is therefore recommended that few grantees should be promoted under the Seed Grant component with a clear focus on the physical environmental programmes, while providing adequate financial bases to complete the work envisaged in the workplans.

It is also important to consider including target groups which are not covered by the current seed grant recipients, e.g. those located in the coastal belt, such as fisheries community organizations, and CBOs in other diverse locations.

It is also suggested that TAF support should be extended to provide a basis for exchange of experiences and strengths of the local NGOs/CBOs with both the Core Group's national level NGOs and the CBRM project implementors. The case studies and required policy implications should be documented in respect of the seed grantees with a view to providing them with access to engage in resources management functions in their localities.

(IX) ENP linkages to NAREPP Components

The NAREPP has four major components, viz: Coastal, Watershed, Biodiversity management and Urban and Industrial Pollution Control. These four major components broadly attempt to address policy, institutional development and public participation issues.

TAF has been assigned the task of managing the environmental NGO component mainly to address the issues related to public participation. One outcome of this component should have been periodical de-briefing to other NAREPP partners and stakeholders on the policy implications to manage the entire project effectively. When activities of ENP are analyzed in this sense, there seems to be a communication gap. There is no interaction with the coastal and watershed management projects, which also have their own public participation components. Common lessons applicable to these projects should be utilized for the benefit of project management.

There is a possibility of exchanging the experiences of different models and approaches adopted by the projects for mutual advantage.

It is also important to address issues relating to broader dimensions and range of solutions available for environmental problems, through lateral linkages to the other NAREPP components. The policy interactions that have been initiated by NAREPP should build rapport with the Centre for Regional Development Studies (CRDS), which is responsible for policy documentation on the CBRM projects. It is also recommended that the policy documentation processes should cover all three levels of the ENP, viz: the Core Group, Seed Grants and CBRM approaches.

The vertical integration of the environmental NGOs for the formation of a viable environmental movement in Sri Lanka is possible, especially in the light of similar achievements and on going programmes in other Asian countries such as the Green Forum in the Philippines.

The development of environmental professionals could be facilitated through an exchange programme under the United States-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP) assisted project that could focus attention on target professional groups selected from the government and other projects such as NAREPP components. Selection of the fellowship beneficiaries should be targeted to meet the objectives of the programme, with a close follow up on the benefits that can be reaped from such programmes for the recipient as well as the donor agency.

The University of Rhode Island (URI) implemented component on coastal resources management has been providing assistance to some NGOs through ENP, in the form of study tours and training programmes where some of the coastal resource based Core Group NGOs such as NATMARCO and MANDRU have benefitted. The project has also provided access to information bases available within the project documentation centre and the library. Considering the community based approaches adopted by the project under Special Area Management (SAM) programmes, similar to CBRMs, it is noted that the exchange of information and experiences by both parties would be valuable for further strengthening and consolidation of the methods adopted in this direction. The seed grants programme of ENP covering the local NGO community should be extended to introduce CBRM/SAM approaches to address local micro level environmental problems, with few organizations to respond to such needs with higher funding levels.

(X) **The Co-operative Agreement for ENP**

According to the Co-operative Agreement signed with USAID, TAF is responsible for the administration of ENP the objectives spelt out as to support Sri Lanka environmental NGOs in the creation of sustainable public awareness and involvement in environmental and natural resources management. The programme to be implemented under the Agreement will support democratic principles and will promote innovative and collaborative approaches involving partnerships of individuals and communities, the private sector and the government.

The Agreement is effective from 1 May 1991 to 31 December, 1995, with a revised budget of US \$ 1.537 million to accommodate special projects component on CBRMs. The revised budget for line items and the actual expenditure as of November 1994 are indicated in the Annex D.

The budget for 1994 in respect of key programmes is as follows:

	Rs. millions
(a) Core Group activities	4.648
(b) Seed Grants (NFPO)	1.500
(c) CBRMs	3.750
(d) Special Grants (SPCD & WDF)	0.465
(e) Case Studies (CRDS)	0.500
(f) Training of Trainers (Sathmaga)	0.593

Total	11.456

The total expenditure on ENP during 1994 as at the beginning of December 1994 is Rs. 17.000 million (US \$ 347,635), the details of which are indicated in Annex E. There is a commitment of approximately US \$ 65,000 in respect of CBRM projects that has to be taken into account in making the budget for 1995.

The areas of specialization of Core Group NGOs as suggested in the Agreement are those involved in public and community education, scientific and policy research, public advocacy, environmental law, mass media, protection of natural parks and other sensitive areas,

urban and rural development. However, the 1994 programme has not included special NGOs in the Core group to address issues relating to protection of natural parks and scientific and policy research. However, the NGO involved in the preparation of case studies on CBRM projects has been able to provide an insight to the policy implications arising from such approaches. TAF has been able to co-ordinate collaborative programmes with other NAREPP components such as IRG and URI programmes (e.g. EIA training programmes and coastal resources management projects) in which public participation and community involvement was considered as a vital element.

The Seed Grant Programme has been implemented through a new seed grant administrator (NFPO) since the beginning of 1994, and has made an impact on the rural communities in enhancing environmental awareness among them. However, there has been inadequate monitoring and follow up activities by NFPO, as well as by TAF, and the management of the seed grants has not been up to expectations.

The indicators that have been developed for measuring the achievement of objectives in respect of Core Group grants and seed grants need to be revised in view of changed constitution of the Core Group NGOs and seed grantees annually. The indicators in respect of Special Projects on CBRM approaches have not been introduced in the revised Co-operative Agreement signed in late April 1993. Comments on the proposed indicators appearing in the original agreement are listed below:

(a) Increased and Sustainable Profile of National Level NGOs:

Most of the member NGOs in the Core Group have been changed annually, and as such, there is no possibility of measuring the increase in membership as a result of the inputs made by the ENP. Only a few members of the Core Group, such as EFL, MANDRU and SLEJF, have been funded through out the project period

(b) Increased Application of Technical Expertise by National Level NGOs

EFL specializing in environmental legal aspects has received an increased number of complaints from the public which has called for additional staff to handle the complaints and to take follow up action. The services of the Environmental Officer provided to EFL under the project have been very useful in the identification of pollution related problems as well as issues related to natural resources degradation. EFL, SLEJF and OSLEN has been called upon

to participate in many government appointed committees, e.g. those associated with the revision of the Forestry Master Plan, National Task Force on Environmental Law, and National Steering Committee on Wetland Conservation, etc.

(c) Increased Public Participation in Environmental Management

As the ENP has been providing assistance specifically for capacity building in the form of staffing, equipment, programme funding for training and technical assistance for the benefit of the NGOs participating in Core Group, Seed grants and CBRM projects, most of the activities have focused on environmental education and awareness. These programmes have been implemented by all 10 Core Group NGOs, both the special grantees and 7 out of 14 seed grantees. Accordingly, the targets under this indicator can be said to have been over-achieved several fold.

(d) Increased and Sustainable Community Profile of Local Level NGOs

The selection for seed grantees has varied annually with few exceptions and hence it is difficult to assess the number of participants in activities conducted under the seed grant recipient NGOs. However, as the type of seed grantees selected annually have had different specialities both in environmental and socio-economic development fields, the impact of the assistance programmes has been spread over a larger community target group.

