



E: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION STRENGTHENED THROUGH MAINSTREAMING: Embedding of biodiversity E = End ofconsiderations into the policies, strategies and practices of government agencies and private actors that affect or rely Project State on biodiversity. P= P: High levels of public knowledge, government agency capacities, enforcement of legislation, and cross-sectoral and Pre-condiitions transjurisdictional collaboration. Stable communities, clear land tenure, mutual trust between people and government, required to inter-project collaboration, governmental backing of the project approach reach end of project state M: Institutionalization of in-service training, coordination with local development projects, programmes and public/private. sector business enterprises, slow and patient engagement of village populations, innovative joint government/public planning, ∕M= Mechanisms landscape conservation design approach, government directives requiring local governments to work to achieve Project of change results in three Trial Landscapes, adaptive management of interventions through learning from monitoring R: Greater public knowledge, higher capacity in government officials, greater political will, better enforcement of existing R= Changes policy and legislation (espeically on fishing), review of perverse subsidies (eq on fertilizer), resolution of village social Required tensions and land tenure uncertainties, Unfair loans and employment practices by environmentally irresponsible entrepreneurs to cease. Damaging practices to be teminated. Politcal will - government to authorize and reinforce the project's pilot approaches to mainstreaming, landscape planning and particular community engagement F= F: Widening realization in government and among the public that environmental degradation serious and accelerating, large Favourable number of green movements, public demand for change in how tourism conducted, high global importance of Sri Lanka's conditions/ biodiversity, large number of development projects in the area D: Overarching emphasis on economic development; social tensions related to resettlement, land tenure uncertainties, D= post-war feelings and high proportion of female headed households; high demand for natural resources; unsustainable Underlying harvesting practices; absentee entrepreneurs exploiting local people through loans and poor contractual arrangements; drivers of government agencies acting independently of each other; subsidies encourage excessive fertilizer use; development pre-project projects acting in isolation; (perhaps) greenhouse gas emissions; lack of financial cushions, so people living on the edge state S: Damage to natural resources, people engaged in unsustainable activities to make their livings (see sector specific ThOCh S= diagrams for some detail), drought severely affecting incomes, employment and well-being is low and debt is high, relevant Pre-Project training opportunities scarce State









