PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) [1]

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Ensuring global environmental concerns and best practices mainstreamed in the post-conflict rapid development process of Sri Lanka through improved information management		
Country(ies):	Sri Lanka	GEF Project ID:[2]	5031
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4940
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date: Re-submission Date:	20 June 2012 8 November 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➢ For SFM/REDD+ ☐		Agency Fee ($):	80,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[3]:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Co-financing ($)
(select) CD-2	1. An improved national system to manage (i.e. collect, store and access) data and information - that supports monitoring and implementations of Rio Conventions including Rio+20 outcomes.	1.1 Data collection system that covers needs of Rio Convention and include minimum data requirements to monitor air, surface and ground water, soil quality, biodiversity, land degradation etc.; 1.2 Accessible and user-friendly national data clearing house, covering all three Rio Conventions and Rio+20 outcomes, with links to sub-national and sector agencies; 1.3 Stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs, private sector and government agencies) with capacity to access, use and intepret the information; 1.4 Identified set of indicators for environment monitoring and natural resources management supporting both global and national needs.	GEFTF	430,000	1,000,000
(select) CD-3	2. Planners, policy-makers and decision-makers effectively addressing national and global environmental issues.	2.1 Increased capacity in planning departments at national, provincial and district levels to integrate global environment and local environment into integrated planning and monitoring; 2.2 High level awareness of	GEFTF	300,000	575,000

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[1] It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.
[2] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[3] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

| | | | global environmental values and environmental sustainability and resilience issues (including climate change), and commitment;

2.3 Updated and operationalized Sri Lanka National Green (Haritha Lanka) Strategy and Action Plan that also addresses global environmental concerns and in line with Rio+20 outcomes. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (select) (select) | Others | | | (select) | | | |
| | | | Sub-Total | | | 730,000 | 1,575,000 |
| | | | Project Management Cost[4] | GEFTF | | **70,000** | 100,000 |
| | | | Total Project Cost | | | 800,000 | 1,675,000 |

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To establish data and information management sytems to support policy analysis, development planning and monitoring related to post-confilct development and implementation of global environmental conventions.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Cofinancing ($)
Data and information management	TA	1. An improved national system to manage (i.e. collect, store and access) data and information - that supports monitoring and implementations of Rio Conventions and Rio+20 outcomes.

GEF additional financing will be focussed on adding global environmental monitoring/information management to the baseline structure that focuses on natural resources and environmental issues. | 1.1 Data collection system that covers needs of Rio Convention and Rio+20 outcomes that include minimum data requirements to monitor air, surface and ground water, soil quality, biodiversity, land degradation etc.;

1.2 Accessible and user-friendly national data clearing house, covering all three Rio Conventions, with links to sub-national and sector agencies;

1.3 Stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs, private sector and government agencies) with capacity to access, use and intepret the information;

1.4 Identified set of indicators for environment monitoring and natural resources management supporting both global and national needs. | GEFTF | 430,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Planning and decision-making | TA | 2. Planners, policy-makers and decision-makers effectively | 2.1 Increased capacity in planning departments at national, provincial and | GEFTF | 300,000 | 575,000 |

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[4] GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

		addressing national and global environmental issues. GEF additional financing will be focussed on mainstreaming global environmental issues, the baseline focuses on mainstreaming natural resources and environmental issues.	district levels to integrate global environment and local environment into integrated planning and monitoring; 2.2 High level awareness of global environmental values and environmental sustainability and resilience issues (including climate change), and commitment; 2.3 Updated and operationalized Sri Lanka National (Haritha Lanka) Green Strategy and Action Plan that also address global environmental concerns.			
			Sub-Total		730,000	1,575,000
			Project Management Cost[5]	GEFTF	70,000	100,000
			Total Project Costs		800,000	1,675,000

C.   INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
National Government	Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka and Dept. of National Plannning of Ministry of Finance and Planning	Unknown at this stage	1,000,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment, Department of Planning, National Council for Sustainable Developmen	In-kind	400,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	175,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	100,000
Total Cofinancing			1,675,000

D.   GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Multi-focal Areas	Sri Lanka	800,000	80,000	880,000
Total Grant Resources				800,000	80,000	880,000

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table
[2] Please indicate fees related to this project.

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[5]   Same as footnote #3.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION
A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1   the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies /NPIF Initiative:

Sri Lanka ratified the UN Conventions on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), Climate Change UNFCCC), and the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1993, 1994, and 1998 respectively. Sri Lanka is also a party to the Kyoto Protocol under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Biosafety Protocol under the Biodiversity Convention. In total, Sri Lanka is a party to 38 multilateral environmental agreements including several which pre-date the Rio Summit. In addition the Rio+20 process is also expected to add a number of protocols or requirements.