It is recommended that new indicators reflecting the project impacts in a more realistic manner be introduced, taking into consideration the changes that have taken place in project execution, and relating not only to Core Group and the Seed Grants but also to cover Special Grants and the CBRM projects.

(XI) General Recommendations:

The following general recommendations are also offered:

- (A) Workplans of Core Group NGOs and the Special Projects on CBRM approaches should indicate, wherever possible, a time frame for each major component/activity proposed; this time frame should correspond to the respective budgetary allocations.

- (B) The project objectives are related to strengthening of the capacities of the NGOs in the creation and promotion of environmental awareness among the diverse groups of population which have already been achieved during the last three years. Considering the previous programmes as 'inputs', the project objectives should be re-directed towards achieving tangible benefits by using the trained personnel for practical environmental programmes during 1995.
- (C) The strengths of the individual Core Group members in the form of specialized knowledge and institutional capacities should be used to the advantage of other member NGOs, through collaborative mechanisms.
- (D) An attempt may be made to redefine the objectives of individual NGOs in the Core Group to reflect the overall objectives of the project.
- (E) As the Core Group members, seed grant administrator and the NGOs engaged in the CBRM programme have not been able to clearly focus attention on the impact criteria, TAF should conduct an independent impact benefit study of the project activities in order to measure the achievement of project objectives.
- (F) Considering the vast majority of NGOs whose environmental awareness work is supported by sources outside NAREPP, a study and a series of workshops should be initiated to exchange knowledge and experiences from such other NGOs, with a view to expanding the scope and approaches of the project during 1995.
- (G) Enhancing the professionalism and the capacity for rational decision making among the NGOs should be sought through strengthening NGOs vis a vis techniques, methodologies and processes of environmental management, including those related to management of information and data.
- (H) Most Core Group members as well as Seed Grantees still depend on inputs from the NAREPP/TAF Project as their principal source of external support, it is necessary to diversify the funding base of grantees so as to ensure sustainability of their programme activities beyond the life of the current project, which ends in 1995. It is recommended to include a component for the formulation of a series of new project

proposals, which will help consolidate the activities and raise additional, new funds for their continuation beyond 1995.

- (I) The efforts of the NGOs to attract donor support for environmental programmes should be facilitated by TAF by actively participating in developing the projects and mediating in negotiations, on behalf of those potential beneficiaries who have no objections to TAF doing so. A special programme of assistance for diversification of funding sources and fund raising activities should be included in the 1995 workplan as it would strengthen the sustainability of the programmes already initiated by TAF.
- (J) Some of the objectives individual Seed Grantees have cited in relation to their activities supported by the project do not match the general project objectives, as most have based their actions on the existing strengths in terms of specialization and institutional capacities. Hence extra efforts need to be taken by the participating NGOs to focus attention on the overall project objectives in the formulation and implementation of individual projects and programmes.
- (K) The baseline data on environmental programmes and beneficiary communities compiled by TAF seem inadequate and incomplete to assess the incremental benefits with and without the ENP project. Therefore, it is recommended that project impact studies should be designed to measure the target group coverage by the activities carried out by the NGOs before and after the implementation of ENP-supported activities. It could also be carried out through a comparison of environmental indicators within and outside geographical areas covered under the project.
- (L) Considering the level of success that has been achieved in the implementation of the CBRM programmes, the government agencies responsible for the management of natural resources need to be encouraged to work more closely with the local community based organizations, village level NGOs and the private sector for the introduction of participatory management approaches. Such an approach would not only reduce the cost of management, but also be more effective.
- (M) In order to effectively advocate government policy changes for the meaningful involvement of NGOs, CBOs and the private sector in natural resources management, the project should

initiate programmes to include environmental economic analysis to assess the value of safeguards on the environment and the cost reductions to the government as a result of the community participation in resources management. Among the more easily quantifiable benefits are savings generated by way of reduction of health hazards and consequent increased manpower resources used in production, reduction of mortality and environmental damage to living and non living resources. The case studies on the success stories of the CBRM programmes should address this aspect.

- (N) The enhanced capacity of the Core Group should be utilized to build a strong dialogue between the environmental NGOs and the government that would eventually result in using NGO strengths for collaborative natural resources management programmes.
- (O) In order to maximize the outputs and improve the quality of services to the communities and the country at large, the operational strategies adopted for information dissemination, public awareness, research and extension practices should consider strengths of individual NGOs and use their knowledge and capacities for mutual benefit among the participating NGOs through a co-ordination and collaborative processes. Grantees should be encouraged to interact more with government agencies and the private sector.
- (P) The trainers produced among the NGO community under the project should be utilized to strengthen the CBOs engaged in other components of NAREPP.
- (Q) The research findings and policy recommendations arising from CBRM projects should be channelled to the proposed environmental committees to be established at Divisional, Provincial and National levels under the revision of the National Environmental Act for review and acceptance by the relevant arms of the government.

Finally, the project has provided support for capacity building, training and for creating environmental awareness among the NGOs community and the general public including the school children. The Core Group has been able to address only a few of the ENP objectives while the CBRM projects got off the ground only in 1994. It is unlikely that project objectives will have been achieved to the full extent possible towards end of 1995, especially in the

areas of development of professionalism, physical environmental programmes, and CBRM project activities. This is because the benefits of capacity building investments take time to manifest. On the other hand, to cease further support at this crucial juncture, when the investments and inputs made during four years are beginning to achieve impact, can lead to a loss of momentum. It is therefore recommended that NAREPP/USAID should consider an extension phase for the Environmental NGO Project.

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE ENP PROJECT OBJECTIVES WITH
PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES OF THE PARTICIPATING NGOO**

Core Group NGOO:

- (1) Organization to Safeguard Life and the Environment (OSLEN)
- Colombo
(Environmental health, research information dissemination and consumer protection)

The programme objectives of the OSLEN are as follows:

- To improve environmental awareness and encourage community participation in environmental conservation and resource management at the local level
- To improve public understanding of critical domestic environmental issues through research and publications
- To facilitate dialogue and co-operation on environmental issues among NGOO, local government authorities and national policy makers

The programme objectives have catered for the following project objectives:

- (b) To encourage collaboration among NGOO and with other sectors
 - (d) To increase access to environmental information
 - (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
 - (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy
- (2) Sri Lanka National Mangroves and Coastal Habitat Conservation Fund (NATMARCO) - Waikkal
(Conservation and management of mangroves and coastal resources)

The programme objectives of NATMARCO are as follows:

- To protect and rehabilitate selected mangrove ecosystems
- To increase public awareness of the use of mangroves and the need for mangrove resources management
- To conduct research and disseminate scientific data on the implications of mangrove destruction
- To upgrade the economic conditions of fishermen and others depending on the mangrove and fishery resources of Mundal, Puttalam and Negombo lagoons

The programme objectives of NATMARCO have catered to the following main project objectives of the project:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
- (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
- (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy

- (3) NeoSynthesis Research Centre (NSRC) - Bandarawela
(Upland rehabilitation through agro-forestry and home gardens under the framework of 'analog' forestry systems)

