

SRI LANKA COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME



Annual Report 2014







*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Ongoing Four Year Sri Lanka Community Forestry Programme had started in 2012. Forest Department of Sri Lanka is the implementer of the programme with the financial support of the Australian Government through United Nations Development Programme.

This report provides information on the programme achievements made against the Programme Objectives and indicators.

This report has been prepared by Forest Department and published in March 2015. The report has been submitted to the Australian Government through Australian Aid and shared with the stakeholders and parties who are interested in Community Forestry and Rural Development.

Further the Forest Department, the beneficiary communities and the Government of Sri Lanka highly appreciate the support extended by the Australian Government and the General Public of Australia in implementing the Sri Lanka Community Forestry Program.

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Institutional strength to implement community forestry management improved



SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS

No	Activity	Indicator/s	Progress 2014	Cumulative Progress
1	Component 1: Field Activities			
1.1	Suitable programme sites identified	No of CF sites	Identified 40 sites	130 sites
1.2	Community groups formed and capacity enhanced	No of CBOs formed, No of PRAs conducted, Percentage of male: female office bearers, Changes in capacities	40 CBOs formed, 40 PRAs conducted, 52 % female & 48 % male CBO members, trained 2429 CBO members	130 CBOs formed, 130 PRAs conducted, 50 % female & 50 % male CBO members, trained 4447 CBO members
1.3	Community Forest Management Plans prepared which address the leading causes of deforestation and forest degradation at each site	No of Community Forest Management Plans, No of Self Helped Groups, No of Farmers Woodlot Agreements (FWA)	Developed 40 management plans, 197 SHG formed, 967 FWA signed	Developed 130 management plans, 197 SHG formed, 967 FWA are signed
1.4	Community Forest Management Plans implemented in partnership with other government and potentially non-government organizations	Private, Public & NGO partnerships developed, no of direct & indirect beneficiaries, no of livelihood trainings conducted, % women owned farmer woodlots, no of community nurseries established	967 FWA between Community Members and FD, 305 livelihood trainings conducted, 231 women signed agreements for woodlots, 279 community nurseries established	967 FWA between Community Members and FD, 430 livelihood trainings conducted, 231 women signed agreements for woodlots, 279 community nurseries established
1.5	Home garden development program implemented in other/conflict affected areas, as the opportunity arises	No of home gardens	925 home gardens established and 40 tree management programmes conducted	3609 home gardens established and 134 tree management programmes conducted
2	Institutional Support			
2.1	Regulations for amended Forest Ordinance developed and Implemented	Regulations approved by Attorney General, Regulation gazetted	In progress	In progress
2.2	Forest Department staff trained in community forestry approaches	Annual Training plan developed, no of overseas trainings, number of officers trained in gender and social inclusiveness	2014 training work plan developed and implemented, 07 overseas training programmes conducted	2014 training worked plan developed and implemented, 11 overseas training programmes conducted
2.3	Capacity to implement community forestry approaches strengthened	Provided basic resources to the range officers, change in the mobility, procurement completed on time	25 GPS, 50 Clinometers, 105 motor bikes etc. provided, 66% mobility increased	100 GPS, 50 Clinometers, 150 motor bikes etc. provided, 66% mobility increased
2.4	Capacity of the Forest Department enhanced in technical areas that will contribute to the program goal	Develop guidebooks on Gender and Social mobilization for FD officers and CBOs	281 sample plots established	842 sample plots established
2.5	M&E of community forestry activities undertaken on a regular basis	M & E framework	In progress, MTR conducted, Recommendations are being followed up	In progress, MTR conducted, Recommendations are being followed up

Table 1: Summary of the progress

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **T**his report is based on the Sri Lanka Community Forestry Program (SLCFP) implemented by the Forest Department of Sri Lanka with the financial support of Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) under the Government of Australia. It has been commenced in 2012 and will be completed by December 2015. The completion date could be changed subject to the response for the No Cost Extension Request submitted by the Forest Department to the Government of Australia.
2. Funds provided by the Australian Government is being channeled through the United Nations Development Programme. UNDP is also liaised closely with the Forest Department and facilitating the implementation of SLCFP.
3. In 2014, Forest Department has shown remarkable achievements of project activities and provided fullest concentration in incorporating the recommendations of the Mid Term Review (MTR) mission conducted in September, 2014.
4. In 2014, the program supports the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities and contribute to poverty reduction in the dry and intermediate zones have been improved through implementing income generation activities, engaging Farmers in Community Forestry interventions such as farmer woodlots provided based on agreements, reducing forest fires through awareness and forest fire mitigation activities, minimizing the use of lands for chena cultivation, minimizing the annual forest offences etc.
5. The program has contributed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation by involving communities in forest management through forestry activities such as establishments and maintenance of farmers woodlots, enrichment planting, buffer zone planting, fire line opening, live belt planting etc. The awareness and the participation of CFMG resulted in reducing forest offences, 40 new sites had been included to the programme in 2014. Further Community Forestry Management Plans have been prepared for each site started in 2014.
6. 40 CBOs which would be identified as Community Forestry Management Groups or Organizations have been formed in 2014. These CFMGs are known as the key organization in implementing SLCFP activities in the program. The program has delivered trainings for the members of the CFMGs to enhance their capacities. Addition to that 168 Self Helped Groups (SHG) have been established to assist CFMG on various needs which are unique to each site.
7. Considerable women participation was observed in SLCFP activities especially it is observed the women leadership in CFMGs.
8. In 2014, the capacity of the Forest Department and its staff on Community Forestry aspects had been developed through various trainings provided to them. Out of which 183 officers had been trained locally and 41 officers had been trained by providing overseas trainings.
9. Forest Department has submitted the draft of the amended regulation to Legal Draftsmen's Department. The relevant documents are currently being translated into Sinhala and Tamil languages and will be forwarded to the Parliament for approval.

BACKGROUND

The Sri Lanka Community Forestry Program (SLCFP) is based on the lessons gained from the Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resource Management Project (SLANRMP), implemented between 2003 and 2009, and from two previous donor-funded programs. By 2008 the Forest Department (FD) had developed a community forestry strategy and requested Australian support to consolidate previous community forestry activities and to expand community forestry as an island-wide program.

The Goal of the SLCFP is to improve the management of natural resources to support livelihoods and contribute to poverty reduction in the dry and intermediate zones of Sri Lanka. The SLCFP has two components: Field Activities (Component 1) which aims to reduce deforestation and forest degradation by involving communities in forest management (through 5 Outputs), and; Institutional Support (Component 2) to build the capacity of the FD so community forestry approaches can be implemented nationally (through 5 Outputs).

Between 2012 and 2015 the CFP is expected to result in a substantial increase in the number of community forestry sites and the area of forest within these sites, and to help reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the dry and intermediate zones. It should enhance the livelihoods and reduce the incidence of poverty in the participating communities. Estimates of

the number of districts and sites, areas of forest and numbers of beneficiaries are tabulated in table 1.