This Project is designed to be aligned to and to contribute to the implementation of the GEF Cross Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) Strategy. The project aims to address important capacity needs and so enhance Sri Lanka's ability to meet its obligations under the Conventions. It will create synergies across the three Rio Conventions, whilst at the same time catalyzing the mainstreaming of the application of multilateral environmental agreements into national policy, decision-making and planning frameworks.

The project is notably aligned to the following objectives under the CCCD strategy:

- Objective 2: *Generate, access and use of information*. It will ensure that tools, mechanism and capacity exist in order for a range of stakeholders to have access to better data and information;
- Objective 3: S*trengthened capacities for policy and legislation development for achieving global benefits*. It will enhance institutional capacities to plan and to develop policies and make decisions that lead to a more effective implementation of environmental global conventions.

Sri Lanka is fully committed to meeting its obligations under the MEAs and the proposed project is intended to be an important step towards developing the capacities for an effective national environmental management framework. The Table below illustrates how the project components will contribute to specific articles under the three Rio Conventions. The PPG process will further explore alignment to Convention articles, and this MSP document will specify, and exemplify, how the project intervention will directly support the Conventions as well as strengthening the national agenda.

More specifically the project, directly or indirectly, addresses the following articles under the Conventions: UNFCCC (Articles 4 and 5); CBD (Articles 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 26), and UNCCD (Articles 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20 and 21)

Table 1: Illustrating how the project components will contribute to specific articles under the three Rio Conventions

Project Components	CBD	CCD	FCCC
Outcome 1: An improved national system to manage (i.e. collect, store and access) data and information - that supports monitoring and implementations of Rio Conventions.	Article 7, Identification and Monitoring. Article 12 (b), Research and training. Article 17, Exchange of information.	Article 9, Basic approach Article 10, National action programmes, Article 16, Information collection, analysis and exchange Article 26,	Article 5 (a), Research and systematic observation Article 12, Communication of information related to implementation

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	Article 26, Reports.	Communication of information	
Outcome 2: Planners, policy-makers and decision-makers effectively addressing national and global environmental issues	Article 8 (c, d, e), In-situ conservation. Article 10 (a, e), Sustainable use of components of biodiversity. Article 11, Incentive measures. Article 20, Financial resources.	Article 4, General provisions. Article 9, Basic Approach. Article 13, Support for the elaboration and implementation of action programmes. Article 14, Coordination of the elaboration and implementation of action programmes.	Article 4 (1e, 1f) Commitments.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

n/a

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

n/a

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

The project is fully in line with and supportive of Sri Lanka national development and environmental strategies.

Having recently successfully achieved an end to armed conflict in the country, Sri Lanka is in the process of adopting a peaceful and rapid planned development process, in order to bring increased socio-economic prosperity to the people. Notwithstanding, while recognizing that socio-economic development is of utmost importance, the government recognizes that it is equally necessary to protect natural resources, to safeguard the environment, and to be prudent in the use of the natural assets. Hence, in Sri Lanka, development includes an emphasis on sustainability, and on ensuring a judicious use of resources that will lead to the protection of natural resources and even to their enhancement in the future. For example, more than 25 Government Agencies involved in conservation and development came together to share and decide on land use priorities, through a UNDP and UNEP supported Integrated Strategic Environment Assessment (www.isea.lk), immediately after the conflict was over in the Northern Province. The assessment helped to decide on the areas to be conserved and guided the development to exert minimal pressure on natural environment. Having seen the success in data sharing, H.E. the President advised similar approaches in all provinces. Similar approach has been introduced to the UVA Province, a province recording lowest income levels and to Gampaha District where industrial and export promotion zones dominate. While these efforts consolidate the existing data bases and generate new data based on the gaps identified, however the need for a comprehensive environment monitoring to support the ISEA process is yet to be designed.

A key approach to sustainable environment management in line with MDG's is the *National*

Action Plan for Haritha (Green) Lanka Programme (2009) by the Council of Sustainable Development with the Ministry of Environment playing the Secretariat role (http://www.champikaranawaka.com//common/pdf/other/harita_lanka_english.pdf). This Plan was developed through an interactive process involving all the key ministries and its implementation is overseen by National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD). The Plan includes ten priority *Missions*, of which the most pertinent to CCCD are:

- Mission 2: Saving the Fauna, Flora and Ecosystems;
- Mission 3: Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change;
- Mission 4: Wise Use of the Coastal Belt and the Sea Around; and,
- Mission 5: Responsible Use of the Land Resources.

