

# Introduction of a community based Management Model for Vankalai Wetland Ecosystem, Mannar, Sri Lanka

*MFF 08 - Revised full proposal submitted on 24<sup>th</sup> of June 2014*

**Green Movement of Sri Lanka**

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## A. PROPOSAL SUMMARY SHEET

1. **Date of Proposal Submission:** 24.06.2014
2. **Project Title:** Introduction of a Community-based Management Model for Vankalai Wetland Ecosystem, Mannar, Sri Lanka
3. **Project Site:** South Bar, Vankalai and Achchankulam villages in Mannar and Nanatum Divisional Secretariat in Mannar District – Sri Lanka
4. **Project Scale:** National
5. **Implementation Agency:** Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc.
6. **Authorized representatives from Implementing Agency:**
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7. **Project partners:**
  - Seven Seas Fisheries Cooperative Society
  - Vankalai Fisheries Coparative Society
  - Soosaiyappar Fisheries Society – Achchankulam
  - 5 Women Rural Development Societies In South bar, Vankalai and Achankulam
  - Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC)
  - National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA) District office – Mannar
  - Field Ornithologist Group Sri Lanka (FOGSL)
  - Ceylon Bird Club (CBC)
8. **Project Objective:** Community driven conservation model for Vankalai coastal wetland is established
9. **Project Start Date:** 01/07/2014
10. **Project Duration:** 18 Months
11. **Total Project Cost:** 12,770,950.00 LKR
12. **Amount requested from MFF Secretariat:** 11,103,330.50 LKR
13. **Co-financing :**

In-kind	Amount <b>1,044,800.00 LKR</b> GMSL
In-kind	Amount <b>282,819.50 LKR</b> Community
In-kind	Amount <b>340,000.00 LKR</b> Partner Organizations

#### 14. Brief Project description

The proposed project will establish a community based conservation model to contribute for the long term conservation of the Vankalai coastal wet land in Mannar district. As Mannar district is now in the post conflict rehabilitation stage, introducing a model management system which will be a precautionary effort of conserving Vankalai coastal wetland. The project has two outputs. The first output is "Community driven conservation mechanism to conserve Vankalai coastal wetland is established and functional" and second one is "Income of buffer zone communities is increased". The community driven conservation mechanism will be established with the participation of five youth groups and income generation activities will be implemented through fisheries cooperative societies and Women Rural Development Societies of three villages in the buffer zone of Vankalai coastal wetland. Buffer zone community of Vankalai sanctuary is the most important stakeholders to be considered when implementing a project to conserve the Vankalai ecosystem. Awareness and knowledge as well as having enough capacity to act against negative anthropogenic activities are the most important ability should be with them. The project will slowly intervene to such a capacity through raising awareness, improving knowledge and facilitating them to be organized themselves.

Economical states of the community are comparatively poor and it could be affects the ecosystem due to overexploitation of natural resources or encroachments. The proposed project will address this issue and provide them technical and financial support to establish environmentally sustainable livelihoods. The model aquaculture site which is proposed to be established in Southbar Village will be a process based primarily on Mirigal, Thilapia and Carp and be a replicable best practice and micro credit program will be a good opportunity for them to establish optional livelihoods or improve the ongoing livelihoods to ensure the economical stability.

The GMSL clearly understands that the key contributor to the success of this project are the communities living in and around the Ramsar site and as such, in its pre-project planning phase, conducted significant consultations with these communities before formulating the final strategy required for a high quality, environment friendly, climate smart and sustainable exercise that holistically intervenes on a number of fronts for the benefit of the communities, the state and the environment.

The above establishment will be linked with the local authorities, Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) and National Aquaculture Development Authority etc. The above authorities have already provided their inputs at the project planning stage for the successes of the project.

DWC is the responsible government authority for Vankalai sanctuary / Ramsar site. Awareness on important legislations such as Fauna and flora ordinance are weaker among the communities in buffer zone area. DWC will provide consultation and guide the community to carry out their livelihood activities in a sustainable manner.

NAQDA will contribute to the project by providing consultation to the community for legally acceptable sustainable aquaculture practices in the buffer zone of the wetland. NAQDA will provide prior consultation for the aquaculture license.

The Green Movement of Sri Lanka will continue its intervention by absorbing formed youth groups to Green Brigade program and working together with the partner organization until the micro credit program become self sustained.

Public-People initiative to prevent ecological losses in the Vankalai wetland sanctuary and adjacent biodiversity hotspots through community driven conservation tied to improvement of community livelihoods

## **B. FULL PROPOSAL**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

Vankalai Sanctuary was declared as the 4<sup>th</sup> Ramsar site in Sri Lanka on 12/07/10. It is situated in Mannar District. The extent of 4,839 ha; 08°56'N 079°55'E. This Ramsar site consists of several ecosystems which range from arid-zone thorn scrubland, arid-zone pastures and maritime grasslands, sand dunes, mangroves, salt marshes, lagoons, tidal flats, sea-grass beds and shallow marine areas. Due to the integrated nature of shallow wetland and terrestrial coastal habitats, this sanctuary is highly productive, supporting high ecosystem and species diversity. The site provides excellent feeding and living habitats for a large number of water bird species, including annual migrants, which also use this area on arrival and during their exit from Sri Lanka. It harbours more than 20,000 water birds during the migratory season, including the Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) and the Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas Penelope*), of which Vankalai Sanctuary supports 1% of the population of the latter two species. The site's coastal and marine ecosystems are important for over 60 species of fish, marine turtles, and rare species such as Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*). These ecosystems provide important spawning and feeding grounds for juvenile fish species such as Trevally (*Caranx spp.*), Snappers (*Lutjanus spp.*), and also host a number of threatened species, such as the Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*), and Saltwater Crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*). Vankalai Sanctuary sustains diverse food chains, while also sustaining the livelihoods of fisheries-dependent communities in the area. These areas will be conserved by this project, while sustainable livelihoods that include climate smart fisheries as well as ecotourism that includes bird watching and environment friendly boat tours to nearby coral reefs being part of the project activities.

#### **1.2 Project context**

Vankalai sanctuary and its buffer zone are under huge threat of anthropogenic activities. Post conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction are being carried out with very poor concern on Vankalai wetland ecosystem. Some boundaries of the wetland are being used for dumping waste. Investors (Foreign and nun local) are seeking to acquire lands for businesses. But local community of the buffer zone area is still being neglected or not engaged.

The fishing community is the most important stakeholder. Youth and school children of the society are the most vibrant and committed groups who need to critically engage in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of their communities. The project will strongly engage youth and school children of the fishing community to convey the messages of concern to the public.

Since many of the coastal resources utilization practices area unsustainable (over-exploitation of coastal and fisheries resources, damage to the environment through such activities) a model demonstration of sustainable practices will be helpful to be replicated them within the society.

Economical stability of the society is one of the most significant aspects when concerning community based conservation activities. Many of the fisheries women are engaged in a optional livelihood such as producing dry fish, sewing, handcrafting etc. Strengthening women based optional livelihoods of the society is important on ensuring economical stability. Providing micro financing facility for women groups will be important to strengthen them and their families.

Proposed project activities are compatible with the countries interest as most of them were proposed by local community. One of the most important development opportunity identified was popularizing ecotourism activities, country is now in a fast growing stage of tourism after 30 years conflict.

Establishing a management model in buffer zone of Vankalai will be helpful to minimize the damage to ecosystem. Providing micro credit for environmentally sustainable livelihoods will minimize negative impacts to the ecosystem. Coordinating with relevant authorities by the local community will contribute to prevent from negative externalities.