	SLANRMP 2003-9	Forest Dept 2007-9	CFP 2012-15	Cumulative Total
Number of districts	5	9	15	15
Number of sites	55	24	167	246
Area of forest (ha)	7,388	4,255	23,000	34,000
Participating households	3,719	1,680	10,000	15,000
Total beneficiaries	37,000	13,000	90,000	140,000

Table 2

The FD is the main implementing agency of the CFP. UNDP (Sri Lanka) is responsible for assisting the FD by disbursing funds, procuring goods and services, facilitating external monitoring and evaluations and undertaking quality assurance of activities implemented under the program. The Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy (ME&RE) is the counterpart Ministry¹. The Australian financial contribution is US \$ 4.79 million and the estimated Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) counterpart funding for the program period is Rs53 million. The program is regularly reviewed through Program Supervisory Missions (PSM), meetings of the Program Steering Committee (PSC) and a Technical Advisory Group (TAG).

¹ After the regime change took place in January 2015, the same ministry functions as Ministry of Environment & Mahaweli Development.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

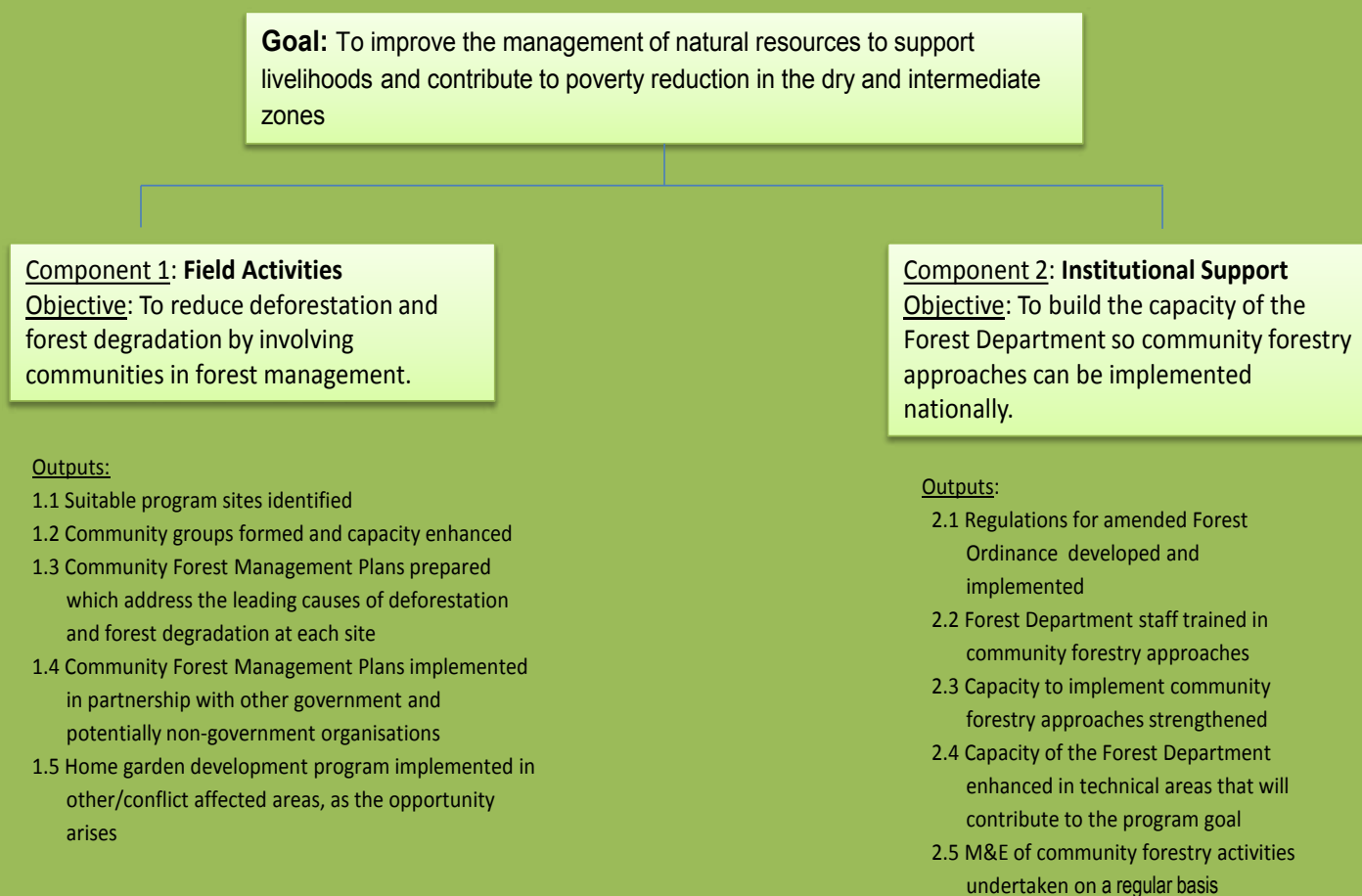


Figure 1: Summary Logical Framework Matrix

The program contains two components:

- Component 1 focuses on the implementation of the community forestry approach, which aims to reduce deforestation and forest degradation; and
- Component 2 provides the necessary support to the Forest Department to replicate the community forestry approach more broadly.

Both components are required to achieve the program goal of improving NRM and rural livelihoods in the dry and intermediate zones. Achieving the reduction in poverty depends on the assumptions that:

1. Program activities are implemented in areas with a relatively high incidence of poverty;
2. Low income levels are a major factor

contributing to poverty in the target communities; and

3. A wide sector of the community participates in program activities.

Based on the findings of the Feasibility Assessment these are realistic assumptions. However, as noted in the Feasibility Assessment, the Forest Department needs to consider how the number of families benefiting from the program in any particular location can be expanded over time, both to broaden the level of participation and avoid conflict within the community, which could otherwise undermine attempts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

ACHIEVING BROADER GOALS

"THEORY OF CHANGE"

1. Forest Department effectively promotes, implements and scales up the Community Forestry Model:

The Community Forestry Activities are implemented in 18 districts with the support of SLCFP. The initial year of implementation which was 2012 had 26 Community Forestry Sites and it has increased up to 130 by the end of 2014. Forest Department was not considered as community oriented development organization in the past where now it has developed its organizational mandate to support least developed communities to gain better income through involving in Community Forestry Programme. In the context of Sri Lanka this is a Win-Win situation to both department and the community by increasing the community income while conserving the threatened forests which is the essence of the project concept.

2. Forest cover increased and biodiversity improved

Sri Lanka is a small country surrounded by the Indian Ocean. Therefore logically and also technically the increase of the forest cover has certain limits. As Sri Lanka is an emerging economy will create a pressure to utilize non utilized land areas for development work in future. Therefore the great challenge is for the maintenance of the existing forests. Community Forestry sites have remarkably contributed in protecting the limited forests.

Sections of the threatened forests had been identified. So far 130 sites had been selected for the implementation of community forestry activities. 17,009.14 ha are being benefitted and protected through the programme up to 2014.

sustained

Assistance to the community on livelihood aspects in order to increase the average family income of the program sites is a key element of the program. As per the baseline data in 2012 Rs. 3,489/= per month could be considered as the average poverty line in most of the dry and intermediate zones where the project is fully implemented. The statistics shown that the project sites in 08 districts are having over Rs 10,000/= family income per month while the beneficiary families of the total sites are having an average income of Rs. 8,597/=.