The programme objectives of the NSRC are given below:

- To expand NSRC's extension services on 'Analog Forestry' to 2 new AGA Divisions in the Badulla district
- To expand its Agro-Product Certification programme to new AGA Divisions in the Uva Basin
- To consolidate the services provided by NSRC in its 1993 'Analog Forestry' extension programme

The programme objectives have catered to the following main project objectives:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
- (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
- (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy
- (g) To develop skills of local communities to manage and protect their own natural resources

- (4) Institute for Alternative Development and Regional Co-operation (MANDRU) - Batticaloa
(Environmental research and community based environmental management)

The programme Objectives of MANDRU are given below:

- To strengthen community groups to address local environmental issues
- To catalyze the formation of village/AGA Division/District level community action groups to address local environmental issues
- To encourage reforestation, establishment of mangrove nurseries and community planting
- To enhance staff capacities/capabilities to deal with environmental issues
- To undertake wetland and lagoon research studies

The programme objectives have catered to the following project objectives:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
- (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
- (g) To develop skills of local communities to manage and protect their own natural resources

- (5) Nature Foundation (NF) - Panadura
(Dissemination of information on environmental sciences through video production and presentation)

The programme objectives of NF are as follows:

- To promote public awareness of the scientific and aesthetic value of Sri Lanka's natural resources through nature films
- To enhance the existing knowledge and practices of natural resources conservation through well researched and scientific nature films

- To promote the quality of audio visual information on the environment through the production and projection of environmental documentaries

The programme objectives have catered to the following project objectives:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
 - (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
 - (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy
- (6) Environmental Foundation Ltd. (EFL) - Colombo
(Legal advocacy, environmental law, natural resource rights, education and research)

The programme objectives of the EFL are as follows:

- To implement and enforce the law on behalf of the general public and the state sector
- To provide inputs on environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process
- To encourage environmental NGO participation in EIA analyses and commentary exercise
- To assist environmental litigation
- To educate law enforcing authorities, government officials corporate sector, NGO, Community organizations at grass roots level, school children and university and Law College under graduates on environmental law
- To conduct advocacy related research and produce research, educational and promotional literature on environmental issues

The programme objectives have catered for the following main project objectives:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
 - (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
 - (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy
- (7) Sri Lanka Environmental Journalists Forum (SLEJF) - Nugegoda
(Environmental awareness through mass media)

The programme objectives of SLEJF are as follows:

- To facilitate a continuing dialogue between development planners, the private sector and the environmentalists using media as a forum
- To mobilize citizen participation in environmental conservation and resource management by providing other NGO with accurate and timely information on issues of environmental concerns
- To uphold media freedom and freedom of expression at national and international levels
- To encourage and promote experimentation in novel methods of environmental communication in the media
- To convince the media policy makers, media owners and managers of the need for wider coverage for environmental issues in Sri Lanka media

- To achieve and promote greater professionalism in environmental reporting

The programme objectives have catered to the following main project objectives:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
 - (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
 - (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy
- (8) Organization for Environmental Education (OEE) - Matara
(Promotion of environmental awareness through theatre and literature)

The programme objectives are as follows:

- To increase awareness of environmental and natural resources issues among communities country wide through the medium of theatre
- To mobilize active youth participation in environmental conservation and management issues
- To disseminate information on environmental issues to children and young people through the publication of young adult novels
- To establish a network of regional theatre groups to produce environmental drama pieces for local audiences including school children
- To consolidate the activities of theatre groups which were formed in 1993

The programme objectives have catered to the following project objectives only:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
 - (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
- (9) EMACE Foundation of Sri Lanka (EMACE) - Moratuwa
(Public participation, industrial pollution and solid waste)

The programme objectives are as follows:

- To prevent industrial and household pollution of inland waterways and the coastal belt in the Western Province
- To minimize health hazards in communities resulting from industrial pollution through public private sector cooperation
- To educate the communities on their rights to live in a healthy environment
- Encourage government authorities to implement industrial pollution license schemes
- Encourage local industries to recycle industrial waste

The programme objectives are catering to the following project objectives only:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
- (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
- (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy

(10) March for Conservation (MfC) - Colombo
(Environmental Education and Teacher Training)

The programme objectives are as follows:

- To expand MfC's school environmental education project to three new districts
- To introduce new and more effective methods of environmental education and train school teachers to use them in the new three districts
- To build up links between selected schools and NGO in the new districts to initiate and implement joint programmes to address local environmental issues
- To create new materials for bridging environmental information gaps of the existing environmental educational materials

The programme objectives have catered for the following main objectives of the project:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
- (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
- (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy

Special Grants:

(11) Society for People Centred Development (SPCD) - Nugegoda
(Environmental awareness and pollution reduction among shanty dwellers)

The programme objectives are as follows:

- To create environmental awareness among slum and shanty communities in urban areas
- To strengthen the institutional capabilities of these communities to handle development activities which resolve environmental problems
- To facilitate links between urban low income communities and relevant government and semi-government agencies and NGO which have the potential to help such communities to solve environmental problems

The programme objectives have catered to the following project objectives:

- (b) To encourage collaboration among NGO and with other sectors
- (d) To increase access to environmental information
- (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy
- (g) To develop skills of local communities to manage and protect their own natural resources

(12) Women's Development Federation (WDF) - Hambantota
(Women development, environment and business promotion)

The programme objectives of WDF are as follows:

- To increase environmental awareness among the women project leaders involved in rural economic development enterprises in the Hambantota District
- To enhance women's participation in environmental conservation and management of natural resources in the districts
- To encourage incorporation of the district's environmental concerns in rural income generating activities managed by women

The programme objectives have catered to the following project objectives:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
- (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
- (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy
- (g) To develop skills of local communities to manage and protect their own natural resources

Seed Grant Programme:

The objectives of the Seed Grant programme Administered by the National Forum of People's Organization (NFPO) are as follows:

- To ensure sustainable development at local levels by integrating environmental dimensions into local level projects and programmes initiated by the partner organizations
- To strengthen the capabilities of the partner organizations to identify, plan, implement and monitor environmental oriented projects and programmes for the conservation, management and protection of the environment and natural resources
- To strengthen the project management capabilities of the partner organizations (POs)
- To improve the institutional capabilities of the POs
- To enhance the viability of the partner organizations and thereby to minimize their dependence on external funding in the long run
- To create a forum for the PO to exchange their experiences within themselves and within other agencies which are implementing environmental conservation oriented projects and programmes
- To facilitate the POs to establish links with govt. and non governmental organizations at the national and the provincial levels and thereby to ensure their accessibility to services and benefits of the programme etc.