### ***1.3 Related projects/other relevant activities***

The project titled Introducing Sea Cucumbers/ Sand Fish/ Jaffna Attaya (*Holothuria scabra*) pen culture as a livelihood development program for conflict affected community in Mannar Island, is one of the related project for the proposed project. The project is now in the final stage and the project could get engaged the community from South bar area for culturing Sea Cucumber in sustainable manner,

The National Strategic Plan for Action (NSAP) outline four planning principles, namely, (a) Optimal utilization of development opportunities, (b) Equitable distribution of benefits, (c) Minimal damage to structure and functioning of coastal ecosystems, and (d) Prevention of negative externalities. The NSAP also states that the management of coastal ecosystems as part of the development infrastructure hinges on understanding and addressing natural and human-made change within the integrated coastal management (ICM) framework. The proposed project, working within a state-citizen action plan, provides high quality human development opportunities for the target communities, engages and strengthens the ability of the state to engage in policing and managing environment critical geophysical phenomena, manages fair use of resources for the benefit of all stakeholders and, through a proactive system of engaging communities in conservation and regeneration work, mitigates if not completely neutralizes negative externalities from impacting the target environment zone.

According to the sector vulnerability assessments carried out in the process of creating the National Climate Change Adaption Policy (NCCAP), species in estuaries and lagoons that contribute significantly towards the food fishery include clupeids, mullet, milkfish, rabbit fish, and many species of shrimps and mud-crabs are depleted. Many species of shrimp, crabs and lobsters are currently fished in lagoons and estuaries and the sea, and there are several edible species among the 28 species of sea cucumbers found in Sri Lankan waters, and several species of edible oceanic squid. A stock assessment of sea cucumber, chanks, milk fish, marine aquarium fish and lobsters as well as a habitat quality assessment was carried out in 2008-2009 by NARA with funds

from CIDA and IFAD. This revealed a drop in populations of these groups due to over-harvesting and the poor condition of coral reef habitats. Additionally both climate-change related and human related damage to coastal wetlands, lagoons and estuaries are highly contributory to the depletion of fish stocks and the vulnerabilities of these habitats and ecosystems.

As an island nation, Sri Lanka is vulnerable to the risk of sea level rise and increased frequency of storms that can have major impacts on coastal ecosystems that nourish the marine food fishery. The analysis of climate data for Sri Lanka clearly indicates increasing variability of rainfall regimes and temporal and spatial distribution of rainfall as well as a trend for increasing air temperature. All of these can also have impacts on coastal areas and inland waters that are important for the food fishery industry. According to the sector vulnerability report (2011) on fisheries, climate change induced threats include the following:

- Landward migration of coastal wetlands, resulting in the loss of freshwater and brackish water habitats important for the coastal and marine fishery and coastal aquaculture
- Net loss of wetlands in areas where coastal wetlands are unable to migrate to keep pace with sea level rise due to infrastructure or other forms of land uses.
- Adverse impacts of sea level rise on mangroves and coral reefs that are important breeding grounds for the marine food fishery.
- Damage to coastal habitats such as near shore coral reefs, mangroves and sea grass beds due to climate change associated increased incidence of natural disaster events (e.g. storm surges, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion). This will affect the availability of fish stocks for the marine fishery as these habitats are feeding and breeding grounds for food fish. Damage to reefs from storm surges can also lead to more serious coastal erosion and saline intrusion due to sea level rise.
- Changes in salinity of lagoons and estuaries that may affect fish and crustaceans important for the food fishery due to saline intrusion and coastal flooding.
- The beach seine fishery is affected by changes in the beach environment, so that loss of beach area due to sea level rise will affect this fishery, which is already adversely affected by anthropogenic factors that reduce beach access for fishermen. Further loss to this traditional fishery can have a negative impact on fishers engaged in this occupation and their social systems, necessitating alternate livelihoods and assistance to change lifestyles
- Loss of beach area will also affect access to natural beach landing sites used by fishers who use traditional boats and day boats.
- Temperature rise induced changes in coral reefs, sea grass beds and other coastal habitats (such as mangroves) may affect distribution and composition of marine and coastal species, and have adverse impacts on fish stocks.
- Inland wetlands important for the food fishery may be adversely affected by temperature anomalies with resultant changes in water quality that could cause fish kills
- Changes in ecosystems can increase impacts of invasive species into coastal and marine habitats.

While these issues are common to all coastal regions across Sri Lanka, it should be noted that due to the conflict situation that existed in the north and

east over the last 3 decades, there is absolutely no data available on environment hotspots in these areas. This is a critical knowledge gap and one that will be addressed with respect to the target site over the project lifecycle in addition to its core thrusts.

The proposed project attempts to address some of the climate related issues within the target areas by

- Increase overall proximity and general awareness of the threats posed by climate change and the human contributory causes to it and the levels to which such communities can mitigate them through climate smart livelihoods and strengthening of eco-system services in adjacent climate hotspots.
- Encouraging sustainable fisheries activities and thereby mitigating the significant reduction in income from primary livelihoods from bad livelihood practices
- Regenerating damaged lagoon and mangrove habitats
- Increasing the economic strength of communities and thereby their desire to contribute to the conservation of the primary habitat that directly affects their income level
- Working closely with national policies and state bodies that are designated to implement them to ensure adequate policing and monitoring of highly sensitive and important coastal environments in the target zones
- Gather adequate data from the target site to contribute to national databases since there is no clear information available on the environment impact of livelihood activities nor other factors affecting the health of these systems

#### ***1.4 Identification and preparation activities***

According to the situation analysis done by the GMSL Coastal and Marine Resource Management program targeting the Vankalai coastal wetland, it was identified the importance of improving knowledge among adjacent communities, promoting civil society engagement and supporting environmentally sustainable livelihoods are the key areas to be concern when preparing project activities.

The GMSL has been involved with the aforementioned target communities over the last 4 years (since 2009) during which we worked first on disaster relief during flooding and subsequently, due to the increased rapport and trust in our work, on the request of these communities, the GMSL supported their livelihoods activities in “sea cucumber culture” on the south-bar in the post conflict era. During these exercises, the GMSL navigated a complex mix of rehabilitated individuals, resettled communities, government policy and rules of engagement and civilian needs for a safe and secure future in an environment where their livelihoods and environment were threatened. Their desperation stemmed from massive overharvesting of sea cucumbers that resulted in endangering the species in these waters. The GMSL subsequently provided them with more sustainable harvesting options. During these activities, the GMSL coastal resource management team became increasingly familiarized both with the environment issues and communities needs and an series of consultations on how to formulate a strategy that optimizes resource regeneration through sustainable utilization in conjunction with critically necessary pure conservation activities were conducted. These consultations were not preplanned but organically resulted from the concern of the communities, the state and the GMSL on how to manage a “best-mix” of activities, policies and realities towards a strong, climate resilient

human-environment interface. This process of naturally occurring consultations and discussions will be further formalized as part of this specific project. (The results of these consultations, very generally, are outlined in annex c)

## **2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 Main objective and its relationship to the MFF PoWs<sup>i</sup>**

The main project goal is “Conservation of Vankalai costal wetland is assured” through improving knowledge for management of Vankalai coastal wetland ecosystem, promoting civil society engagement especially the fishing community and youth of the area, supporting environmentally sustainable livelihoods through providing micro credit for the women in adjacent villages and improving state monitoring and policing activities will be contributed to achieve the proposed objective in the long run.

### **2.2 Immediate objectives**

The project has one immediate objective. The immediate objective is “Community driven conservation model for Vankalai coastal wetland is established and fictional”. This conservation model is based on improving knowledge, getting community engagement to conserve the ecosystem through support for their livelihoods while improving state abilities to apply existing policy for conservation and regeneration.