3. Forest community income increased and

APPLICATIONS OF THE "MTR"

FINDINGS

The Mid-Term Review was done during 2014 in order to assess:

- the performance of CFP against the program objectives;
- the impacts, effectiveness and community acceptance of the CF concept;
- accountability for expenditure of Australian public funds on CFP activities;
- the possible avenues to promote and sustain required policy changes towards community managed forests in Sri Lanka; and
- the systems and plans developed for CFP implementation and phasing out of external assistance.

The Observations and the recommendations had been finalised in September 2014 and the brief outline of the recommendations are:

- (i) revise the M&E Framework to capture impact information, especially for sociological and gender-related topics;
- (ii) appoint the Sociologist and Gender Specialist;
- (iii) fill vacancies for field staff, especially Tamil-speaking Extension Officers;
- (iv) provide training for FD officers on gender-related topics and ensure that these topics are incorporated within the M&E Framework;
- (v) develop criteria and guidelines for identification and analysis of livelihood opportunities and market chains, and provide relevant training to FD officers and CBOs;
- (vi) assist CBOs to form Self-Help Groups, especially for developing micro-finance opportunities; and
- (vii) allocate more resources and attention to war-affected sites.

The Forest Department has taken immediate actions by the initiation of addressing some of the key areas within 2014 itself.

Strengthening the M & E framework, recruiting the consultants to further strengthened the program interventions and to integrate sociological, gender and Micro Finance aspects, obtaining auxiliary support from the UNDP to hire Tamil speaking Extension Officers for Tamil speaking areas, identifying and assessing the training needs of the FD officials especially in Gender & Sociological aspects which will be addressed by a series of trainings in 2015 etc.

CHANGE IN FREQUENCY OF FOREST FIRES



Figure 2 : A forest fire incident in Sri Lanka

Forest Fire is one of the major threat to the forests in Sri Lanka's dry and intermediate zones. SLCFP is being used to control and mitigate Forest Fires with the support of the communities. In 2014, SLCFP has opened fire line and planted fire mitigatory plants covering approximately 33 km belt in forest areas while maintaining just over 15 km belt that had been started in previous years.

District	Extent of forest under fire (ha)	Volunteer participation to extinguish fire
Rathnapura	21	-
Hambanthota	-	-
Anuradhapura	4.3	5
Polonnaruwa	8.5	15
Trincomalee	2.5	10
Vavniya	1	-
Mullaitivu	-	-
Mannar	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-
Ampara	195	152
Baticoloa	30	85
Puttalam	-	-
Kurunegala	3	30
Badulla	11	81
Mathale	12	30
Nuwara Eliya	-	-
Moneragala	22	70
Kandy	-	-
Grand Total	310.3	478

Table 3: Forest Fire Incidents in districts

District	Openings/Plantings – km				Maintenance – km			
	Fire line		Live fire belt		Fire line		Live fire belt	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Rathnapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hambanthota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anuradhapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polonnaruwa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vavniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mannar	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	2	2
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ampara	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	5
Baticoloa	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-
Puttalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-
Badulla	4.76	4.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathale	1	1	4.36	4.36	-	-	0.5	0.5
Nuwara Eliya	0.7	0.7	-	-	2	2	2	2
Moneragala	7	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
Kandy	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	26.96	26.96	6.86	6.86	4	4	11.5	11.5

Table 4: Forest Fire Preventive Measures in District Level (2014)



2014

Field

Activities

Field Activities of SLCFP aims to reduce deforestation and forest degradation by involving communities in forest management. The Community Forest Management (CFM) approach is a process in which a community is mobilized, development priorities identified, and government and/or private sector resources mobilized to meet the development priorities of the community. The CFM approach is based on the Operational Guideline for Community Forest Management.

OUT PUT 1.1: SUITABLE PROGRAMME SITES IDENTIFIED

The program is being implemented currently in 18 districts. The following is a list of the districts (table 4) and its expansion of sites over the period 2012 to 2014.

In 2014, 40 sites have been selected. In addition to that 64 sites started in 2013 and 26 sites started in 2012 had been maintained in this year as Old Sites.

Based on the annual work plan 2014, 40 SLCFP sites had been selected. Therefore, the overall progress of site selection is 100% against the action plan target. (Table 5)

Indicator: Total no. of CF sites and districts where the project is operational

Performance Target: Cumulative target: 167 sites
Annualize targets : 26(2012), 64 (2013), **40 (2014)**, 37 (2015)

Division	2012	2013	2014	Total
	Sites	Sites	Sites	Sites
Rathnapura	2	6	2	10
Hambanthota	1	2	2	5
Anuradhapura	3	4	3	10
Polonnaruwa	2	6	4	12
Trincomalee	1	1	3	5
Vavuniya	1	1	2	4
Mullaitivu	-	2	1	3
Mannar	-	2	1	3
Kilinochchi	-	-	1	1
Ampara	2	7	4	13
Baticaloa	1	2	2	5
Puttalam	1	7	3	11
Kurunegala	1	5	2	8
Badulla	4	6	3	13
Mathale	3	3	2	8
Nuwara Eliya	-	3	-	3
Moneragala	3	5	3	11
Kandy	1	2	2	5
Total	26	64	40	130

Table 5: District Project Sites List

Year	Site Identification				
	Target (PDD)	Target (Action Plan)	No of sites selected	Progress % against PDD target	Progress % against action plan
2012	34	26	26	76	100%
2013	52	64	64	123	100%
2014	46	40	40	87	100%
Total	132	130	130	98	100%

Table 6: 2014 Progress of Sites Identification

PROGRAM SITES STARTED IN 2014

District	No of Sites in 2014	Forest Area (in Ha)
Killinochchi	1	100
Mullaithivu	1	10
Mannar	1	15
Vavuniya	2	100
Trincomalee	3	207
Batticaloa	2	122
Kandy	2	30
Hambanthota	2	275
Anuradhapura	5	1421
Puttlam	3	760
Kurunegala	2	275
Mathale	2	269
Polonnaruwa	4	331.5
Badulla	3	200
Monaragala	3	1054
Ampara	4	450
Ratnapura	2	60
Total	40	5679.5



Figure 3: Wet, Intermediate and Dry Zones marked map of Sri Lanka with District Boundaries

Table 7: Forest Coverage of 2014 sites

Output 1.2: Community groups formed and capacity enhanced

Indicator 1.2.1: Number of CBOs formed

Indicator 1.2.2: . Number of Participatory Rural Appraisals conducted

Indicator 1.2.3: . Percentage of male:female office bearers of CBOs

Indicator 1.2.4: . Changes in capacities of CBO officials on leadership and book keeping skills and Financial management

According to the Annual Work Plan of 2014, it is expected to start 40 Community Based Organizations. Each selected site was supposed to form a CBO to provide leadership to the SLCFP activities implemented in the respective site. This activity indicated 100% progress against the target.

