

Presentation Outline

- 1.Objective of the workshop
- 2.Additional Features of the New Format
- 3. Elements encountered with difficulties to fill up
- 4. Elaboration of identified elements with sector examples
- 5. Importance of stakeholder consultation



The Circular (Circular No. MNPEA 02/2019 dated 10-01.2019) issued by the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs

Awareness workshops conducted by the NPD

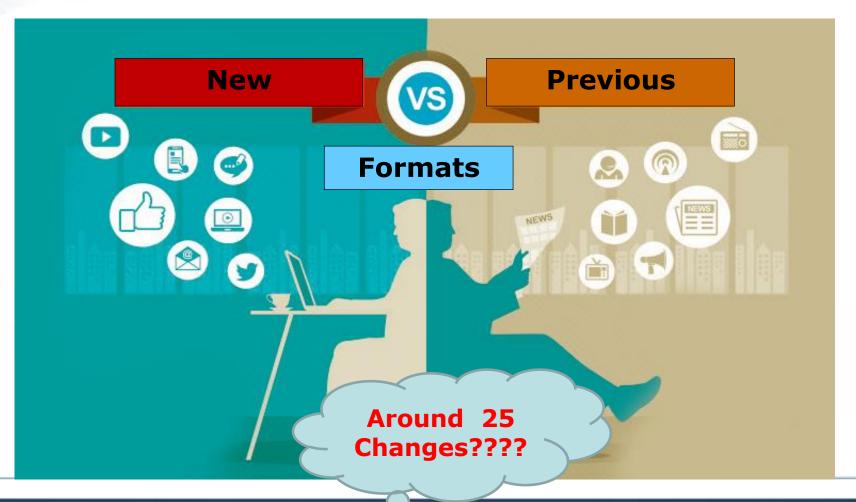
Received number of Proposals - new project submission format

The project proposals receive with incomplete information relevant to few sections of the format

The NPD faced problems with appraising the project proposals

Objective- Knowledge sharing

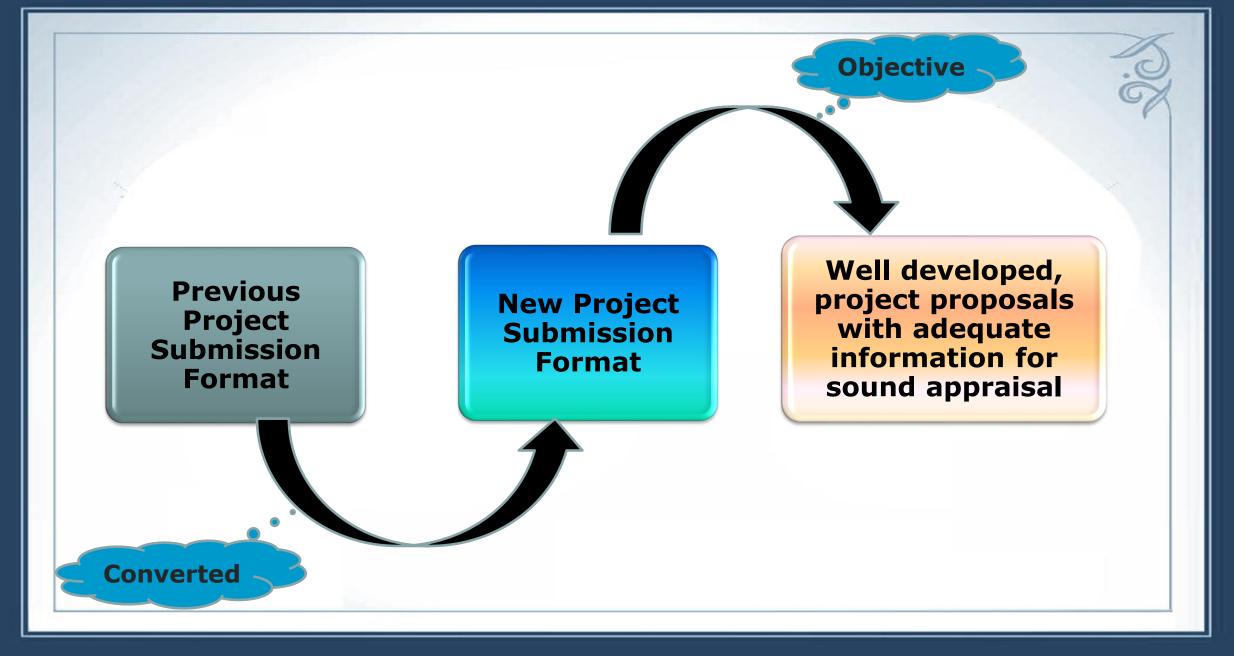
2. Additional features of the new project submission format