### **2.3 Outputs (in relation to identified MFF PoWs) and expected Outcomes**

The project has two outputs which are directly supported by 03 PoWs of MFF as follows

#### **01. Community driven conservation mechanism to conserve Vankalai coastal wetland is established and functional**

- Improving knowledge for management
- Promoting civil society engagement

The project will mainly support to improve knowledge on Vankalai coastal wetland and its importance among youth, school children and general public through raising awareness, training, capacity building and displaying sign boards. Secondly it will be facilitated 20 youth in five groups from adjacent villages of Vankalai area to be organized to contribute to conserve Vankalai sanctuary. It will also provide equipments to popularize bird watching. Then these groups will be linked with the DWC area office or proposed visitor center. Youth groups will also facilitated to conduct school awareness program to convey the alarming message to the school children. It will be helpful to get their engagement in the future for this established conservation model.

#### **02. Income of buffer zone communities is increased**

- Supporting environmentally friendly sustainable livelihoods

Support for livelihoods will contribute to increase the income of buffer zone communities. As the most of the buffer zone communities are depending on fisheries based livelihoods and there is a huge trend of spreading unplanned unsustainable aquaculture practices, it has been proposed to establish a model site to demonstrate how to implement aquaculture in environmentally friendly



way and promote eco friendly livelihoods through providing micro credits to the fisheries women of three buffer zone villages.

*03. Ability of state organs to monitor the Ramsar site increased*

- Provision of mission critical equipment for the Department of Wildlife Conservation

The department, although it has a presence in the target area, are severely constrained in their ability to be able to monitor the Ramsar site due to lack of equipment. Of the many areas that are found lacking, the DWLC has indicated a critical requirement for binoculars and spotting scopes. These will be provided for the newly proposed Vankalai DWLC run visitor's centre which is slated for implementation soon.

*04. Sale of aquaculture products to identified businesses established*

- Provide hatchery bred larvae and fingerlings to the aquaculture project
- Create market linkages with exporters

The proposed project will culture milk fish which enjoys a very high demand in overseas locations, specifically in European countries. The yield of the proposed livelihood components of the project will be sold directly to such exporters at a more equitable price than at present. *Additionally, since we understand that private sector involvement in the conservation exercise is important, the GMSL is currently in dialogue with Holcim Sri Lanka (cement manufacturer) and Dialog Telecom (mobile telecommunications service provider) to be part this initiative in the future.*

## **2.4 Actions/Activities to support the Outputs**

*01. Community driven conservation mechanism to conserve Vankalai coastal wetland is established and functional*

**Activities:**

01. Facilitate the establishment of 5 youth Conservation groups and link them to DWC area office

GMSL along with 03 fisheries societies of south bar, Vankalai and Achchankulam will facilitate minimum five youth groups to be organized as conservation groups to contribute to the conservation of Vankalai coastal wetland which has been declared as a Ramsar site in the recent past. It will be continued building their capacities to achieve the said objective. These groups will also linked with DWC area office and Green Brigade program of GMSL to assure the continuous functioning. It will also facilitate these youth groups to coordinate their activities with Ceylon Bird Club (CBC) which was instrumental in declaring Vankalai coastal wet land as a Ramsar site.

02. Conduct 5 awareness and training programs targeting youth

Each youth group will be separately trained to act as conservation group. Basic awareness and training on environment conservation, introduction to the importance of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, sea grass, corals and mudflat will be the main areas to be concern in these programs. These training exercises will be conducted over a period of 2 days and will include significant knowledge

transmission and proximity creation activities on climate threats. These will be in accordance with the sector vulnerabilities outlined earlier with respect to the national adaptation policy and its implementation strategies. These exercises will be conducted as joint activities with the DWC.

### 03. Conduct 05 youth camps for youth groups along with FOGSL

Vankalai is one of the most important coastal wet lands when considering the migratory birds. Field Ornithologist Group of Sri Lanka has enough capacity to train and guide these five youth groups. This program will help these groups to get improved the bird watching skill and contribute to initiate eco tourism activities. In addition, a select number of these groups will be trained in conducting tours to the nearby coral reef at Arippu and they will be provided with the ability to impart conservation knowledge to potential tourists. Existing catamarans will be used for this purpose to minimize environment damage. An initial survey of the coastal wetland areas show that there is little possibility for boating in these areas due to lack of a sufficiently deep water body. However, in the future, the GMSL will explore the possibility of “knowledge tours” of the mangrove system as part of overall ecotourism activities.

Subsequent to this training, the youth will be employed by the DWC as trained guides.

### 04. Provide materials and equipments for youth groups and DWC officers to popularize bird watching

Each group and DWC office will be provided binocular, spot scopes and field guide to encourage eco tourism initiatives of the area. The terrain of the Vankalai sanctuary is flat. Therefore a combination of mobile units, hides and elevated watch huts would be utilized to give the right mix of watching locations. The exact mix will be determined at inception. Permanent hides and watch towers as well as watching equipment would subsequently be handed over to the DWC.

It will also facilitate them to construct a safe watch hut in a common place to continue bird watching and facilitate others to do the same.

The DWC has planed to establish a visitor center in Mannar close to Vankalai sanctuary. External boundary demarcations for the sanctuary will be done by the DWC. Field staff of DWC will facilitate the popularization of bird watching among visitors by providing equipment and required technical knowledge. Currently DWC has its regional field office on the Madu Road. Field staff will contribute to promoting ecotourism not only Vankalai but also Madu and Giant Tank sanctuaries. As these all field offices are new they are running with minimum facilities, it is important that providing a set of binocular, spot scope and bird guide book.

The project will also construct necessary signage demarcating sensitive spots as well as other relevant visitor information and these will also be subsequently handed over to the DWC.

05. Facilitate each group to conduct minimum 05 School programs as follow-up of the each training

The project will facilitate each group to conduct one school program as a demonstration but organizing part should be done by the group as a follow – up of the given training program.

06. Raising awareness of the public through displaying sing boards in Three languages

To enhance knowledge and awareness among general public on importance of Vankalai coastal wet land and its internationally important Ramsar status and boundaries will also be important to contribute its long-term conservation. This activity will be consulted by DWC and local government authorities.

07. Conducting a study of climate related threats and vulnerabilities for national databases

This exercise will be conducted by the GMSL and, if possible, support from the Jaffna University. It is targeted at formally gathering as much data as possible through multiple channels to determine problems, issues and, if possible, new and improved solutions based on new findings that can be integrated into activities in the post-project era.

*02. Income of buffer zone communities is increased*

**Activities:**

01. Establishing one model community based sustainable aquaculture site

**Basis:** The project will support the fishing community in South bar to establish a model aquaculture site in their village. NAQDA will provide technical consultation for this activity. As the selected location is out side the sanctuary and abundant ponds are available it will be easy to get the aquaculture licence. 10 ponds will be rehabilitated and reconstructed by the project. Fisheries cooperative society will select beneficiary families.

**Species selection:** A good mix of species is essential for the sustainability and effectiveness of any aquaculture project. The exact selection for the intervention will be done at the inception of the project in consultation with experts from the Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources, the Department of Fisheries or NAQDA. Initial inquiries from NAQDA suggest that Mirigal, Thilapia and Carp will form the core species. Additional or different species will be determined at inception subsequent to a deeper analysis of physical, natural and geological factors.

**Site;** The selected site already has 6 dyke cordoned blocks of approximately 20 perches each that are unused since they are in a state of disrepair. The project plans to rehabilitate these while establishing 4 more blocks connected to the existing system. The area will be in brackish water connected to the sea. Each block will be

cordoned off with dykes made out of the soil that is excavated from the site itself. These excavations will be to the depth of 3 meters and will not compromise the ecological balance of the area.