These CBOs need to be registered with the Divisional Secretariat of the respective districts as village societies. The CBO registration indicates 100 % progress against the target in 2014.

Community Forestry Management Groups (CFMG)

As per a suggestion made by Mid Term Review and several Project Monitoring Missions, the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) who are working with the SLCFP will be recognized and called as Community Forest Management Groups from 2014 onwards. This is to demarcate the CBOs who are really work on forest management and conservation from the different CBOs that can be seen in each community. However this will not imply that those CFMG will be maintained and funded by the Forest Department beyond the project but the local officials of Forest Department will be linked with the CFMGs in long term.

Participatory Rural Appraisals

All 40 sites started in 2014 had completed the PRA exercises. The Extension Officers of the Forest Department were trained on PRA tools and participatory methodologies to generate information in the community in order to identify the gaps of the forest management and strengthen the benefits to the communities involving in forest management and conservation.

Year	No of CBO		No of PRA	
	Target	Performance	Target	Performance
2014	40	40	40	40

Table 8: Progress of CBO formation and PRA exercises in 2014

Figure 4: A focus group discussion in Wewaranawatiya Site in Kurunegala district.





Figure 5: A CBO member who operates water purification system established by SLCFP in Pirappamadu Site in Vavuniya as a measure to reduce the impact of the Chronic Kidney Disease.

Women Participation in PRAs and Decision Making

40 CBOs have established in 2014. There are 823 males and 473 female have appointed as office bearers in CBOs established up to now. Average no of meetings of CBOs are in a range of 6-12 meetings per annum.

Women and children are known as vulnerable groups who are living in dry and intermediate zones especially under drought and water scarcity conditions, mal nourishment, lack of education, poverty etc. it is observed proactive support and participation of women in different age groups in conducting PRAs in 2014.

The observations made during the monitoring missions in 2014 on composition of office bearers in CFMGs identified considerable no of women office bearers. The Secretary position of the CFMG is often offers to a female officer proving the high literacy rate of Sri Lankan women, work discipline, creativity etc. These secretaries are responsible in managing official correspondents, liaising with stakeholders, facilitating the missions of senior officers of Forest Department and Donor Organizations in the CFP sites etc.

Capacity Building of CFMG members

Capacity Building trainings for CFMGs have been continued in 2014 as well. Most of the CFMG members including more than 50% of female have been trained on leadership, accounting and communication skills. These CB trainings would be benefited to sustain the CFMG activities and to link with more partners and actors in Forest Management and Economic Development. 61 training programs on “Leadership Development” were conducted for 1385 participants in 15 divisions. Twenty Three (23) training programs on “Accounting” were completed in 08 divisions for 486 participants. 10 training programs on “Communication skill development” were conducted in three divisions for 190 participants. 11 training programs on “Financial management” were conducted for 238 participants in seven divisions. 3 training programs on “Planning” were conducted for 60 participants in two divisions. 10 training programs on “Record keeping” were conducted for 70 participants in three divisions.

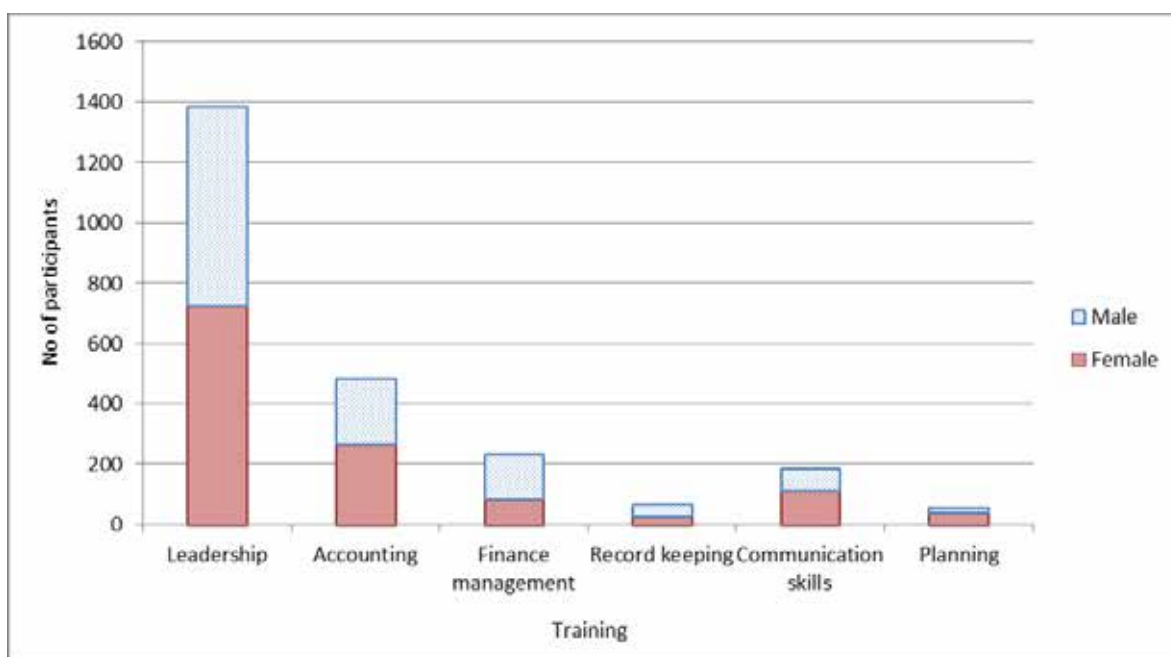


Figure 6: Gender Distribution in capacity building trainings conducted in 2014

No	District	Leadership			Accounting			Finance Management/Management			Record Keeping			Communication skills			Planning		
		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants	
			F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M
1	Rathnapura	4	14	12	-	-	2	2	18	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Hambanthota	3	115	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	105	71	-	-	-	-	
3	Anuradhapura	6	160	62	5	61	27	1	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	27	13	
4	Polonnaruwa	8	66	62	5	71	36	1	18	6	2	17	23	-	-	1	16	4	
5	Trincomalee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Vavuniya	2	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Mullaitivu	1	45	16	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Mannar	1	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Ampara	4	54	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Batigolola	1	3	5	1	3	6	3	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Puttalam	13	75	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Kurunegala	5	64	45	4	58	35	-	-	-	1	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Badulla	-	-	-	3	27	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Mathale	2	21	59	1	15	25	1	6	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Nuwara Eliya	2	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Moneragala	4	22	57	1	15	30	2	30	60	-	-	-	2	9	3	-	-	
18	Kandy	5	43	55	3	17	36	-	-	-	1	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	61	725	660	23	267	219	11	88	150	4	31	39	10	116	74	3	43	17

Table 9: Types of Capacity Building Trainings conducted for CFMG members



Figure 7: An Official of Pirappamadu Site in Vavuniya is showing the Financial Records to a Australian Aid represented PSM member. 308 community members of SLCFP sites in Sri Lanka had been trained on Financial Management or Book Keeping in 2014

Output 1.3: Community Forest Management Plans prepared

Indicator 1.3.1: Resource Assessments (Baseline Data) completed and documented

Indicator 1.3.2: Number of Community Forest Management Plans (CFMPs) prepared

Indicator 1.3.3: . Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed

Indicator 1.3.4: . Number of Forest Management Agreements signed

Community Forest Management Plans

According to the 2014 Annual Work Plan, it is expected to develop 40 Management Plans. This target has been completed in March 2014. Therefore the progress of this activity is 100%.