After two years of implementation, the need to strengthen the Haritha (Green) Lanka Action Plan to meet the post-conflict needs and to align with global developments, including the expected outcomes of Rio+20, such as strengthening governance and institutional structures and financing mechanisms to promote "Green Growth" have been recognized. Also, the Haritha (Green) Lanka did not include an extensive environment monitoring system. The National Council of Sustainable Development (NCSD) and the Ministry of Environment are planning to update the Green Lanka Strategy and Action Plan in 2012 and also incorporate a number of outcomes/recommendations from Rio+20 process. UNDP Sri Lanka was requested to facilitate the updating process of Haritha (Green) Lanka Strategy and Action Plan.

As Sri Lanka enjoys post-conflict economic growth a significant contributions are expected to come from ecotourism, export of environment friendly products and services and highlighting the green growth related approaches. At the same time, the Government is investing heavily in infrastructure potentially impacting the natural resource base supporting biodiversity, land quality and climate adaption capabilities such as modification to water budget in terms of changes to runoff and infiltration levels.

Sri Lanka completed its NCSA process in 2007 with the goal of identifying national priorities and needs for capacity building to address global environmental issues, in particular the needs that cut across the three Rio Conventions. The NCSA Action Plan identified thirteen such cross cutting capacity interventions. This proposed project contributes directly to the following cross cutting capacity interventions identified in the NCSA Action Plan:

- 2. Enhance capacity for communication, education and public awareness on conservation and sustainable use of resources to mobilize commitment and participation of all stakeholders;
- 3. Enhance capacity to integrate (mainstream) environment concerns into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programmes of public agencies;
- 5. Adopt measures to engage the business sector effectively in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;
- 7. Strengthen the system and capacity for information management and information sharing, as relevant for the three Rio Conventions;
- 9. Harmonize authority and responsibility for policy determination and implementation between the central and provincial authorities;
- 11. Establish an institutional structure for effective planning and implementation of work programmes.

The main Sri Lanka Development Strategy the "Mahinda Chintana – Vision for the Future" issued in 2005 the page 61 indicates H.E. the Presidents vision as "*to promote sustainable development in close liaison with the land, fauna, flora and to bestow our natural heritage to our future generation.*" The vision document was updated in 2010 with a subtitle "Sri Lanka –

Sri Lanka will be positioned
as a Naval, Aviation, Commercial, Energy and Knowledge Hub, serving as a key link between
the East and the West. It also sets ambitious targets to improve the environment and highlight
the following key features among others as:

- Economy with a green government and rapid development;
- Stable society with a high quality of life for all having access to decent living, electricity,
  water, schooling and health facilities;
- Raising forest cover from 28% to 43%
- Increase of per capita income by 2016 to USD 4,000 through an economic growth over
  8%.

These goals indicate significant use of natural resource base, use of Sri Lanka's biodiversity
and environment resources for green growth including eco-tourism etc.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The overarching baseline is the rapid, post-conflict development process with potential for
"Green Growth" in a biodiversity hot spot in an island setting without a national environment
monitoring system. The government and the private sector will push forward this socio-
economic development. In particular, in the baseline, local government agencies are being
given the skills and the tools to facilitate rapid economic growth at local levels. Moreover, in
the baseline, the government has a clear commitment and policy towards safeguarding
environmental assets, including global environmental benefits. However, in the baseline,
certain key issues undermine these policies to safeguard the environment, notably the global
environment.

One key issue relates to data and information management. In the baseline, managing
information and its dissemination in-country requires additional capacity at systemic,
institutional and individual levels. Moreover, capacity is needed to enhance the access of Sri
Lankan scientists and the public to external information sources for conservation and
sustainable use of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the control of
land degradation. Notably:

- Accessing information in custodial institutions is difficult as there are no clear guidelines,
  laws and regulations at systemic and institutional level on access to such information;
- There is no national agency or body to coordinate information gathering and data collection
  among relevant stakeholders for biodiversity, climate change and land degradation;
- There is no central metadata base which provides data on where relevant data can be
  accessed;
- Most concerned institutions lack human resources and access to necessary information;
- A culture of data sharing and advantage of improved access to information is not yet fully
  realized
- At the individual level, database managers require training on data collection, management
  and dissemination in customized formats, and on legal aspects (copyright etc) of
  information dissemination;
- Infrastructure facilities are around and could be better coordinated through a policy
  intervention. The access to systems and data by CBOs, CSOs, scientists and public is not
  optimal.

In the baseline, the Government is investing in a data management and monitoring system, notably by providing IT facilities and embarking on an e-governance strategy to introduce new concepts. Also the Government has indicated the willingness to provide funds to establish and maintain computerized databases. However, in the baseline, despite the large funds invested, this will not cover needs associated with the global environmental conventions – it will focus on local environment and sustainable development needs mostly on promoting e-governance led by the Information Communication and Technology Agency (ICTA) under the Presidential Secretariat (www.icta.lk) .