02. Establish micro credit program Targeting 5 Women Rural development Societies in the buffer zone

**Basis:** Fisheries community has high dependency with village level credit providers. Their interest rates are also comparatively high. Women Rural Development Societies in this area are functioning well and maintains a good standard. The project will facilitate these women groups to form small groups and establish a revolving fund. Then it will be introduce micro credit program through the small groups to the society. In all, 200 women out of 150 families in the target community will be part of this process. These women will be in small groups of 10 each which will form the micro-credit hub groups. A total of 20 such groups will be created in the three villages. The livelihood activities that will be supported are

- Fisheries based post harvest product manufacture and sale (dried fish, fish pickles, jadi etc.)
- Manufacturing and repair of traditional fishing gear and tackle for shallow water fishing.
- Manufacture and sale of Palmyra palm based products
- Small scale preparation and sale of traditional food and confectionaries
- Growing and/or harvesting small scale cash and/or medicinal crops appropriate to the area.

The type of livelihood activities supported (above) has been selected as efforts that impact the environment minimally, while supporting and strengthening financial security. The average loan amount that will be Rs.15,000 and the maximum and minimum will be Rs.20,000.00 and Rs.10,000.00 respectively.

**Beneficiary selection:** Beneficiary selection will be done using following criteria and participatory appraisal tools.

- Income level of the family
- Number of dependant in the family
- Skills and experiences
- Beneficiary contribution
- Women headed household will be give priority

WRDS will take overall responsibility for the selection of beneficiaries. One skilled person from each partner organization will manage the program. GMSL will monitor the records and accounts of the program until it become self sustained.

**Loan disbursement and recovery methodology:** Target beneficiaries are requested to submit micro-finance proposals broadly in line with the micro-project areas mentioned above. A credit management officer would be employed by the GMSL and he will vet each proposal and short list a specific set of these for micro-financing. This short list, along with the proposals will be re-checked for soundness, credit worthiness of proponents and impact. Subsequently, the loan disbursement will commence with and initial

set of 50 women from 50 separate families at an interest rate of 2.5 percent per month. The total allocated sum will be under the jurisdiction of the GMSL during the project cycle. A percentage of the interest accrued would go towards funding the logistics component of the micro-finance related intervention and the balance will be put into a community trust fund to be utilized at a later date for systemic level community development exercises.

03. Facilitating and guiding each community to make a small business plan

Before providing micro credit facility to the community each group will be trained to prepare a small business plan and how to formulate successful business and directed to relevant authorities. Total amount of investment, income, contribution from each parties, loan recovery schedule etc will be clarified through this activity.

04. Providing micro credits for selected 150 families

After evaluating the business plane prepared by each group it will be selected 50 families among the groups to provide micro credit at the first cycle. 3 cycles will be completed within the project period. All the evaluations and selections will be done by the partner organizations under the supervision of GMSL project team.

**2.5 Strategies to address cross-cutting issues (climate changeii, environmental law, poverty, gender equalityiii)**

In regard to environmental regulations, GMSL has already acquired necessary approvals from the relevant agencies such as NAQDA and Department of Wild Life Conservation. Further, regional coordinators of both NAQDA and Wild Life have declared their support and involvement for the implementation of the project.

Gender component is a key area of the project as the micro-credit facilities will be targeted women beneficiaries. Also the project facilitates development of women entrepreneurship development through trainings. Further, for trainings women participation will be encouraged and necessary arrangements will be made to ensure equal or over participation of females. Also female trainers will be used for trainings as a pro-active measure to guarantee women involvement with the project.

Climate Change is a little understood matter for communities but the recent down-scaled data at country level projects their will be serious implications on the fisheries sector as a whole. However, there is no down-scaled data at district level to forecast exact impacts and therefore speculative actions will be taken particularly for livelihood protection and development of fisheries groups. Facilitation of alternative livelihoods through the micro-credit scheme is such precautionary action proposed by the project.

Moreover, awareness of fisheries communities will be created through awareness programmes and their knowledge and understanding on climate change will be recorded. Expanding aquaculture practices will helpful for the community assure their monthly income with out depending on climate based factors. Micro credit program will target more of post harvesting based livelihoods and cottage industries to minimize economical vulnerability of the community.

### **2.6 Inputs required (physical resources, manpower, financial summary)**

In terms of physical resources, existing infrastructure base (vehicles and IT facilities) at GMSL will be used for the project. Project partners will provide their community centres for meetings as their contribution for the project. Further, the GMSL's experienced project management team will be entrusted the administration of the project. For financial management, there is a separate department at GMSL and they will handle financial flow of the project. Moreover, GMSL will use its recognition and contacts in the ministries for project related matters and already NAQDA, DWC, and FOGSL officials have declared their interest for the project.

## **3. ASSUMPTIONS and RISKS**

### **3.1 Commitment of Stakeholders**

The key stakeholders are a) the community b) state conservation related institutions c) private sector institutions, d) research organizations and e) GMSL

**The community:** As mentioned above, the proposed project activities were the organic outcome of many informal discussions that were conducted by the GMSL in the course of other activities in the area. As such, there is a high level of ownership amongst the target community to the proposed activities and their commitment is assured on all of them.

**State conservation related institutions:** The most important of these is the DWC. This institution has already given its commitment provided that the project addresses some key equipment issues that they have. These are integrated into the project activities and therefore their commitment is assured.

**Private sector institutions:** The aquaculture exercise will have the active participation of hatchery owners who will stand to gain by harvesting fish that will be developed through aquaculture exercise from fingerlings and other inputs from these organizations. Thus, their commitment to the success of this exercise is also assured.

**State research organizations:** The GMSL plans to engage a university (such as the Jaffna University) in a joint exercise to gather sufficient climate and ecosystem services data on the target impact zone of the project. These discussions are ongoing. However, the GMSL also has a credible research team that can contribute substantially towards a successful data mapping exercise within the course of the project lifecycle.

### **3.2 Institutional support**

The most important institution whose support is critical for the success of this project is the Department of wildlife conservation (DWC). The DWC has issued a letter to show their support for the project.

### **3.3 Accountability**

GMSL will follow its own accounting procedures which are internally and externally audited annually.

### **3.4 Sustainability and Replicability**

Youth conservation groups formed by the project will be directly linked with DWC area office and other functioning conservation groups such as FOGSL, Young Zoologist Association and Young Biologist Association etc, and therefore there

The micro-credit module will be replicable across fisheries belt and will provide a sample in terms of alternative livelihood development of fisheries groups, given the threat posed by climate change.

**Partner/stakeholder contribution and responsibility diagram:**





#### **4.1 National Level**

The Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc. (GMSL) is the foremost environmental and holistic development action and advocacy group in Sri Lanka. Founded in 1998 and incorporated in 2007 by Parliament Act 50, GMSL has grown into a consortium of 153 Sri Lankan CBOs and NGOs as well as 80 international organizations that work locally, regionally and internationally on the development of sustainable and regenerative life systems.

GMSL conducts its development and lobbying activities in all 25 districts of Sri Lanka. The administrative structure of the organization comprises of an executive committee, a chief organizer, heads of the four 'organizational' GMSL Units, coordinators of the five GMSL Programs. Through the network, GMSL calls in the services of over 3,500 social workers in the 25 districts who are working for member organizations.

Also GMSL hosts two national level networks on climate change and aid and development effectiveness. Climate Change network consists of 21 member organizations and the development effectiveness network is a consortium of more than 40 national level and local level NGOs and CBOs in Sri Lanka.