Reasons for amendments



- To provide a room for new developments
 - SDGs
 - Risk based approaches, rigorous social and environmental assessments
- Assure sustained inclusive economic growth constrained fiscal space
- Prepare, select and **prioritize** strategically important projects
- To avoid delay in implementation project readiness
- Data and information to convince the funding agency to rationalize the project idea



Previous Vs. New Format

Component	Previous Format	New Format
Land Requirement	✓	√ (Informative)
Project preliminary activities	x	✓
Rationale	✓	√ (Informative)
Coordination with stakeholders and partners	X	√
Project Impacts, Outcomes and Outputs/Results Framework	Only Outputs	✓
Aligning the project objective/s with the relevant SDGs	x	✓
Potential Negative Impacts on Socio Economic activities and Environment by the project	Only Environmental Impact	√

Component	Previous Format	New Format
Risk and Assumptions	X	✓
Mainstreaming the Disaster Risk Reduction in to the project	X	✓
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	X	√
Project Budget	✓	√ (Informative)
Resettlement Activities	X	√
Differently- abled Persons Perspectives	X	√
Arrangements for sustainability, operation and maintenance after completion	✓	√ (Informative)
Economic and financial Analysis	×	√

3.Elements encountered with difficulties to fill up

- Section 10: Project Impacts, Outcomes and Outputs
- Section 13: Risks and Assumptions
- Section 15: Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
- Section 23: Economic and Financial analysis

4.Elaboration of identified elements with sector examples

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Everything has a solution.



Impact, Outputs , Outcomes ???????
Monitoring and Evaluation ???????
Financial and Economic Analysis ?????



Section 10:Project Impacts, Outcomes and Outputs

Activity

 Actions to be carried out to reach the output/s

Output

- Goods and Services delivered by the project
- Directly influence the expected outcome/s
- short/ medium term

Outcome

- Refers to the changes /effects of the outputs produce by project
- short/ medium term

Impact

- Changes /effects that take place as a consequence of one /more outcomes
- Medium /long term

Begins with Activity and finishes at Impact or the vise-versa is possible.

e.g.
Construction of a water treatment plant in DS division X



Improved access to safe drinking water for people living in DS division X



Sustained reduction of water borne diseases of people living in DS division X



Improved quality of life

Sector Examples

Sector	Activity	Output	Outcome	Impact
Education	Provide laboratory equipment for school laboratories in Uva Province	Fully functioning resource enriched school laboratories in Uva Province	Improved competency among students of science stream in Uva Province	Improved quality of education
Social	Establishment of dedicated geriatric wards for the bedridden elders in Government hospitals	Improved access to geriatric care	Increased labourforce Participation of family members	Assured social security
Health	Establishment of lifestyle centers at MOH areas	Improved access to NCD care	Reduced prevalence of NCDs	Improved standards of living
Power and Energy	Installation of 10MW solar power plant at an industrial estate	Improved availability of low cost energy to utilize industries at an industrial estate	Enhanced production capacity of industries at an industrial estate	Increased GDP
Agriculture	Construction of two new reservoirs and connecting cascades with canal network	Ensured adequate irrigation water facilities	Increased crop (paddy and field crops) production	Increased food security
Transport	Purchasing and operating of two trains with air- conditioned facilities along the Northern railway line	Improved access to luxury train service	Saving of travel time	Improved standards of living

Section 13: Risks and Assumptions

Risks

- The conditions that are less likely to happen (may or may not happen, uncertain)
- Negatively affect achievement of results
- Beyond direct control of the project

Assumptions

- The essential conditions to achieve results that are likely to happen
- Beyond direct control of the project
- Required for the success of the project

Mitigation Measures

• Effective mitigatory measures for risks to ensure achievement of results

Output: Improved access to safe drinking water for people living in DS division X

Risk	Mitigation Strategy included in the Project Activities			
Adequate volume of safe water is available for distribution from the source	Analysis of annual rainfall data and reservoir capacity			
2. Households are not able to afford the cost of house connection and tariff	Assessment of affordabilityCommissioning of tariff setting			
3. Inadequate number of skilled plumbers and shortage of supplies to make connections	•Training of plumbers			
4. Seasonal droughts lead to water shortages / non-availability of water	 Measures to improve the protection of the catchment area established and enforced. National level interventions need to be planned to conserve available water 			

Output: Sustained reduction of water-borne diseases of people living in DS division X

Risk	Mitigation Strategy included in the Project Activities
Households use water from the new source in an appropriate and correct manner	
	Ensure sufficient follow-up
2. Water contamination at the user points	Conduct periodical surveys
3. Improper application of Hygiene and Sanitary practices promoted	Ensure sufficient follow-up Conduct periodical surveys
4. Households continue to use unsafe water from other sources	Ensure sufficient follow-upConduct periodical surveys
5. Habits of use drinking water unchanged	Awareness programs Periodical surveys

Section 15: Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

To track the performances and the results of the project.