The above programme objectives have catered for the following project objectives:

- (d) To increase access to environmental information
- (e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
- (f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy

NAREPP/TAF ENVIRONMENTAL NGO PROJECT
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1994 WORKPLAN ELEMENTS

INSTITUTIONAL AND PROGRAM SUPPORT TO NGOS

COMPONENT/OBJECTIVE		STATUS/REMARK	OUTPUT/IMPACT
<p>1. ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATION LTD. (EFL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA educational workshops for NGOs • Publication of quarterly news bulletins - "Biosphere" in English and "Surekuma" in Sinhala • Environmental legal aid clinics • Promoting of EIA public review process 	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">40 public interests complaints</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Depends on number of EIAs released</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">82 complaints received</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12 EIAs and 22 IEEs reviewed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs learnt EIA public review process. 2000 NGO activists/professionals have been covered. The follow-up schools seminars (30) have covered an estimated 7500 student population. • Public private and international organization read environmental law related materials. An estimated population of about 5000 readership has been reached. • 58 cases investigated and 10 taken for litigation. Estimated population behind public complaints is approximately 3500. o Public review comments on EIA IEEs forwarded to project authorities

<p>2. MARCH FOR CONSERVATION (MJC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District teacher training workshops • Awareness workshops for NGOs • Joint environmental programs by NGOs and schools • Program evaluation workshop 	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>40</p> <p>3</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>Commence in 1st Quarter 1995</p> <p>Commence in 2nd Quarter 1995</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 teachers from schools in Kandy learnt to use new environmental education methods inclusive of 10 audio cassettes on bio-diversity pollution etc. and educational kits for grade 6,7, and 8 produced in 1993 have been popularized. An estimated number of 1100 students covered. • 30 NGOs participated • Schools environmental programs will sustain through NGO involvement • Report with recommendations for replication of this model
<p>3. EMACE FOUNDATION OF SRI LANKA (EMACE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial effluent treatment training workshop for industrial managers • Strengthening of village level environmental committees through awareness programs and group discussions • Situational analysis of garbage in Moratuwa • School environmental awareness program 	<p>4 workshops</p> <p>12 group meeting</p> <p>20</p>	<p>4 workshops completed</p> <p>12 meetings have been held</p> <p>Will commence in June</p> <p>22 programs completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 158 industrial managers become familiar with waste treatment methods o Empowerment of village groups to deal with public and private sector managers o Recommendation for solid waste management program for Moratuwa o Increased environmental awareness among 3600 school children in 49 schools in Moratuwa, Ratmalana, Piliyandala areas

<p>4. ORGANIZATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (OEE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential training on environmental drama - 10 ways for selected clubs, from 18 districts • Publication of young adult novels on environmental themes • National environmental drama contest 	<p>80 youth representative from 8 districts</p> <p>2 novels</p>	<p>94 youth were trained</p> <p>2 novels published 5000 copies each</p> <p>Scheduled for Dec. 1994</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 district environmental drama groups were formed to conduct awareness program for public. 60 major performances and 17 mini-performances have taken place covering an audience of about 7500-10,000 people. Some participants formed conservation groups and environmental NGO networks in Matara and Hambantota districts • This novel is being used by language teachers in Matara district secondary schools. An estimated readership is around 10,000 population. • This will popularize the use of drama techniques in public environmental awareness
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<p>5. SRI LANKA ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISTS FORUM (SLEJF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly environmental NGOs briefing • Publication of "Diyadama" newspaper • School environmental education programs • Strengthening of environmental video resource center • Discussion on EIA reports for journalists 	<p>12 issues</p> <p>12 issues</p> <p>17 issues</p> <p>Procurement of new funding to expand its services</p> <p>Depends on EIA reports</p>	<p>8 issues released</p> <p>8 issues released</p> <p>16 issues released</p> <p>Agreement signed with Television Trust of Environmental to operate a full scale environmental video center</p> <p>5 discussions held regarding prawn farming and Muthurajawela and Rajawella Hotel Development Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy makers, and donors become aware of current environmental news. • About 120,000 individuals read current environmental news. • Formation of environmental club federations. An estimated 2000 student population have been covered. • Wide range of videos for public environmental awareness will be produced and screened • Public involvement in EIA review process
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<p>6. ORGANIZATION TO SAFEGUARD LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT (OSLEN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District environmental awareness seminars on EIA, coastal management, wild life protection and environmental issues in plantation sector • Monthly environmental news briefs • Translation of environmental articles from English to Sinhala and Tamils • Preparation of Data Base on current environmental issues 	<p>7 seminars in 7 districts</p> <p>12 dossiers</p> <p>150 pages</p> <p>Computerized database are covering such issues as deforestation, pollution in Colombo city, industrial pollution, coastal distraction, wild life, pesticides and occupational health hazards will be established</p>	<p>6 seminars were held</p> <p>8 dossiers released</p> <p>14 articles covering 140 pages were translated</p> <p>OSLEN is collecting information on industrial pollution, deforestation, occupational health hazards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 590 school teachers from Gampaha district and activists from 15 environmental NGOs attended the seminars. The messages would reach an estimated student population of 12,000 in schools. • 105 organizations from all over the island received copies. An estimated readership of 1000 people covered • Distributed among 105 member organizations affiliated to OSLEN • The data will be made available to research media personnel and environment educational personnel
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<p>7. MANDRU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of community leaders and MANDRU staff on local environmental management through community development • Social mobilization through formation of village level, AGA level and district level action groups • Environmental awareness programs in schools and selected communities in Batticaloa district • Forestry programs with assistance of environmental action groups, community leaders and government agencies 	<p>50 community leaders and 250 members of community organizations</p> <p>50 village level 10 AGA level and 1 district level action groups will be formed</p> <p>40 programs</p> <p>35 community nurseries for community forestry and 2 mangrove nurseries</p>	<p>52 community leaders received training. 200 community organization members have been trained</p> <p>13 village groups were formed in Eravur Pattu AGA Division. 07 village level resource profiles completed</p> <p>11 programs were held with participation of school environmental clubs and teachers and community leaders. Approximately 1500 school children have been reached</p> <p>39 nurseries with 50,000 plants were raised by community groups and school clubs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community and homestead forestry program will be mobilized in 25-35 communities in 2 AGA divisions • An environmental action plan for Batticaloa district will be drawn by the District Environmental Action Group • Public involvement in environmental conservation in Batticaloa district will increase • 09 community forestry sites will be established
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<p>8. NATURE FOUNDATION (NF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of environmental video documentaries • Training workshop on nature films making for members of NF • Use of mobile video projection unit for public environmental awareness program 	<p>4 documentaries</p> <p>One workshop</p> <p>Depends on requests and provision of transport by other agencies</p>	<p>Scripts of 4 films are completed. Documentary on Dombagaskanda and energy crisis are completed</p> <p>Held in August</p> <p>14 shows were screened in collaboration with other NGOs and public sector agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased public focus on protection of endangered eco systems and natural resources • Transfer of technology to other NGOs involved in making environmental films • Increased environmental awareness among target groups of organizations requesting NF assistance
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<p>9. NEO SYNTHESIS RESEARCH CENTRE (NSRC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analog forestry extension program - provision of planting materials, technical advice and training on tree-base land management and agricultural systems • Certificate program • Consolidation of 1992 analog forestry extension program 	<p>260 farmers in 13 villages in Badulla districts</p> <p>500 farmers</p> <p>Re inspection of 545 farmers</p>	<p>57 farmers were assisted on organic agricultural practices. 10-day exhibition held at Bandarawela. 16 discussions were held with farmers. 4 booklets on soil conservation plant nutrient, organic manure, composting were prepared</p> <p>400 farmers were certified to provide 65,000 kgs of cashew nuts</p> <p>Re inspected all 545 farmers who participated in 1993 program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers, general public, public and private sector officials will gain technical knowledge on analog forestry • Increased farmer involvement in organic farming • Farmers get technical advice to resolve problems experienced in 1993
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<p>10. <i>SRI LANKA NATIONAL MANGROVES AND COASTAL HABITAT CONSERVATION (NATMARCO)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangroves re plantation around Mundal, Puttalam and Negombo lagoons • Training of volunteers on mangroves re plantation management and conservation • School environmental seminars to increase secondary school children awareness of mangrove related eco-systems • Rresearch on mangrove related environmental issues 	<p>100 acres to be covered with mangroves</p> <p>200 volunteers selected from Puttalam and Gampaha districts</p> <p>12 seminars in Puttalam and Gampaha districts for 4,000 students</p> <p>Testing water samples from 20 spots of the project area</p>	<p>Nurseries with over 100,000 plants were established to provide planting materials</p> <p>315 volunteers have been already trained on mangrove conservation , management and community involvement</p> <p>8 seminars were held. About 5000 school children participated</p> <p>Research in analyzing water samples to test PH values, salinity, dissolved gases, effluents, etc. and their impact on fishery resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of mangrove belts around lagoons. Improvement of fishery resources in lagoons • Communities living around lagoons in Puttalam and Gampaha districts will bee mobilized for mangrove conservation and management • Involvement of school children in action programs to conserve coastal eco-systems • A report of research result will be released
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NAREPP/TAF SPECIAL PROJECTS COMPONENT

PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS OF CBRM PROJECTS Beginning January 1, 1994

<i>TASK</i>	<i>TIMING</i>	<i>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</i>	<i>PROGRESS</i>	<i>OUTPUT/IMPACT</i>
(1) FIVE SPECIAL PROJECTS				
OBEYSEKERAPURA PROJECT (Sevanatha) <u>Pre-CBRM Project</u> (Commenced on May, 1993)	1st - 3rd Quarters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare baseline data 2. Organize strengthen community organizations 3. Develop links between community organizations and public private institutions 4. Facilitate resource management by community 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline data collected 2. Strengthened one CDC and organized a women's group in the same CDC area. 3. Developed links between COs and UC 4. Facilitated community maintenance of infrastructure 	Community organizations in one CDC area of Obeysekerepura acquired capacity to actively take part in the aBRM project designing
<u>CBRM Project</u> (Commenced in oct. 1994)	4th Quarter '94 to 4th Quarter '95	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community workshop (18) 2. Land regularization 3. Monthly news letter (12) 4. Physical environmental improvement tubs; 8 washing basins, drains, etc) 5. Social promotion activities 6. Update database 	Action plan is prepared with COs to implement the project	Community actively take part in the project implementation

NAREPP/TAF SPECIAL PROJECTS COMPONENT

PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS OF CBRM PROJECTS

Beginning January, 1, 1994

<p>DENIYAWATTE PROJECT (EMACE Foundation) <u>Pre-CBRM Project</u> (Commenced on February 1994)</p> <p><u>CBRM Project</u></p>	<p>1st and 4th Quarters</p> <p>4th Quarter</p>	<p>1. Prepare baseline data 2. Organize strengthen community organization 3. Develop links between COs and public private sector institutions 4. Facilitate community management of resources</p> <p>CBRM project is being prepared by EMACE with the community organization</p>	<p>1. Data collection started 2. Two workshops have been conducted 3. Links have already been established with the U.C., Divisional Secretariat and the Moratuwa University 4. A common toilet (for 20 families) is under construction</p>	<p>Women's society of Deniyawatte actively take part in project activities. It has recently done a training program on health and nutrition for women with the help of the U.C.</p> <p>Community organizations take part in designing a CBRM project</p>
<p>HORTON PLAINS PROJECTS (SLAPSW AND MFC) <u>Pre CBRM Project</u> (Commenced on March, 1994)</p> <p><u>CBRM Project</u></p>	<p>2nd- 3rd Quarters</p> <p>4th Quarter</p>	<p>1. Prepare baseline data 2. Organize and strengthen community stake holders 3. Form school environmental clubs 4. Conduct environmental educational programs 5. Develop links among the stake holders of Horton Plains 6. Prepare park interpretation plan.</p> <p>CBRM project is being prepared by SLAPSW and MFC</p>	<p>The project was launched last April with a public campaign, and all the planned activities were completed in November 1994</p>	<p>Many of the connected public and private sector institutions were made aware of the Horton Plains project and obtained their involvement for a campaign on sustainable use of the Horton Plain. Identified specific communities to be involved in the CBRM program</p>

NAREPP/TAF SPECIAL PROJECTS COMPONENT

PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS OF CBRM PROJECTS

Beginning January 1, 1994

<p>KAHALLA PALLEKELE PROJECT (WGSP, ORDE, WESE AND MIC) <u>Pre-CBRM Project</u> (Commenced on September, 1993)</p>	<p>1st - 4th Quarters</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare base-line data 2. Organize strengthen COs 3. Develop links between COs and public and private sector institutions 4. Facilitate community-based resource management activities 5. Provide education and information on Human - Elephant issues 6. Conduct scientific research on elephants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Base line data collected 2. Strengthened COs in 24 GN - divisions 3. Developed links between COs and GNs, DSs, DWLC officials and provincial council 4. Promoted community initiations on the management of elephant issues 5. Conducted educational programs. Booklet on elephant behavior is under preparation. 6. Scientific study on elephants is continued 	<p>Community organizations in the selected 24 GN divisions are now ready to work with government agencies and "Wana Jana Mithuro",and designed the CBRM project to be implemented with the assistance of WJM and the government.</p>
<p><u>CBRM Project</u> (Commenced in October 1994)</p>	<p>4th quarter '94 to 4th quarter '95</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of apex body of COs 2. Land, agriculture and herd development 3. Community development 4. Model villages 5. HEC reduction 6. Environmental education 7. Business promotion 8. Newsletter (12) 9. Promotion of school environmental clubs 10. CBO-government collaboration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CBO apex bodies are being developed 2. Training programs are in progress 	<p>Community implements the CBRM projects with the help of wjm and government officials</p>

NAREPP/TAF SPECIAL PROJECTS COMPONENT

PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS OF CBRM PROJECTS

Beginning January 1, 1994

<p>2. POLICY DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>A. CASE STUDIES AND POLICY DISCUSSIONS (CRDS - Commenced on September, 1993)</p> <p>B. ADVISORY GROUP MEETING</p>	<p>1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Quarters</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>1. Document the process of CBRM projects</p> <p>2. Prepare bench mark data base and impact criteria</p> <p>3. Conduct case studies on substantive issues</p> <p>4. Conduct 2 policy fora</p> <p>1. Share experience of special projects with the advisory group</p>	<p>1. Processes of all the 5 CBRM projects are documented</p> <p>2. A draft bench march data base and impact criteria are being prepared</p> <p>3. One fora was conducted</p> <p>1st quarter meeting was held in February</p>	<p>Project implementators have understood the importance of policy reflections of their activities</p> <p>Policy makers and members of the NAREPP family become aware of the progress of and issues related to CBRM projects</p>
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7/92