##### **Aims of the organization:**

- Works to encourage citizens conceptually and practically towards environmentally aware lives, lifestyles and collective action geared to achieve sustainable development.
- Lobbies the government continuously to establish a holistic, sustainable development framework.
- Conducts comprehensive research and education programs in order to ensure mobilized communities engage in realistic and practical participation in sustainable development drives.
- Works for the harmonic co-existence of multiple ethnicities and motile religions that constitute the Sri Lankan population.
- Works to establish a legal framework to address the grievances of those who are affected by environmental, consumer and development issues.
  
- Works in partnership with provincial, district, national and international organizations with similar ideologies in order to optimize the impact of universal participation.
- Works to reduce dependency on donor agents and increase financial independence.
- Ensures comprehensive planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to provide the necessary checks and balances to programs and activities.
- Works to ensure climate resilience among vulnerable communities across the country.

Duties and responsibilities of individuals and organizations within the project team and its associate partners

##### **Project Manager**

- Project manager will be fully responsible for the overall project management and its financial transactions.
- Obtaining relevant information from the field staff and submit quarterly and final reports.
- Coordinating project activities with relevant parties

- Obtaining permissions for specific project activities from government and local authorities or other stakeholders
- Identify possible risks and manage them successfully

#### Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

- M&E officer will be based in Mannar and responsible for providing daily updates to the project manager.
- Management of microfinance exercise
- Organizing monthly progress review meetings
- Coordinating field activities with relevant local authorities
- Reporting monthly progress to GMSL

#### Volunteer field coordinator (03)

- 03 volunteer field coordinators will be proposed by each fisheries cooperative society. They will hold the following responsibilities
- Facilitate community to actively engage with the project activities
- Coordinating grass root activities with GMSL staff and facilitate them to successfully manage the project

#### DWLC Consultation

- Senior Executive officers from DWLC will visit the project and provide their consultation for the project management to improve the quality of the project. This part will be done as a contribution from DWLC.

#### National monitoring team

- This will be made up of the leadership of the GMSL as well as one member of the MFF secretariat or its designate.

### **4.2 Local level(s)**

GMSL enjoys overwhelming community support for both policy lobbying activities at national level and community development activities at rural level.

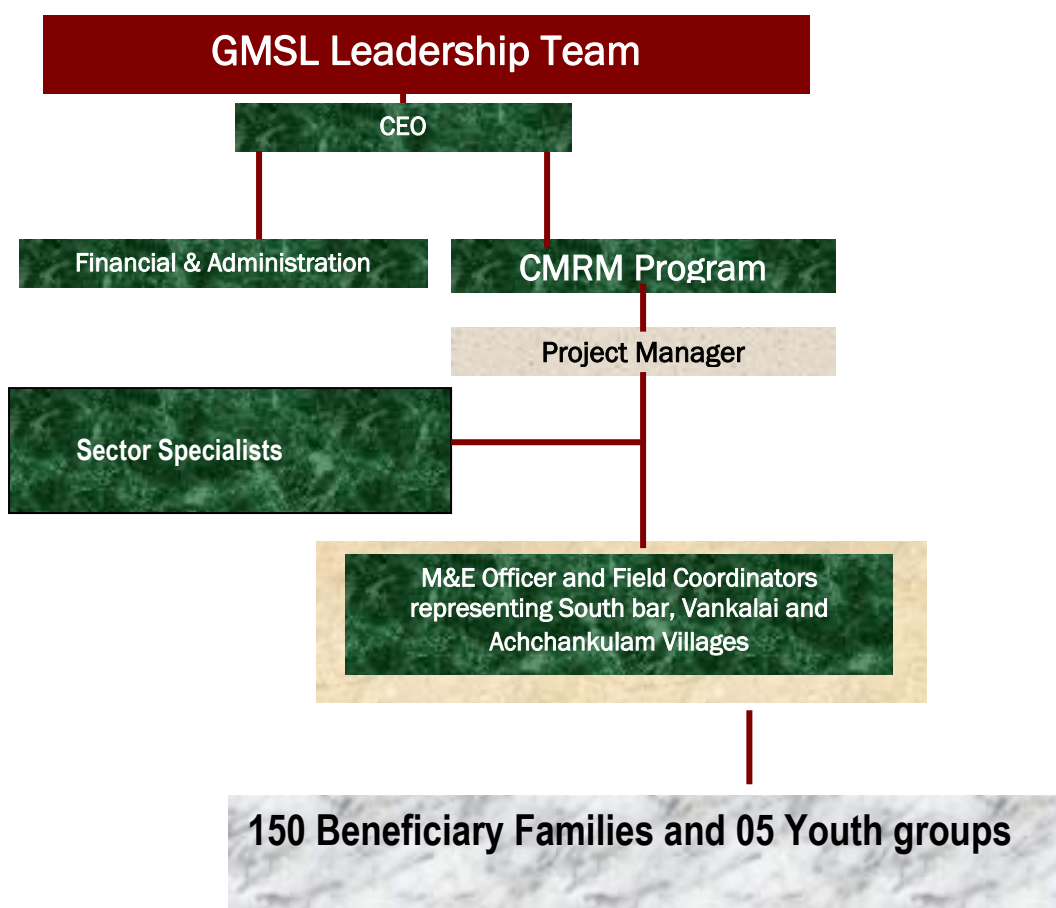
#### **GMSL presence and partners in the project proposed Mannar District**

GMSL started its community level activities in Mannar district with its post conflict relief and rehabilitation efforts in mid 2009. After its initial relief phase, GMSL has extended its service for fisheries community groups through several development-oriented projects. With the support of established fisheries societies, GMSL enjoys community support and involvement for its activities in the district.

Seven Seas Fisheries Cooperative Society of South bar is one of the strongest and established community group in the district which collaborates with GMSL for the proposed project. Also Vankalai and Achchankulam fisheries societies which are known to be leading cooperatives with strong memberships, play a pivotal role in the project.

Further, community groups such as Women Rural Development Societies (WRDS) are found to be liable partners with good track record will have a role in micro credit activities of the project.

#### **4.3 Procedures for Implementation**



The entire project will be managed under supervision of Program Manager – Coastal and Marine Resources Management Program (CMRMP) – Green Movement of Sri Lanka. Technical inputs will be obtained from consultants from National Aquatic Resources Development Authority, Department of Wildlife Conservation and FOGSL. Community coordination will be done by 3 field coordinators from each village.

#### **4.4 Mechanisms for revision/adjustment**

In the event that there are issues and problems that are brought out in the course of the implementation either by the partners or the beneficiaries, the GMSL project team will attempt to solve the emergent issues at different levels of escalation from local staff to the head office. If the project team after such evaluation determines that a revision or adjustment is required, then such planned changes will be run through the MFF secretariat and their approval and/or recommendations obtained before they are implemented.

#### **4.5 Financial Management and Procurement**

GMSL financial Manager will manage the financial-flow of the project. In terms of procurement existing guidance at GMSL will be followed and every procurement over Rs.25,000.00 is subjected to approval of the GMSL procurement committee. GMSL conducts annual audit every year through an independent auditing firm and the audit reports will be published online on [www.gmsl.lk](http://www.gmsl.lk)

## **5. MONITORING, LEARNING & EVALUATION**

### **5.1 Monitoring System**

A monitoring group will be created with the involvement of project manager, M&E officer, NAQDA and DWC representatives, fisheries corporative society representative, community representatives, and youth group leaders. The monitoring team will meet once in a month to assess the progress

In terms of income increase monitoring of target groups a record-keeping system will be introduced and verified once every week through project field officers.