Monitoring Plan -

Result	Indicator/ KPI	Unit of Measure	Source of Data	Means of verification	Frequency	Responsibility
Outcome/s						
Sustained reduction in water borne diseases of people live in DS division X	Prevalence of water borne diseases will reduce by 75% by 2022	No. of people affected with water borne diseases	Demographic and health survey	Health records at MOH office	Annually	MOH in DS division X
Output/s						
Improved access to safe drinking water for people live in DS division X	Households with safe drinking water facility will be increased by 45% by 2022 in DS division X	No. of households with safe drinking water facility	NWSDB records	Project recordsNWSDB records	Annually	PMU & NWSDB

Evaluation Plan



Consideration of previous evaluation lessons of similar projects during the preparation of this project. Describe.

e.g.

Due to lack of awareness, beneficiaries failed to utilize safe drinking water distributed by the water treatment plant established under the previous project. Taking into consideration of previous lesson, **an awareness programme** has been included into this project

Absence of demand analysis, lead to underutilization of drinking water facility provided by the previous project. Therefore, a demand analysis is included in to this project.

If any submit the Evaluation Plan

Section 23:Financial and Economic Analysis



Financial Analysis

Economic Analysis

Benefits and costs for an enterprise



Benefits and costs for the whole economy

Financial analysis

Major tools of financial analysis

1.Net Present Value (FNPV)

The NPV is the sum of all of the discounted net benefits (benefits minus costs) associated with a project.

$$NPV > 0 \rightarrow Yes$$

 $NPV < 0 \rightarrow No$

2.Financial Benefit-Cost Ratio

If benefits / costs >
$$1 \rightarrow Yes$$

If benefits / costs < $1 \rightarrow No$

3.Internal Rate of Return (FIRR)

IRR is the discount rate, for which the NPV of a project is 0.

The cash flows on a project are given by (-\$100,\$60,\$60)

Discount Rate	0%	5%	10%	13.1%	15%	20%
NPV	20	11.56	4.13	0	-2.46	-8.33

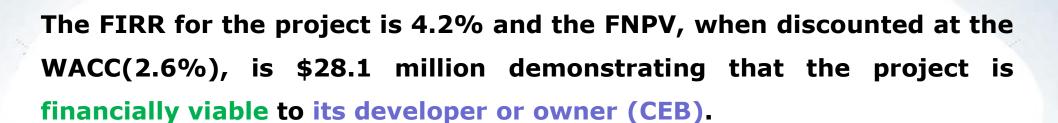
NPV (\$)

 \sim NPV=-100+60/(1+R)+60/(1+R)² 15 10 $5 \mid NPV > 0$ IRR = 13.1% ➤ R(%) 25 20 NPV < 0 -10

If IRR > opportunity cost of capital → **Yes**

If IRR < opportunity cost of capital → No

e.g. Mannar wind farm project



4. Payback Period

The payback period determines the number of years required for the invested capital to be offset by resulting benefits.

Economic analysis

Major tools of economic analysis

1. Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)

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If IRR > Opportunity cost of capital → Yes
If IRR < Opportunity cost of capital → No
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2. Economic Net Present Value(ENPV)

$$NPV > 0 \rightarrow Yes$$

 $NPV < 0 \rightarrow No$

- ENPV and EIRR are frequently used, if required data and information are available
- If it is possible valued costs and benefits better to calculate ENPV and EIRR for all projects



e.g. Mannar wind farm project

When the global environmental benefit from the reduction of CO₂ emission at the rate of US\$36.3 per ton of CO₂ is included in the economic analysis

(1) EIRR - 16.6%

ENPV - Rs.16,487 million (at discount rate of 9%)

If the economic benefit of avoided ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions is not included in the analysis

(2) EIRR -11.3%

ENPV – Rs. 4,527 million (at discount rate of 9%)

The project is economically viable for the country

3. Economic Benefit - cost Ratio

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If benefits / costs > 1 \rightarrow Yes
If benefits / costs < 1 \rightarrow No
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Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA)

- Mostly used for social sector projects
- It compares the cost of providing one unit of benefit
- Benefit is usually measured in natural units
 - E.g. deaths averted, lives saved, cases detected, days free from sickness

- CEA provides conclusions in terms of cost per unit of benefit
 - E.g. Cost per life year gained from immunisation compared to treatment for Acute Respiratory Infection or Malaria prevention
- Most common method in health care

5. Importance of stakeholder consultation







- Effective and efficient implementation of project
 - Minimize unnecessary wastage of limited resources
 - Allow joint sectoral /integrated planning
- Avoid overlaps and duplication of scope and activities
- Reduce frequent Scope changes



"Early involvement allows room for creative solutions and the intensive exchange of ideas"

Thank You