A guideline and template for CFMP had been shared with the divisions by the Forest Department Head Office, as a result of that a uniformity of all CFMP are being maintained.

It is observed that certain improvements need to be done in collecting and analyzing sociological information including gender and livelihood. Therefore a comprehensive ToT training for Range Forest Officers, Beat Forest Officers, Extension Officers and Forest Field Assistants on Community Mobilization and Stakeholder Analysis will be done in early 2015.

Self-Helped Groups (SHG)

SHG are not independent organizations but they are formed formally or informally to assist CFMGs and represent special clusters of the communities. For example SHG on Fire Fighting could be formed to combat and mitigate fire incidents, SHG on Forest Protection could be formed to patrolling in the forest areas where the illegal timber cutting are often take place etc. At the end of 2014, 197 SHG had been formed in SLCFP.

The key responsibility of these SHG to undertake the tasks assigned to them by the CFMGs as per the CFMPs. Some of the conservation and forestry activities are assigned based on an agreement between the Forest Department and CFMGs.

419 ha of forest area have been allocated for farmers in the CBOs on 967 (number of) agreements for farmers woodlots. The income of the farmers expected to be increased directly through this activity. Cash crops such as Green Grain, Chilly, Maize, Pepper, Gingerly, Ground Nut, Cowpea, Vegetable etc. are cultivating in these lands while protecting and conserving the forest cover.

Out of the above mentioned agreements over 231 Women Farmers signed agreements with FD for Farmer Woodlots. Most of the women are observed as the bread earner or the family head.

District	No of sub committees	Name of sub committees
Rathnapura	12	Fire prevention, forest protection, Income generation, Social welfare, Supervision
Hambanthota	6	Child committee, bee keeping, women's
Anuradhapura	30	Forest protection, Income generation, Community development, Infrastructure development
Polonnaruwa	6	Forest committee, Social welfare, Income generation
Trincomalee	8	Agriculture, Bee keeping, Forest protection, Income generation
Vavniya	2	Forest protection
Mullaitivu	-	-
Mannar	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-
Ampara	48	Forest, Water, Income generation,
Baticoloa	-	-
Puttalam	27	Environment, Income generation, Infrastructure, Forest protection, Buddhist, Fisheries,
Kurunegala	16	Forest, Home garden, Social welfare, Infrastructure, Income generation, Eco friends, Evergreen
Badulla	-	-
Mathale	13	Agriculture, Forest resources, Community development, Infrastructure,
Nuwara Eliya	11	Forest, Infrastructure, Social development, Self-employment, Loan, Savings, Education, Income generation
Moneragala	10	Fire prevention, Environmental conservation, Forest resource development, Livelihood development, Infrastructure development, Education
Kandy	8	Forest protection, Community development, Home garden development, Cultural
Total	197	

Table 10: Distribution of SHG among the 18 districts

Indicator 1.4.1: Private, public and NGO partnerships developed (Number of partnerships, monetary value addition, beneficiaries, sustainability) for implementation of Community forestry plans

Indicator 1.4.2: Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries

Indicator 1.4.3: Livelihood training programs conducted

Indicator 1.4.4: % of women who own farmers' woodlots

Indicator 1.4.5: No of community nurseries established

Indicator 1.4.6: No of persons (male and female) involved in the forestry program (farmers woodlots, enrichment planting, home gardens, buffer zone planting.

Indicator 1.4.7: Total number of new enterprises established

Indicator 1.4.8: Community infrastructure facilities renovated or constructed.

Indicator 1.4.10: Number of men and women with access to agricultural technology

Output 1.4: Community Forest Management Plans implemented



Figure 8: Successful farmer woodlot (teak plantation) in Pahariya Program Site in Puttlam District

Farmers Woodlot

Farmers Woodlot generates more income to the communities which is a great advantage for them to overcome poverty. A certain sections of the adjacent forests will be allocated for individual farmers recommended by the CFMG based on agreements with the Forest Department. They are allowed to plant recommended species which are having high timber value and also to plant cash crops as intercrops during the first three years. Upon the completion of the agreement period the farmers will own about 80% of the value of the timber while they can harvest the full portion of the harvests of the cash crops. However those farmers are having a responsibility of protecting the forests from the illegal timber cutting by external parties and to act as volunteers in other forest protection measures such as forest fire mitigation, enrichment activities etc.

Table 11:
Farmer
income from
Cash Crop
Cultivation

Division	Income/ha /season Rs	Total area cultivated - ha	No of farmers	Cash crops cultivated
Anuradhapura	72,400	25	39	maize, gingerly, vegetables, undu
Polonnaruwa	25,000	3	6	chillie, maize, gingerly
Ampara	24,500	20	29	maize
Puttalam	33,267	127	161	vegetables, papaw, yam
Moneragala	10,000	11	49	vegetables
Rathnapura	12,916	48	86	asamodagam, cowpea, gingerly, citrus, vegetables
Kurunegala	50,000	3	15	gingerly
Baticoloa	32,857	7	14	ground nut, maize, vegetables
Mathale	80,000	3	6	kurakkan, maize, gingerly, long beans, pumpkin
Hambanthota	33,750	20	45	gingerly, banana
Kandy	15,000	3 - enrichment	-	kurakkan, vegetables
Badulla	54,444	27	73	chillie, kurakkan, maize, gingerly
Trincomalee	5,000	2	9	gingerly
Total	9,850,000	296 woodlot 3 enrichment	532	
Island Average ha/season	32,943			

District	Establishments – ha								Maintenance - ha					
	2014 sites		2013 sites		2012 sites		Total		2013 sites		2012 sites		Total	
	Target	Progress	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Rathnapura	15	15	8	8	8.5	8.5	31.5	31.5	36	36	33	33	69	69
Hambanthota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	20	20
Anuradhapura	7	7	5	5	1.3	1.3	13.3	13.3	7	7	20	20	27	27
Polonnaruwa	3	3	-	-	9	9	12	12	15	15	-	-	15	15
Trincomalee	3	3	4	4	-	-	7	7	7	7	-	-	7	7
Vavniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	-	4	4
Mannar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ampara	5	5	5	5	-	-	10	10	5	5	5	5	10	10
Baticoloa	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	10	10	-	-	10	10
Puttalam	21	21	42	42	5	5	68	68	59	59	-	-	59	59
Kurunegala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
Badulla	10	10	7.5	7.5	5	5	22.5	22.5	15.5	15.5	30	30	45.5	45.5
Mathale	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	8	8	-	-	8	8
Nuwara Eliya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	-	-	2.5	2.5
Moneragala	25rub	25rub	25rub	25rub	-	-	50	50	15rub	15rub	11	11	26	26
Kandy	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	92 + 25 rubber	92 + 25 rubber	71.5 + 25 rubber	71.5 + 25 rubber	33.8	33.8	197.3 + 50 rubb	197.3 + 50 rubb	182 + 15 rubber	182 + 15 rubber	109	109	291 + 15 rub	291 + 15 rubber