### **5.2 Indicators and Means of Verification**

#### **Indicators**

- Percentage reduction of destructive and illegal anthropogenic activities
- Number of well functioning youth groups established (5)
- Number of families initiated eco friendly legalized livelihoods which can be replicated (150)
- Number of complains or positive community actions against destructive and illegal anthropogenic activities
- Comparison of monthly income

#### **Means of Verification**

- Records in Wildlife department
- Field visit records,
- Registration details of youth groups or other women groups as societies.
- Records in government offices, Divisional and District Secretariats.
- Evaluation reports of house hold income generating activities,
- Cash book records and loan recovery records.

### **5.3 Reporting System**

Each coordinator from partner organization will report the monthly progress of their activities to the project manager. Also quarterly progress review meetings will be held with the participation of project partners, community representatives and the project manager and the MFF secretariat will keep updated on the progress through quarterly reports.

### **5.4 Project Communications**

Main point of communication will be the GMSL head quarters and a mechanism for efficient communication will be established with the involvement of local contact points in every village and youth group representatives. Further, the project manager will make his contact details public to the community groups to access him in case of an issue pertaining to project implementation.

GMSL will organize lesson learnt workshop with all stakeholders' participation to share the experience with others. Fisheries cooperative societies of Mannar area will be invited to participate for the workshop.

In order to create awareness amongst the wider community, fliers and billboards will be established to get the message of what is being done to the wider community. These will be either strategically located or distributed by GMSL movement partners in the greater Mannar area.

## **6. ANNEXES**

- A. Logical Framework
- B. Time frame
- C. Detailed Budget and disbursement plan
- D. Results of Community consultations
- E. Responsibilities of each group
- F. Site map
- G. Letter from Department of Wildlife conservation
- H. Aquaculture License obtained from NAQDA for aquaculture practices in South bar Village.

**Attachment A : LFA for the project**

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b> Conservation of Vankalai costal wetland is assured	Reduction of destructive and illegal anthropogenic activities by 30% by the end of the project	Records in Wildlife department	Department of Wildlife will cooperate on implementing regulations related to Vankalai sanctuary
<b>Objective</b> Community driven conservation model for Vankalei coastal wetland is established	Number of well functioning youth groups established (5)  Number of families initiated eco friendly legalized livelihoods which can be replicated (100)	Field visit records, Registration details, Records in government offices,  Evaluation reports of house hold income generating activities,	DWC is agreed to cooperate for the success of the project
<b>Results/Outputs:</b> 1. Community driven conservation mechanism to conserve Vankalai coastal wetland is established and functional	complains or positive community actions against destructive and illegal anthropogenic activities is increased by 01 complain per month and 10 positive community actions within 18 months	Records in Wildlife department	DWC is willing to cooperate
<b>Activities:</b> 01. Facilitating to establish 5 youth Conservation groups and link them to DWC area office			
02. Conduct 5 awareness and training program targeting youth			
03. conduct 05 youth camps for youth groups along with FOGSL			
04. Provide materials and equipments for youth groups and DWC area office to popularize bird watching			
05.Facilitate each group to conduct minimum 04 School programs as follow-up of the training			
06. Raising awareness of the public through displaying sing boards in Three languages			

07. Conducting a study of climate related threats and vulnerabilities for national databases			
<b>Results/Outputs:</b> 1. Income of buffer zone communities is increased	comparison of monthly income ( Monthly income of a selected family is increased by 30% by the end of the project)	Cash book records and loan recovery records	NAQDA will continue its support
<b>Activities:</b> 1. Establishing one model community based sustainable aquaculture site			
1. Establishing micro credit program Targeting 5 women Rural Development Societies in the buffer zone			
03. Facilitating and guiding each communities to make a small business plan			
04. Providing micro credits for selected 150 families			

## Attachment B

### Project Time Period – 01<sup>st</sup> of July 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2015

Activities	Year 01												Year 02					
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.1. Facilitating to establish 5 youth Conservation groups																		
1.2. Conduct 5 awareness and training program targeting youth																		
1.3. conduct 05 youth camps for youth groups along with FOGSL																		
1.4. Provide materials and equipments for youth groups to popularize bird watching																		
1.5. Facilitate each group to conduct minimum 04 School programs as follow-up of the training																		
1.6. Raising awareness of the public through displaying sing boards in Three languages																		
1.7. Conducting a study of climate related threats and vulnerabilities for national databases																		
2.1. Establishing one model community based sustainable aquaculture site																		
2.2. Establishing micro credit program Targeting 5 women Rural Development Societies in the buffer zone																		
2.3. Facilitating and guiding each communities to make a small business plan																		
2.4. Providing micro credits for selected 150 families																		



[illegible]

Activity Code	Description	Unit	Unit cost	Quantity	Total	Contribution					MFF
						DWLC	NAQDA	FOGSL-CBCSL	Community	GMSL	
<b>01. Community driven conservation mechanism is established to conserve Vankalai coastal wetland established and functional</b>											
1.1	Facilitating to establish 5 youth Conservation groups				67,600.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	48,600.00
1.1.1	Traveling cost Colombo - Mannar 830km	KM	35	830	29,050.00					9,000.00	20,050.00
1.1.2	Refreshment to Participant 35 person	person	150	35	5,250.00						5,250.00
1.1.3	Accommodation and Refreshment two Days - Three (Person per day )	person	2600	6	15,600.00						15,600.00
1.1.4	Stationary (for Program)	Lump	7700	1	7,700.00						7,700.00
1.1.5	External Resource fees	Person	5000	2	10,000.00	10,000.00					
1.2	Conduct 5 awareness and training program targeting youth				132,350.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	13,000.00	18,800.00	90,550.00
1.2.1	Traveling cost 5 Training program- two times (Colombo to Manner) 830km x2time=1660	KM	35	1660	58,100.00					18,000.00	40,100.00
1.2.2	Cost for material for 110 person (Leaflet, files ,relevant field guide)	stationary	270	110	29,700.00						29,700.00
1.2.3	Cost for Refreshment to Participant(participant 100 and supporting staff1 5 person)	person	90	115	10,350.00						10,350.00
1.2.4	Hall Hiring Charges	unit	2600	5	13,000.00				13,000.00		
1.2.5	Communication Charges	Lump	800	1	800.00					800.00	
1.2.6	Accommodation and Refreshment two Days - two Person	Days	2600	4	10,400.00						10,400.00
1.2.7	Providing technical consultation 2 days @5000	Days	5000	2	10,000.00	10,000.00					

1.3	Conduct 05 youth camps for youth groups along with FOGSL-20 participant each camp				372,750.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	45,000.00	282,750.00
1.3.1	Traveling Cost With FOGSL Five Times to Colombo to Mannar 830km x 5 =4150km	KM	35	4150	145,250.00					45,000.00	100,250.00
1.3.2	Accommodation 5 Days -seven person	Days	2600	35	91,000.00						91,000.00
1.3.3	Material -( Display Hat and field Note Books)	Lump	500	105	52,500.00						52,500.00
1.3.4	Resource Person Fees	Lump	5000	5	25,000.00		25,000.00				
1.3.5	Cost for Refreshment For Seven person -Five Days	Days	1000	35	35,000.00						35,000.00
1.3.6	Communication	lump	800	5	4,000.00						4,000.00
1.3.7	Providing Technicale consultation 2 days @5000	Days	5000	2	20,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00			
1.4	Provide materials and equipments for youth groups to popularize bird watching to 5 group				1,906,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	100,000.00	1,736,000.00
1.4.1	Cost for Equipment –Spotted scopes ,Binoculars (one set for wildlife)	Group	15000 0	6	900,000.00						900,000.00
1.4.3	Distributing Material to prepare bird watching centers	Group	15300 0	6	918,000.00					100,000.00	818,000.00
1.4.4	Distribution of Bird watching Filed guide book cost for book purchase price	books	3000	6	18,000.00						18,000.00
1.4.5	Consultant and monitaring charges	Lump			70,000.00	50,000.00		20,000.00			
1.5	Facilitate each group to conduct minimum 05 School programs as follow-up of the training				25,000.00						25,000.00
1.5.1	Cost including traveling, Refreshment and Stationeries -Each Group 38	Group	5000	5	25,000.00						25,000.00