NAREPP/TAF SPECIAL PROJECTS COMPONENT

PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS OF CBRM PROJECTS

Beginning Januaray 1, 1994

3. TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	1st and 2nd Quarters	Various technical assistance and training programs	Computer software packages, EIA, Industrial environmental hazards, Eco-tourism, self governance, etc.	Project implementators enhanced their institutional capacities
	1st Quarter	Assessment of training and technical assistance needs	Assessment done in the 1st quarter	Project implementators identified urgently needed training and technical assistance needs
	2nd Quarter	Workshop on project management (Two 5-day programs)	- do -	
	3rd-4th Quarters	Training program on environmental management (7-day program)	- do -	
	3rd Quarters	Training of Trainers (7-day program)	- do -	
	3rd and 4th Quarters	Technical assistance (on specific needs of projects)	- do -	
4. PROJECT EVALUATION	3rd Quarters	Mid-term evaluation		

Tasks	Timing	Planned Activities	Progress	Output/Impact
a. Orientation program for representatives of partner organizations	June 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct familiarization sessions on the following • Objectives of seed grant • Integrated approach to management of grass root level environmental concerns • Methods for developing conservation models at grass root level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A workshop was held on 27/6/94 at SLIDA for 13 participants with following subjects. • Management of grass root level environmental programs and role of NGOs • Monitoring & Evaluation 	Consensus to commence grass root level environmental conservation and management programs.
b. Seed grant administration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of progress control procedures documentation and institutional mechanism • Progress review through field visits • Review of impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructions have been issued by way of circular letters • Five field visits have been made by the coordinator • Due in 1995 	
C. Staff responsibility		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing monitoring & evaluation procedures • Progress review • Reporting to TAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in progress • Progress review for 9 partner organizations has been carried out • Financial statements submitted to TAF 	
D. Information dissemination		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a workshop to share experiences of seed grantees • Publish workshop materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first workshop is due on 15/12/94 	
E. Exposure to similar programs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a criteria for performance evaluation of POs • Exchange visits and additional training programs to representatives of POs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yet to be done 	

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SEED GRANT RECIPIENTS

Tasks	Timing	Planned Activities	Progress	Output/Impact
<p>1. Small Traders Credit and Investment Association (STCIA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To organize small traders and pavement hawkers • To introduce the "day bank" credit system • To educate them and raise environmental consciousness • To implement action programs for solid waste disposal and beautification of the town. 	<p>Between June 1994 May 1995</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness programs for members. • Introduce litter bins • Dispose solid waste to produce organic manure. • Integrate support of government organizations and local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting has been held on 17.4.94 in participation with government organizations, local authorities and NFPO. • Environmental awareness 1 st workshop for 30 participants has been held (10.5.1994). • 2nd Workshop on environmental workshop for 100 small traders has been held on 20.09.1994 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of "Day bank" office. • Improved environmental awareness among small traders • Integration of government officers as well as local authorities. • Operate day bank credit system.
<p>2. Community Development Foundation - Ratnapura</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish nurseries and distribute 10,000 Nos seedings for transplanting • To get school children to maintain those plants. • To educate youth & children on conservation of forestry. • To generate income through nurseries 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize lecture discussion for school children & youth. • Establish 100 small nurseries. • One day workshop for 100 participants • Two day workshop on management of nurseries • Five workshop for school children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office establishment 	

Tasks	Timing	Planned Activities	Progress	Output/Impact
<p>3. Kundasale Community Development Foundation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve fertility and productivity of selected plots of lands through soil conservation, crop diversification and relevant scientific methods. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil conservation with contour drains and preparation of terraces Add carbonic elements to selected lands Distribution of planting materials (e.g. pepper, coffee) among 196 families. Training for beneficiary families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two educational workshops (each 60 participants - Total 120 participants) have been conducted to educate selected villages on soil conservation and crop diversification 70% of work on soil conservation is complete and balance work in progress. 	
<p>4. Isura Sanwardana Kendraya - Avulegame</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize destruction of environment through farmer education To reduce civil effects of pesticides by educating parents & school children. To promote sustainable agricultural practices. To propagate food hygiene. To promote soil conservation To develop sustainable farmer organizations 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build up relationship between schools and communities through outreach programs. Establish five model farms in 5 schools Establish 10 model farms to promote proper agricultural practices and soil conservation. Conduct educational programs through schools - target group children parents and teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 school model farms in Avulegame educational circuit are being established. 10 model farms with 10 individual farmers have been established. 	<p>Environmental awareness</p>

Tasks	Timing	Planned Activities	Progress	Output/Impact
<p>5. Pradeshiya Ayureda Sanrakshana Saba (PASS) Galewela</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a community based medicinal plant conservation group through improvement of knowledge on identification, cultivation and sustainable utilization of medicinal plants. • To develop community economic status through minimizing their expenses for medicine and food. • To provide successful Ayurvedic medicinal services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate children rural communities and ayurvedic practitioners • Train people to cultivate medicinal home gardens • Cultivate economically viable medicinal species • Prepare ayurvedic mobile clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted one workshop on 17.9.94 subjects discussed conservation of environment through cultivation and management of herbal medicinal plants (participants 26 medical Practitioners 6 ayurvedic medical students 38 grama Neladrasis). • Conducted 46 school seminars • Conducted a Shramadana to clear a land to establish an ayurvedic botanical garden. • Produced new two varieties of herbal medicine by using an old recipe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunterism for ayurvedic resource management.
<p>6. Anthodaya Women's Environmental Development Forum (AWEDC) Gampola</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote environmental awareness among women. • To promote community participation in local resource management. • To develop institutional strength of community based organizations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental educational programs for 160 women to be carried out in 4 workshops (each workshop two days duration and 40 participants) • Fuel savings methods for women - 4 workshops (each workshop one day and 40 participants) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 NOs fuel saving stoves have been distributed. • 4 workshop on promotion of fuel saving methods among women carried out (each workshop 2 days duration - 130 women participated). 	

Tasks	Timing	Planned Activities	Progress	Output/Impact
<p>7. Small Farmer Organization Moranda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop entrepreneurship of 100 farmers. • To help them identify technological issues • To support them to meet their needs by managing local resources 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To commence an experimental model farm covering one acre in the Morande farm. • To set up a training center. • To improve technological knowledge of farmers through lectures & research. • To guide trained farmers to replicate experiences promote savings, produce organic manure. • To help them identify & market for their products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A workshop has been conducted to promote small groups of farmers, produce organic manure prepare nurseries and promotes credits. 	
<p>9. Praja Sarana Padanama (PSP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of members and promote their participation in management of local environmental issues. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a four day workshop in participation of 18 NGOs. • One day field exposure trip to probe into environmental degradation due to carelessness of people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted 4 workshop for nursery owners. • Conducted 3 workshop for school children. • Conducted to practical sessions on preparation of nurseries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of seeds and preparation nurseries.