Table 12: Progress of Farmer Woodlots

District	Planting – ha								Maintenance – ha					
	2014 sites		2013 sites		2012 sites		Total		2013 sites		2012 sites		Total	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Rathnapura	2	2	7	7	3	3	12	12	6.5	6.5	-	-	6.5	6.5
Hambanthota	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	5	-	-	5	5
Anuradhapura	6.5	6.5	4.5	4.5	1.2	1.2	12.2	12.2	9	9	1.5	1.5	10.5	10.5
Polonnaruwa	7.5	7.5	11	11	-	-	18.5	18.5	12	12	13	13	25	25
Trincomalee	3	3	-	-	2	2	5	5	3	3	-	-	3	3
Vavniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	10
Mullaitivu	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	8	-	-	8	8
Mannar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ampara	4	4	3	3	10	10	17	17	9	9	-	-	9	9
Baticoloa	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	2	2	6	6
Puttalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badulla	-	-	3	3	3	3	6	6	5	5	-	-	5	5
Mathale	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	3	3	4	4	7	7
Nuwara Eliya	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	-	4	4
Moneragala	4+36	4+3 6	12	12	3	3	55	55	7	7	10	10	17	17
Kandy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	37 + 36 volunteer	37 + 36 Vol.	46.5	46.5	22.2	22.2	105.7 + 36 vol.	105.7 + 36 vol.	87.5	87.5	30.5	30.5	118	118

Table 13: Progress of Buffer zone planting

District	Plantings – ha								Maintenance – ha					
	2014 sites		2013 sites		2012 sites		Total		2013 sites		2012 sites		Total	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Rathnapura	-	-	10	10	4	4	14	14	7	7	-	-	7	7
Hambanthota	3.55	3.55	7	7	10	10	20.55	20.55	10	10	-	-	10	10
Anuradhapura	22	22	11	11	5.5	5.5	38.5	38.5	16	16	4.5	4.5	20.5	20.5
Polonnaruwa	2	2	9	9	-	-	11	11	14	14	12	12	26	26
Trincomalee	4	4	2	2	2	2	8	8	1	1	3	3	4	4
Vavniya	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	10	-	-	10	10
Mullaitivu	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	-	-	4	4
Mannar	-	-	16	16	-	-	16	16	11.5	11.5	-	-	11.5	11.5
Kilinochchi	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ampara	10	10	34	34	8	8	52	52	34	34	10	10	44	44
Baticoloa	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	4
Puttalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	7	7	18.5	18.5	4	4	29.5	29.5	7.5	7.5	6	6	13.5	13.5
Badulla	8	8	11	11	10	10	29	29	22.5	22.5	10	10	32.5	32.5
Mathale	4	4	7	7	12	12	23	23	5	5	10	10	15	15
Nuwara Eliya	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	-	4	4
Moneragala	5	5	10.5	10.5	11	11	26.5	26.5	13.5	13.5	8	8	21.5	21.5
Kandy	7	7	3	3	5	5	15	15	8	8	2	2	10	10
Total	85.55	85.55	143	143	71.5	71.5	300.05	300.05	170	170	67.5	67.5	237.5	237.5

Table 14: Progress of Enrichment planting



An Anicut has been constructed in Erigeoya site in Polonnaruwa as a solution for often water shortage. 80 paddy farmers of the village were benefited from the activity. The community provided the labour for free. SLCFP have provided Rs. 200,000 to purchase the required material.

A road construction in Mahagama site in Puttlam Division had enabled the accessibility for the villagers to travel to their local markets. CFMG was able to mobilize villagers to provide free labour. Material and machinery support had been provided by the Forest Department and the Local Authorities.



Private, Public and NGO Partnerships

The communities who are involved in SLCFP are facilitated to address their village development needs by the Community Forestry Management Plans. However it doesn't mean that the SLCFP or the Forest Department has committed funding to undertake those development needs. The capacities of the CFMG are being developed and the facilitation of field staff extended to CFMGs in order to link with other agencies and develop partnerships to conduct most of the prioritized development activities identified under infrastructure development in the CFMPs.

LIVELIHOOD TRAININGS



Figure 9: A group of women trained on tailoring

The main activities under this venture are providing training to community which will ultimately enhance their livelihoods. The main trainings that provided to the community were livestock and poultry management, bee keeping, agriculture, mushroom cultivation, nursery management and food processing and tailoring. Other income generation trainings include soap production, incense stick production, floriculture, plant budding, handicraft, ecotourism, batik industry, electrician course, fresh water fish cultivation, pottery, brick production and home garden management, preservation of Ayurvedic medicine etc.

The main supportive organizations to conduct these trainings were Mahaweli Authority, Agriculture Department, Ministry of Economic Development, Vidatha Program, and Department of Minor Export crops, Coconut Development Board, Rubber Development Board and Divisional Secretariats

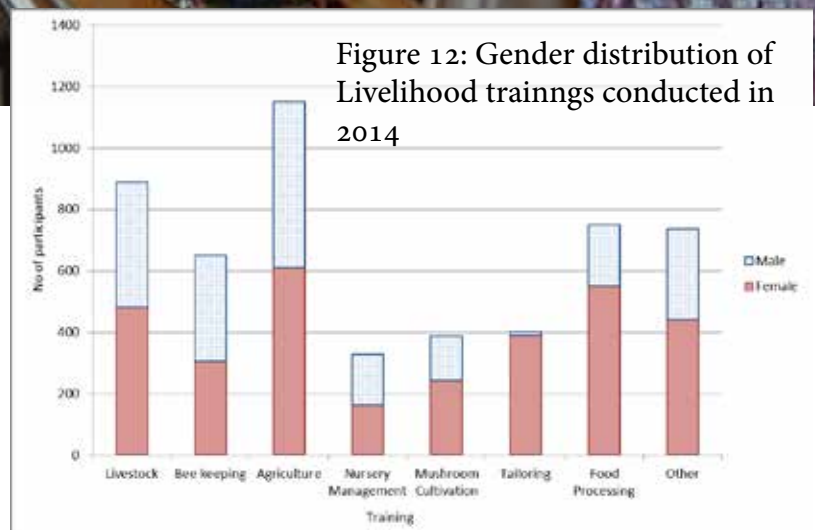


Figure 10: A poultry farm started in Nathagane Community Forestry Site in Kurunegala district.