1.6	Raising awareness of the public through displaying sing boards in Three languages - (cost for Material ,preparation and Fixing Charges) Size -3'X 6' /15 boards				525,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	525,000.00
1.6.1	Cost for material (steel, Stickers)	Boards	30000	15	450,000.00						450,000.00
1.6.2	Cost for transport and fixing charges	Boards	5000	15	75,000.00						75,000.00
1.7	conducting a study of climate related threats and vulnerabilities for national database	Assingnmen t	20000 0	1.00	200,000.00						200,000.00
Activity cost Out put 1					3,228,700.00	80,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	13,000.00	172,800.00	2,907,900.00
<b>02. Income of buffer zone communities is increased</b>											
2.1	Establishing one model community based sustainable aquaculture site				3,386,000.00	0.00	100,000.0 0	0.00	269,819.50	200,000.00	2,816,180.50
2.1.1	Cleaning surveying and demarcating the site including Demarcating, labour charges, refreshment)	Lump	10500 0	1	105,000.00				13,000.00		92,000.00
2.1.2	Excavating and constructing 10 ponds.										
2.1.3	Excavating Charges for 10 ponds -50 Machine hours per tank.	Machine /H	4000	500	2,000,000.00						2,000,000.00
2.1.4	Labour Charges 7person -6 days per Tank	Man /H	1200	420	504,000.00				256,819.50		247,180.50
2.1.5	Construction of Gates. 10 gates (including cement Rubber work)	Gates	35000	10	350,000.00						350,000.00
2.1.6	Material Cost (PVC Pipe)	Pipe	1000	10	10,000.00						10,000.00
2.1.7	Communication Cost	Lump	800	1	800.00						800.00
2.1.8	Monitoring Cost Traveling and Refreshment Cost 4 times. 830kmX4	KM	35	3320	116,200.00						116,200.00
2.1.9	Stocking with milkfish fingerlings and Transport (2000x10pounds)	Fingerlings	20000	10	200,000.00					200,000.00	
2.1.10	Providing consultation and Monitoring	Lump			100,000.00		100,000.0				

							0				
2.2	Establishing micro credit program Targeting 5 women Rural Development Societies in the buffer zone				4,077,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	672,000.00	3,405,000.00
2.2.1	Cost for established the women group (meeting, refreshment, Traveling)	Days	10500	8	84,000.00						84,000.00
2.2.2	Cost for the supervision Charges to partner organization. For 12 months	month	18000	12	216,000.00						216,000.00
2.2.3	Distributing loans to micro credit program among the 25 groups.	Group	12500 0	25	3,125,000.00					200,000.00	2,925,000.00
2.2.4	Management Charges	month	20000	18	360,000.00					180,000.00	180,000.00
2.2.5	Providing a motor Bick for project supervision	unit	11200 0	1	112,000.00					112,000.00	
2	Allowances for Caretaker				180,000.00					180,000.00	
2.4	Facilitating and guiding each communities to make a small business plan				200,250.00						200,250.00
2.4.1	Orientation program for how to start small scale entrepreneurship business. 5 Programs										
2.4.2	Resource person fees 2 person	program	5000	5	25,000.00						25,000.00
2.4.3	Program Materials (Broacher )	program	6000	5	30,000.00						30,000.00
2.4.4	Travailing charges 830kmX5 =4150	KM	35	4150	145,250.00						145,250.00
Activity cost Out put 2					7,663,250.00	0.00	100,000.0 0	0.00	269,819.50	872,000.00	6,421,430.50
<b>03. Project Management Cost</b>											
3.1	Reporting	lump	46000	1	46,000.00						46,000.00
3.2	Project Manager	Month	55000	18	990,000.00						990,000.00
3.3	Accountant (5 days per Month )	Days	2000	90	180,000.00						180,000.00
3.4	Administration Manager (5 Days Per month)	Days	2000	90	180,000.00						180,000.00
3.5	Expert consultation 3 visits	visit	35000	3	105,000.00	105,000.0 0					

3.6	General -Traveling and Transport	<i>month</i>	12000	18	216,000.00						216,000.00
3.7	Project Communication	<i>month</i>	9000	18	162,000.00						162,000.00
Activity cost Out put 3					1,879,000.00	105,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,774,000.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>				12,770,950.00	185,000.00	125,000.00	30,000.00	282,819.50	1,044,800.00	11,103,330.50
					0	0	0			0	0

<b>Financial Plan</b>		LKR
In Kind From Grantee		1,044,800.00
In Kind From Community		282,819.50
In Kind Partner org		340,000.00
Mangroves for the Future Grant		11,103,330.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,770,950.00</b>

## **Annex D: Results of Community consultations**

### **Partners consulted**

- **Seven Seas Fisheries Cooperative Society**
- **Vankalai Fisheries Cooperative Society**
- **Achchankulam Fisheries Cooperative Society**
- **Women Rural Development Society (WRDS) of Southbar**
- **Youth groups (Green Brigade )**
- **Civil Society Organizations working with Vankalai wetland**

### **Issues identified as follows.**

#### **Social**

- Adjacent communities are conflict affected and being rehabilitated / newly resettled (Post conflict)
- Lack knowledge and awareness on importance of Vankalai coastal wetland
- Infrastructure development is highly prioritized
- Considerable percentage of women headed household
- Relief dependent mentality

#### **Environmental**

- Vankalai is a sanctuary, coastal wetland and declared as a Ramsar site in 2010
- consists of several ecosystems which range from arid-zone thorn scrubland, arid-zone pastures and maritime grasslands, sand dunes, mangroves, salt marshes, lagoons, tidal flats, sea-grass beds and shallow marine areas
- It harbours more than 20,000 water birds during the migratory season

#### **Economical**

- Comparatively less income
- Seeking for livelihood initiatives
- High dependency on coastal resources
- Limited opportunities to engage on self employment especially for women
- Limited facilities for applying for loans