Task	Timing	Planned Activities	Progress	Output/Input
<p>9. Kantha Ithurum Parishramaya (KIP) - Wilpotha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote cultivation of cash crops • To promote cashew cultivation in bare lands. • Promote self-employment 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote cashew cultivation in 3 Grama Niladhari Divisions • Conduct 3 workshops to impart knowledge. • Establish three nurseries to distribute cashew seedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted 3 workshops • Created awareness in 42 beneficiaries • Purchased 150 Kg. of seeds and prepared nurseries in 3 Grama Niladhari Divisions 	
<p>10. Kandurata Govi Kamkaru Janatha Kendraya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent environmental pollution due to plastic wares etc. • To promote self employment utilizing local materials 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote clay cups to replace plastic cups through selected members. • To create awareness among small producers of yoghurt plastic cups (one day workshop for 10 groups) • To promote production of clay cups and propagate this product among consumers through seminars (series of workshops in 3 pottery villagers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One project to produce clay cups has been started and 9 people employed. • Relevant equipments have been purchased and other pottery product will also be introduced. • An exhibition of clay products has been organized to be held soon. 	
<p>11. All Ceylon Community Development Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of demonstrative agro forestry. • Education and Training • Establishment of nurseries • Introduction of short term crops • Training of volunteers of community organizations • Agro forestry manual • Collection of traditional knowledge. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops to build community strength. • Leadership development • Environmental awareness • Skill development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight beneficiaries have been offered loans for analyze forestry gardens. • Awareness programmes have covered 56 beneficiaries • Two sets of training package have been conducted for 30 participants. • A model nursery has been established. 	

Task	Timing	Planned Activities	Progress	Output/Input
<p>12. Navamaga Foundation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of the poor • To impart knowledge on contour drains and transplanting. • To distribute seedling for tree planting. • To train people on maintenance of plants., • To enlist support of schools, NGOs etc. • Production of leaflets for publicity. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate community organizations school development societies community leaders on preparation of nurseries. • Educate communities at Grama Niladhari level, 40 seminars at G.N.D. Level. • Educate public servants and seek their cooperation • Select voluntary leader for maintenance of seedling planted. 40 nurseries at G.N.D Level. • Monitor Progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted awareness programmes • Prepared nurseries for seeds • Carried out publicity work 	
<p>13. Samagi Grama Sanwardana Vanitha Smitiya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness among members • To train relevant community groups on animal production • To survey, trainees and manage goat rearing. • To implement goat bank system • To generate incomes and raise living standards of members. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct four day training workshops. (for 25 goat rearing farmers) • Conduct one day awareness programme • Construct goat sheds fodder and compost pits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four day training workshop was held between July 23-26, 1994 at Sama Vihara, A'pura. • One day training workshop was held on Sept, 2, 1994 38th mile post Mahabulankulama. • Female (Number not indicated) members have been educated to produce organic manure by using solid waste from goat sheds. 	

Task	Timing	Planned Activities	Progress	Output/Input
<p>14. Sri Siduhath Dharma Vijaya Samajaya Gampola</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise community awareness • To develop organizational capacity. • To promote soil conservation and environmental management. • To improve economic capacity of members. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness programmes for farmers. • Establish nurseries for distribution of seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted a two day awareness programme between 26-27 August 1994. • Supported farmers to organize the nursery for planting materials. 	

**FINANCIAL REPORT
CUMULATIVE THROUGH NOVEMBER 21, 1994
(Amended Cooperative Agreement)**

FINANCIAL DATA (In US Dollars)

	<i>Budget Cooperative Agreement</i>	<i>Total Spending As At Nov 21</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Planned Expenditure For 1995</i>
A. PROGRAM				
1. Staffing	150,000	129,076	20,924	30,000
2. Equipment	110,000	95,645	14,355	
3. Technical Assistance	70,000	35,226	34,774	10,000
4. Staff Development	85,000	63,746	21,254	20,000
5. Programs (National Level)	230,000	241,419	(11,419)	60,000
6. Seed Grant Program	120,000	43,451	76,549	30,000
7. Evaluation/Audit	12,725	6,425	6,300	3,150
8. Special Projects	267,240	142,201	125,039	125,039
B. MANAGEMENT				
1. Management Unit	191,449	128,743	62,706	50,000
2. Program Service	28,052	28,183	(131)	1,399
C. INDIRECT COST				
(26% except) (Capital Outlay)	272,567	207,638	64,929	85,692
TOTAL	1,537,033	1,121,753	415,280	415,280

**EXPENDITURE FROM JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 5, 1994
ENVIRONMENT N.G.O. PROJECT
(Amended Cooperative Agreement)**

FINANCIAL DATA (In US Dollars)

*TOTAL
JAN–DEC 5
1994*

A. PROGRAM

1. Staffing	47,633
2. Equipment	4,539
3. Technical Assistance	10,076
4. Staff Development	9,035
5. Programs (National Level)	57,991
6. Seed Grant Program	18,159
7. Evaluation/Audit	1,762
8. Special Projects	89,352

B. MANAGEMENT

1. Management Unit	33,708
2. Program Service	4,554

C. INDIRECT COST

(26% except) (Capital Outlay)	70,826
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TOTAL **347,635**

**ENVIRONMENTAL NGO PROJECT
1994 EVALUATION**

Terms of Reference

Background

The Environmental NGO project managed by The Asia Foundation is a major component of the Natural Resources and Environmental Policy Project (NAREPP), which is implemented with financial assistance from USAID. The NGO project seeks to promote public participation in environmental conservation, resource management, and policy development by strengthening institutional and program capacities of NGOs. The project has three sub components: the Core Group NGOs, the Seed Grant Component, and the Community Based Resource Management (CBRM) program.

The Core Group NGOs include 10 environmental NGOs which receive funding from the Foundation for institutional building and program performance. Some of these NGOs have demonstrated the potential to make an impact on the environmental policy agenda in Sri Lanka. The Core Group NGOs address a broad range of target groups through a variety of programs and approaches.

The Seed Grant Program provides small grants to about 14 grass roots and community based NGOs to conduct various public awareness and resource management programs aimed at solving local environmental problems. The program is administered by a local NGO which provides umbrella support for grass roots and community organizations.

The CBRM program seeks to develop demonstrable models of community based resource management in five selected sites. Three of these sites focus on bio-diversity while the balance deal with urban environmental issues.

Purpose: The evaluation is intended to measure the strengths and weaknesses of the Environmental NGO project in 1994 and provide recommendations for more effective project implementation in 1995.

Scope of Work: The evaluation will measure achievements in realising 1994 workplan objectives and identify shortcomings in and constraints to the achievement of those objectives. The evaluation will specifically address the following issues:

1. To what extent has the project achieved the following specific objectives of the project?
 - a) To produce a strong and independent environmental NGO movement
 - b) To encourage collaboration among NGOs and with other sectors
 - c) To integrate environmental and economic analysis
 - d) To increase access to environmental information
 - e) To improve understanding of the natural environment
 - f) To inspire informed action at all levels of the society and economy

- g) To develop skills of local communities to manage and protect their own natural resources

2. Have the NGOs been able to achieve their individual program goals and objectives as specified in their 1994 workplans?