The “Livestock and poultry management” training (58 trainings) was provided to 887 participants in 14 districts. Yet another training program is “Bee Keeping” (40 trainings) which was provided 649 Participants from eight divisions. The training programs on agriculture (45 trainings) also provided to 1150 participants from 14 divisions. 42 trainings on “Food Processing” were conducted to 750 participants in 11 divisions and 326 persons were participated for Nursery Management (17 trainings) in ten divisions. 20 Trainings on “Mushroom Cultivation” conducted for 386 participants. 25 training programs on tailoring conducted for 400 persons. Other Trainings (58 trainings), such as; soap production, incense stick production, floriculture, plant budding, handicraft, ecotourism, batik industry, electrician course, fresh water fish cultivation, pottery, brick production etc.

As a result of the trainings provided by the SLCFP to the community members and the facilitations done to link with sponsors,

As a result of that 572 village members in Sri Lanka Community Forestry Programme who had participated in the trainings are earning over Rs. 5000/= per month from non agricultural industries.



Figure 11: A sewing machine had been provided for half of the value by the project to expand her house hold level businesses (Kurunegala district)

No	District	Live stock			Bee keeping			Agriculture			Nursery management			Mushroom cultivation			Tailoring		
		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants	
			F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M
1	Rathnapura	1	5	1	4	34	25	1	2	7	-	-	-	2	15	14	6	100	-
2	Hambanthota	-	-	-	7	36	46	3	58	41	1	24	23	-	-	-	2	49	1
3	Anuradhapura	5	46	29	2	28	5	9	158	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	72	-
4	Polonnaruwa	3	48	25	3	30	35	1	7	16	1	6	7	7	77	36	1	23	-
5	Trincomalee	5	57	47	4	18	32	-	-	-	2	33	35	1	5	6	3	30	10
6	Vavniya	3	55	17	-	-	-	1	30	4	1	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Mannar	2	38	7	1	7	15	2	18	35	1	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Ampara	11	24	48	4	3	15	1	10	40	6	19	25	2	18	12	-	-	-
11	Baticoloa	5	67	59	-	-	-	4	43	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Puttalam	12	34	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kurunegala	2	12	9	5	50	32	2	9	11	1	16	4	-	-	-	1	20	-
14	Badulla	3	37	27	2	43	68	11	135	167	1	21	27	1	21	27	4	51	-
15	Mathale	1	12	14	2	16	19	5	72	35	-	-	-	2	54	22	-	-	-
16	Nuwara Eliya	2	20	11	1	10	-	1	15	10	-	-	-	1	10	2	-	-	-
17	Moneragala	3	25	40	4	15	47	2	9	23	1	6	4	2	10	5	-	-	-
18	Kandy	-	-	-	1	15	5	2	43	47	2	13	21	2	32	20	2	44	-
	Total	58	480	407	40	305	344	45	609	541	17	161	165	20	242	144	25	389	11

No	District	Food Processing			Soap/washing powder/shampoo			Incense stick production			Floriculture/ flower vases			Plant budding			Handicraft/reed products/broom			
		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		
			F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M	
1	Rathnapura	6	80	21	2	17	9	2	26	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	9	
2	Hambanthota	11	184	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Anuradhapura	6	53	4	-	-	-	2	10	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Polonnaruwa	2	32	6	6	69	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	15	-	-	-	
5	Trincomalee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Vavniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Mullaitivu	2	65	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Mannar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Ampara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	
11	Baticoloa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Puttalam	4	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	5	-	-	-	
13	Kurunegala	1	18	2	1	11	4	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	14	6	-	-	-	
14	Badulla	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Mathale	2	46	2	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	18	7	-	-	-	1	7	9	
16	Nuwara Eliya	1	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Moneragala	3	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Kandy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	42	548	202	9	97	57	6	4	21	6	58	27	9	53	26	5	17	30	

No	District	Ecotourism			Batik industry			Electrician course			Fresh water fish cultivation			Pottery & brick production			Bag production		
		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants		No	Participants	
			F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M
1	Rathnapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Hambanthota	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Anuradhapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Polonnaruwa	-	-	-	1	19	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Trincomalee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Vavniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Mullaitivu	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-
8	Mannar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	-	-	-
9	Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Ampara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Baticoloa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Puttalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
13	Kurunegala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Badulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	-	-	-	2	2	-
15	Mathale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
16	Nuwara Eliya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Moneragala	2	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Kandy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	2	8	2	30	11	1	-	12	1	5	5	2	17	5	4	10	2

Table 15,16 & 17: Types of Livelihood trainings conducted in 2014

Output 1.5: Home garden development program

Indicator 1.5.1: Number of home gardens and number of plants planted

Indicator 1.5.2: Total number of families with improved tree management skills

Home Garden development program was implemented in the 40 SLCFP sites started in 2014. The activities scheduled under this component are two fold namely distribution of plants and conducting training programs for tree management. According to the Annual Work Plan the target for Home Gardens Development and for Tree management in the year 2014 are 925 and 40 respectively. This progress of above two activities is 100% against the target. Plants distributed in 37,088 home gardens as per the requests of the community.

District	No of home gardens 2014		No of tree management programs 2014		No of plants distributed
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	
Rathnapura	50	50	2	2	2,000
Hambanthota	50	50	2	2	2,000
Anuradhapura	100	100	5	5	3,835
Polonnaruwa	90	90	4	4	3,900
Trincomalee	50	50	2	2	2,000
Vavniya	25	25	1	1	1,000
Mullaitivu	25	25	1	1	1,020
Mannar	25	25	1	1	1,000
Kilinochchi	25	25	1	1	1,000
Ampara	95	95	4	4	4,100
Baticoloa	50	50	2	2	2,000
Puttalam	50	50	3	3	2,000
Kurunegala	50	50	2	2	1,718
Badulla	70	70	3	3	2,800
Mathale	50	50	2	2	1,915
Nuwara Eliya	-	-	-	-	-
Moneragala	70	70	3	3	2,800
Kandy	50	50	2	2	2,000
Total	925	925	40	40	37,088



Figure 12: She owns a successful homegarden in Pirappamadu Vavuniya

Table 18: Distribution of plants for home gardens in 2014

Output 2.1: Regulations for amended Forest Ordinance developed and implemented

Indicator 2.1.1: Regulations approved by Attorney General

Indicator 2.1.2: Regulations gazetted

Forest Department has submitted the draft of the amended regulation to Legal Draftsmen's Department and presently this process has been completed. The relevant documents are currently being translated into Sinhala and Tamil language and will be forwarded to the Parliament for approval.



Indicator 2.2.1: Training Plan included in FD Annual Work Plans

Indicator 2.2.2: Number of experience sharing sessions conducted related to overseas training programmes

Indicator 2.2.3: Number of officers trained in Gender and Social Inclusiveness

Indicator 2.2.4: Capacity developed for identified officers in community mobilization

Output 2.2: Forest Department field staff trained in community forestry approaches

According to the training plan included in the 2014 Work Plan following capacities have been developed in the FD staff.