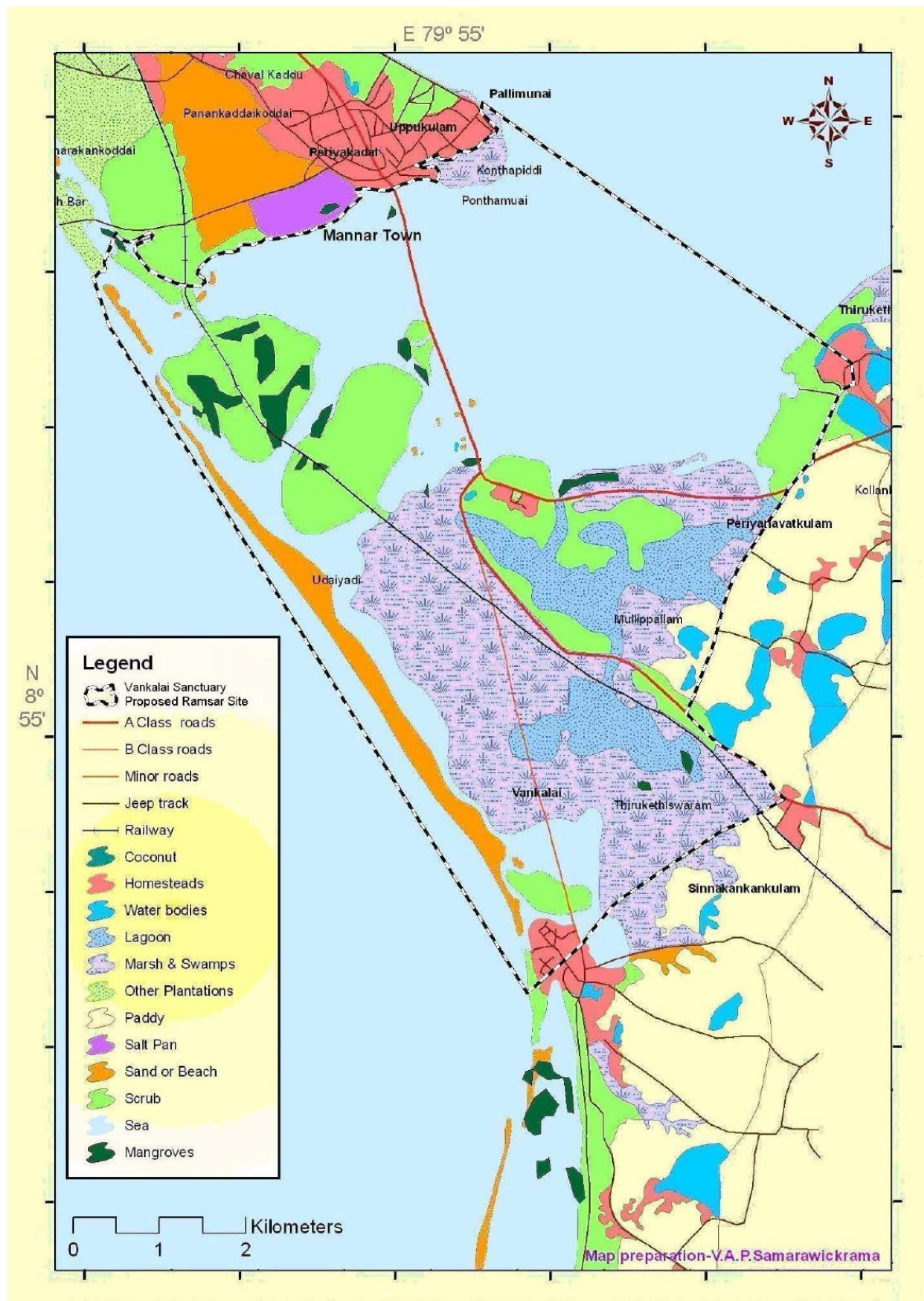
### **Project activities proposed by the community**

- Expanding on going aquaculture project in Southbar and facilitate community to rehabilitate previously established aquaculture pond system
- Facilitate community to establish community own community driven micro credit program especially targeting Women Rural Development Societies in the buffer zone of Vankalai sanctuary
- Facilitate youths to engage on awareness raising and initiate conservation activities within the buffer zone of Vankalai

## Annex E. Responsibilities of each group




Outputs	Key Activities	Responsibility
<b>Objective # 1</b> Community driven conservation model for Vankalai coastal wetland is established		
(a) Community driven conservation mechanism to conserve Vankalai coastal wetland is established and functional	(i) Facilitating to establish 5 youth Conservation groups and link them to DWC area office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL</li> <li>➤ 03 Fisheries Cooperative Societies</li> <li>➤ Ceylon Bird Club / FOGSL</li> </ul>
	(ii) Conduct 5 awareness and training program targeting youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL</li> <li>➤ 03 Fisheries Cooperative Societies</li> </ul>
	(iii) Conduct 05 youth camps for youth groups along with FOGSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL</li> <li>➤ 03 Fisheries Cooperative Societies</li> <li>➤ FOGSL</li> </ul>
	(iv) Provide materials and equipments for youth groups and DWLC area office to popularize bird watching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL</li> <li>➤ DWLC</li> <li>➤ Ceylon Bird Club/ FOGSL</li> </ul>
	(v) .Facilitate each group to conduct minimum 04 School programs as follow-up of the training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL</li> <li>➤ DWLC</li> <li>➤ FOGSL</li> </ul>
	(vi) Raising awareness of the public through displaying sing boards in Three languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL</li> <li>➤ DWLC</li> </ul>
	(vii) Conducting a study of climate related threats and vulnerabilities for national databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL (Peoples Secretariat on Climate Change)</li> </ul>
(b) Income of buffer zone communities is increased	(i) Establishing one model community based sustainable aquaculture site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL</li> <li>➤ NAQDA</li> </ul>
	(ii) Establishing micro credit program Targeting 5 women Rural Development Societies in the buffer zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL</li> <li>➤ 03 Fisheries Cooperative</li> </ul>
	(iii) Facilitating and guiding each communities to make a small business plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL</li> <li>➤ 03 Fisheries Cooperative</li> </ul>
	(i) Providing micro credits for selected 150 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMSL</li> <li>➤ 03 Fisheries Cooperative</li> <li>➤ Women Rural Development Societies</li> </ul>

## Annex F: Site map of Vankalai Sanctuary





**Annex: G Letter from DWC**

	<p><b>වනජීවී සංරක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව</b>  <b>வனசீவராசிகள் பாதுகாப்புத் திணைக்களம்</b>  <b>DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION</b></p> <p>ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලය - අංක 811/ඒ, ජයන්තිපුර පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල          பிரதான அலுவலகம், இல. 811/ஏ, ஜயந்திபுர வீதி, பத்தரமுல்லை          Head Office - No. 811/A, Jayanthipura Road, Battaramulla</p>				
මගේ අංකය எனது இல My No. <b>WL/6/3/5/1</b>	ඔබේ අංකය உமது இல Your No.	දිනය திகதி Date <b>2012.08.09</b>			
<p>Mr. Suranjan Kodithuwakku,          Chairperson,          Green Movements of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Dear Sir,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Contributing to Conserve Vankalai Costal Wetland Ecosystem through          Introducing Community Based Management Model.</u></p> <p>This has reference to your letter dated 26.07.2012 regarding above project.</p> <p>By referring the concept paper attached with your letter, Department of wildlife Conservation recommend above project subjected to following conditions.</p> <p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Community based Organizations/ groups should be established with the coordination of Wildlife officer of the area.</li> <li>ii. Training and awareness program should be conducted jointly with relevant Wildlife officers of the area.</li> <li>iii. All sign boards/ display materials within the Sanctuary and publications should be sent to the Department of Wildlife conservation for approval before publishing.</li> <li>iv. One set of field guide/ binocular and spots copes should be handed over to the Department of wildlife Conservation to the use of forthcoming visitor center of Vankalai Sanctuary.</li> <li>v. All aqua culture activities and ponds should be established out side the Sanctuary.</li> <li>vi. Progress of the project and details of established community groups/CBO's should be submitted to the Department once in the six month.</li> <li>vii. All projects activities should be adhered with the provisions of Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance and under supervision of Wildlife officers.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Your sincerely ,</p> <div style="text-align: right;">   <b>H.D. Rathnayake</b>          Director (Operations)          For Director General.       </div>					
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"> <b>Copies.</b>            01. Wildlife Assistant Director (North Central)            02. Wildlife Ranger (Vaunia)         </td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">}</td> <td style="width: 35%;">           For information &amp; necessary action please         </td> </tr> </table>			<b>Copies.</b> 01. Wildlife Assistant Director (North Central) 02. Wildlife Ranger (Vaunia)	}	For information & necessary action please
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