The consultant will review the progress of individual NGO projects and assess their strengths and weaknesses with recommendations for effective programming in the next year.

3. To what extent have participating NGOs enhanced their institutional strengths?

The consultant will measure NGOs' organizational strengths, including their capacities to diversify funding sources for long term programming. (See database of institutional indicators.)

4. Have the Core Group NGOs developed collaboration mechanisms enabling them work together and with private and public sector agencies to resolve environmental issues?

5. Has the Seed Grant Program achieved its objectives as specified in the workplan prepared by the Seed Grant Administrator?

6. To what extent has each of the five CBRM projects achieved its goals and objectives? (See Cooperative Agreement, Amendment I)

7. What are the specific aspects of CBRM that need to be further developed and the recommendations for such revisions?

8. Has the Project Management Unit (PMU) played an effective role in facilitating training and technical assistance to enhance the professional capacities of NGOs?

The consultant will look at the local and overseas training and technical assistance opportunities provided to NGOs by the Foundation in 1994.

9. How well has TAF coordinated with other NAREPP partners, the Ministry of Environment, and other donors?

10. Have the NGOs been able to establish a constructive dialogue with policy makers in resolving critical environmental issues?

11. How effective was the role played by the Foundation in strengthening institutional capacities of participating NGOs?

Methodology: The consultant will employ the following methodology in conducting the evaluation. To clarify the Terms of Reference and eliminate any questions regarding the evaluator's mandate, s/he will prepare a draft workplan (in outline form) to be submitted to the Foundation after 3 days of the consultancy.

1. Review of Project Documentation: The Foundation will provide the following documents for use in this exercise.

- a. Cooperative Agreement with USAID along with amendments for CBRM Special Projects
- b. Workplan of 1994
- c. Progress reports by NGOs for 1994
- d. Project Monitoring and discussion papers prepared by the Foundation
- e. Evaluations of 1992 and 1993
- f. NGO publications including newsletters, bulletins, newspapers, videos, and other presentations supported by this project
- g. Reviews and news related to NGO programs appeared in newspapers and other public media

2. Interviews and Field Visits: The Foundation will facilitate interviews with NGOs, private and public sector organizations, and target groups of NGO programs whenever required by the consultant. Field visits will be organized by PMU for the consultant to meet and discuss with NGOs. If necessary, the consultant will also meet USAID and Sri Lanka government officials and other contractors of NAREPP.

3. Review and updating of NGOs' data bases of progress indicators
4. Assessment of progress towards achieving targets outlined in the cooperative agreement.

PERIOD: November 11 - December 12, 1994

Report: The consultant should submit a draft report at the end of the forth week of the consultancy. The Foundation will review the draft report and send its comments for the consultant to consider and incorporate in the final report which is due at the end of the fifth week. This report should consist of the following components:

1. An assessment of the achievement of specific objectives.
2. A review of the progress of the Core Group NGO program, Seed Grants and CBRM components separately for 1994.
3. An evaluation of individual NGOs' institutional growth and program performance, as per targets in Co-operative Agreement.
4. Recommendations to improve performance efficiency of participating NGOs in 1995.

ANNEX G

LIST OF KEY PERSONNEL INTERVIEWED

NAREPP/IRG - Dr. David McCauley, Chief of Party
 URI - Dr. Allan White, Project Manager
 - Mr. Mervyn Wijeratne, Project Administrator
 USAID - Mr. Avanthi Jayatilake, Project Manager/NAREPP,
 USAID
 TAF - Mr. Edward H. Anderson, Representative; Mr.
 Stephen J. Claborne, Assistant Representative;
 Mr. Kapila Bandara, Project Manager; Mr. Jayantha
 Wickremanayake, Special Projects Manager
 TAF/SF - Mr. Nilan Fernando, Regional Desk Officer, San
 Francisco
 CEA - Ms. Shirani Yasaratne, Director, Natural
 Resources Division
 FD - Mr. K.D. Dayananda, Additional Conservator of
 Forests

THE CORE GROUP

OSLEN - Mr. Abeypala Silva, Project Manager
 EFL - Mr. Jagatha Gunawardene, Environmental Law
 Officer;
 Mr. Anandalal Nanayakkara, Environmental Law
 Officer;
 - Mr. Hemantha Vithanage, Environmental Scientist
 - Mr. Wilfred Ranasinghe, Editor
 - Mr. S. Sinnathamby, Accountant
 SLEJF - Mr. Dharman Wickramaratne, President; Mr. Kusal
 Perera, Program Officer
 EMACE - Mr. E.M. Abeyratne, Working Director; Dr. G.S.P
 de Silva,
 Health Consultant
 MANDRU - Dr. S. Sathanandan, President; Mr. Mano
 Rajasingham, Vice President
 OEE - Mr. C.A. Samaradivakara, General Secretary
 NATMARCO - Mr. Robert Fernando, President
 NF - Mr. Prasantha Jayasekera, President
 MFC - Dr. Nirmalee Pallewatte, Coordinator
 NSRC - Ms. Kamal Mudannayake, Resident Director
 - Mr. Athula Priyantha, Chief Extension Officer

SEED GRANT ADMINISTRATOR

NFPO - Mr. Willie Gamage, Executive Director/Chairman
 - Mr. P.C. Jayawardene, Seed Grant Project
 Officer/Coordinator

SPECIAL GRANTS

SPCD - Dr. Dharmadasa Silva, Chairman
 WDF - Ms. Thilakalatha, Secretary

SPECIAL PROJECTS

WGSP - Mr. Jayasinghe Balasuriya, Chairman;
ORDE - Mr. A.H.M.R. Abeyratne, Chairman;
WESE - Mr. Saman Senanayake, President
TGM - Rev. T. Chandrarathana Thero, Chairman
SEVANATHA - Mr. K.A. Jayaratne, President
CRDS - Prof. C. Suriyakumaran, Chairman; Mr. T.M.
Wijebandara, Environmental Officer
MFC - Dr. Nirmalee Pallegatte, Coordinator
EMACE - Mr. E.M. Abeyratne, Working Director; Dr. G.S.P
de Silva, Health Consultant

ANNEX H

REFERENCES

1. ENP Workplan for 1994
2. Cooperative Agreements on ENP
3. Half yearly progress report for the period January-June, 1994
4. Documents relating to workshops held by CRDS on case studies and policy issues
5. 1994/1995 Workplan of NAREPP component
6. Seminar report on Environmental Problems and the Urban Poor Seminar conducted by the SPCD, November 1993
7. Summary of the draft proposal of the Environmental Law Task Force
8. Draft report of the National Task Force on Environmental Law
9. USAID/Sri Lanka Mid-Term Evaluation of NAREPP - December 1993
10. Evaluation reports on ENP for 1992/1993 prepared by Mr. W.M.A. Wijeratne Banda and Mr. Frederick Spielberg
11. Letters of Agreement in respect of Core Group, Special Projects, Special Grants and Seed Grant Administrator signed with TAF for 1994 Workplan
12. Program reports relating to Core Group, CBRM, Special Grants and Seed Grant projects