- Regional Deputy Conservator of Forests, Divisional Forest Officers, Range Forest Officers, Beat Forest Officers, Extension Officers and Field Assistants had been aware on SLCFP.
- 04 Training of Trainers programmes were conducted for 30 officials in different regions.
- Use of GIS and GPS applications are very important in scientific forest management. Hence a training focused on the subject was given for 30 BFOs
- Promoting Gender & Social Inclusiveness in SLCFP is one of the key recommendations of the Mid Term Review conducted in 2014. Of course this would be an emerging subject for the Forest Department therefore SLCFP has facilitated a dialog with the senior management of the FD together with an introduction for basic concepts and its applications in programme designing, planning and implementation.
- Facilitating the development of Forest Management Plans by the communities are considered as a skill-need job. Therefore 80 Extension Officers and Range Forest Officers had been trained on developing CFMP.

Foreign Trainings for the FD officials

Year	Training	Target	Progress	No of participants							
				CF	DFO	RO	Lect.	RFO	BFO	EO	FA
2014	Study Tour on -Community Forestry (OUT REACH India)	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Training Course-Community Forestry (OUT REACH India)	5	5	-	-	-	-	10	5	5	5
	Total	7	7	3	5	-	-	10	5	5	5

Table 19: Overseas trainings for FD officers

Extension Materials and Publications in Local Languages

SLCFP has reprinted highly demanded publications that had been developed by the completed Community Forestry Programmes. Operational Guidelines for Community Forestry Management, Guidelines for micro enterprise facilitation, ToT Module, Natural Resources Management Participatory Tools (1-5), The potential for NTF development in Sri Lanka, Community Training Modules for Forest Management & Community Development are among the reprinted publications in 2014. More or less the publications are available in all three languages use in the country

Training modules	No. of copies (Sinhala)	No. of copies (Tamil)
Operational Guidelines for Community Forestry management	1000	200
Guidelines for micro enterprise facilitation	1000	-
TOT module – introduction & 1-6	7000	900
Natural Resources Management – participatory tools 1-5	5000	1250
The potential for NTF development in Sri Lanka	-	-
Community Training modules for Forest Management & Community Development	1000	-

Table 20: Re-printed training modules in 2014

Output 2.3: Institutional strength to implement community forestry management improved

Indicator 2.3.1: Number of forest range offices provide with basic resources

Indicator 2.3.2: Change in the mobility (number of visits to CFP sites) CFP field staff

Indicator 2.3.3: Procurements completed on time

Purchasing of Equipment & vehicles

Field equipment such as 25 GPS and 50 Clinometers procured. Procurement of 95 motorbikes for male officers and 10 scooters for female officers have been completed and distributed among the field staff (RFO, BFO, FEO and FA). As a result of the bike distribution no of site visits per month by individual officer have been increased by 66% approximately.



Figure 13 & 14: Distribution of motor bikes for FD field officers

RESEARCH

Establishment of Permanent Sample Plots (Biodiversity Research Programme)

Work done by OIC and other research officer at the Kumbalpola Research Centre on establishment of 'Permanent Forestry Sample Plots' (Biodiversity research program) is encouraging; The main objectives of this research program is to analyze the changes in floral biodiversity, forest structure, and regeneration pattern of degraded forest areas selected for community management and to study the spread of invasive species within these forests.

Progress of the Biodiversity Research Program Community Forestry Program – December 2014

Objective

Main objectives of this research program are to analyse the changes in floral biodiversity, forest structure, and regeneration pattern of degraded forest areas selected for community management and to study the spread of invasive species within these forests.

Data collection

Site information, plot information and baseline data for the biodiversity study were collected in prescribed formats cfp/psp form1, cfp/psp form2, and cfp/psp form3 respectively as follows.

Project sites initiated in 2013

- Site information gathered for 87 project sites
- Plot information gathered for 53 project sites (61% of the total sites)
- Baseline data gathered for 561 sample plots (in 53 sites)

Project sites initiated in 2014

- Site information gathered for 26 sites
- Plot information gathered for 7 sites
- Baseline data gathered for 92 plots (in 7 sites)

Site information gathered for 87 program sites (initiated in 2013) was analyzed to study the status of the program sites in relation to their uses and threat (Appendix 27 and Appendix 28). Baseline data for 53 sites were entered into the database.

From the 87 program sites where the data analysis completed collection of medicines and animal husbandry identified as high threat activities. Tree felling, chena cultivation, fire, encroachments, firewood collection, sand collection, collection of poles/sticks, hunting, forest clearing, gem mining fall under the medium threat activities to the forest. Illegal liquor extraction, waste disposal, cultivation of narcotics, collection of clay considered as low risk activities.

In lined with the result analysis based on the 87 sites; collection of forest products and firewood collection are the two main uses obtain by the forest adjacent communities. People engage in hunting activities in 48.3% of the analyzed forests. Other than that these forests are used for religious activities, leisure, water requirement, ecotourism, cultivation, biodiversity value and for timber extraction.

Training provided by the research division

A two day training program for 30 field officers was held on tree identification and invasive species.

No	District	No of sample plots established		
		2013	2014	Total
1	Rathnapura			
2	Hambanthota	12		12
3	Anuradhapura		71	71
4	Polonnaruwa		38	38
5	Trincomalee	15		15
6	Vavniya	20		20
7	Mullaitivu			
8	Mannar			
9	Kilinochchi			
10	Ampara	96	40	136
11	Baticoloa	43		43
12	Puttalam	72	48	120
13	Kurunegala	8	24	32
14	Badulla	88	20	108
15	Mathale	61	24	85
16	Nuwara Eliya	25		25
17	Moneragala	99		99
18	Kandy	22	16	38
	Total	561	281	842

Table 21: Sample plots in 2013 & 2014

Summary of Physical and Financial Progress of SLCFP in 2014 (Forest Department)

Forest Department Activities	Physical		%	Financial		%%
	Targ	Prog		Total Target	Progress	
Component 1: Field Activities	40	40	100			
1. Suitable program sites identified 2014						
2. Community groups formed and capacity enhanced						
3. Community forestry management plans prepared	207.3ha 55	214ha 86		23,607,480	23,382,907	99
4. Community forestry management plans implemented	45	59				
- Forestry activities - Income Generation Act. - Infrastructure Development Act. , social programs & equipment programs						
Community Forestry Sites – 2013 and 2012	90	90	100			
- Forestry Activities	985 ha	1035h				
- Income Generation Act.	95	219		57,999,440	57,983,437	100
- Infrastructure Development Act. , social programs & equipment programs	100	206				
Fuel				7,645,998	7,382,245	97
Daily subsistence				5,152,986	4,833,110	94
1.5 Home garden development program implemented	925	925	100	1,588,000	1,571,789	99
Component 2: Institutional support						
2.1 Regulations for amended forest ordinance developed and implemented						
2.2 Forest department staff trained in community forestry approaches						
- Local Training	32	21	66	1,555,180	1,529,378	98
- Overseas Training Study Tours Courses	2 5	2 5	100	11,891,884	11,891,884	100
2.3 Capacity of the forest department enhanced in technical areas						
- Furniture & office equipment	sum	sum		5,749,479	5,747,153	100
- Repair & maintenance				653,320	653,320	100
Research and Education		299		1,156,230	1,066,734	92
Total				117,000,000	116,041,962	99

Table 22: Physical and financial progress of the SLCFP in 2014

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