Secondly, with regards to planning and decision-making, in the baseline the Department of National Planning in the Ministry of Finance is committed to working closely with the Rio Conventions in order to safeguard the environment and the global environment. However, in the baseline, efforts to implement this are limited by:

- A shortage of technical capacity amongst planners at all levels (district, provincial and national) to utilise information and knowledge on the environment and to mainstream it into the planning processes and the plans. In the baseline, without mainstreaming capacity and tools, environmental protection will become secondary;
- Need for increased awareness amongst senior level decision makers. This includes lack of awareness on the environment and on its economic values. Without this awareness, it is challenging to ensure that environmental initiatives receive adequate support. This is exacerbated by the lack of a forum or other mechanism for increasing awareness and ensuring environmental concerns receive adequate attention.

Thirdly, there are a number of databases available at different levels on different subjects such as disaster events (www.desinventar.lk), climate change adaptation (www.climateadaptation.lk); strategic environment assessments (www.isea.lk) etc. at the national level. Number of additional data systems are in the process of being developed such as the national hazard profiles for coastal erosion, cyclones, droughts, floods, landslides, sea level rise and tsunami, which will be completed in early 2013 and a sector level database named "i-Base" that involve baseline information on different sectors such as roads, agriculture, irrigation, power, telecom etc. to facilitate post-disaster rapid assessment and monitor rehabilitation and a system named "Sahana (relief)" to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance. In the baseline, information related to climate, river flow, biodiversity and many other disciplines are scattered due to lack of coordination, motivation and poor understanding of the power of shared use among agencies, research entities and individuals. These systems linked together through the proposed mechanism will help to reduce the redundancy, optimal use of the data, easy access of information and support the implementation of three Rio conventions.

Finally, in the baseline, the government is committed to update and implement the *Haritha (Green) Lanka Strategy and Action Plan (*2009) to suit the post-conflict rapid growth scenario. In the baseline, updating the Haritha (Green) Lanka has already started as part of the Sri Lanka preparation for Rio+20. The aim is to make sure it covers new sub-sectors (notably on trade and industry, in response to recent national and global developments) and to ensure it is more operational (by having a results-based management structure – with timelines, targets and a monitoring mechanism). Updating and implementing this Plan is a excellent opportunity for mainstreaming global environment conventions issues into a key development proceess

Having identified the need to support Sri Lanka sustainable development and improved resilience, the UN Country Team (UNCT) in its UNDAF (2013-2017) included the outcome "Policies, programmes and capacities to ensure environmental sustainability, address climate

Three UNDP projects are directly contributing to this efffort are:

- Road Map Towards Safer Sri Lanka project ($50,000);
- Community Forestry Programme ($50,000), and;
- UNDP Governance Programme which is providing hardware to local government authorities to setup information systems at district and provincial levels (approx. $75,000).

B. 2. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The project will address the above challenges in order to improve data and information management, to improve the access to and the use of data and information, and to ensure that planning and decision-making improve, in part as a result of the improved data and information. The GEF additional support will ensure that all mechanisms contribute to implementing the global environment conventions. It is most cost-effective to address the above for *all* environmental issues, including global environmental issues, and not only cover global environmental issues. Hence, the project will act for *all* environmental data and information and for planning/decision-making related to *all* environmental issues. However, GEF funds will concentrate on global environmental issues, whereas co-financing will focus on the general environment.

The project is to be implemented through two components, namely, the strengthening of environmental data and information systems including global reporting and mainstreaming environment into awareness, planning, decision-making and socio-economic development.

Component 1: Data and information management

The Outcome will be an improved national system to manage (i.e. collect, store and access) data and information - that covers all requirements related to the implementation of the Rio Conventions.

Overall, the system will cover all key environment parameters, and GEF funds will focus on global environment issues. The first output will be a single system to collect all data from across the country, in a standardized format, and under a managed protocol. The system will identify reporting periods, data requirements, and organizational responsibilities. The second output will be a clearing house for storage of all environment related data, including data for the Rio Conventions. The data bases will be designed to be coherent with the needed

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information for reporting to the Conventions. The clearing house will be designed to be very user-friendly and accessible.

In addition to ensuring the supply of good information and data, the project will also focus on generating *demand* for such data/information, in the third output by building the capacity of stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs, private sector and government agencies) to access and to use the information. With improved access to information and ability to intepret the information the CBO's and CSO's capacity to undertake advocacy and litigation based on scientifically derived information will be enhanced, significantly. Also an increased involvement of CBO's and CSO's in local governance systems due to their added value as vigilent groups is expected. Finally, the fourth output will be an agreed, negotiated set of indicators for environment and natural resources management, including all issues related to the global environment. This will ensure that henceforth progress on environmental issues can be effectively monitored – in line with the maxim: what gets measured, gets done.

The government will contribute greatly to this Component by providing the significant needed hardware.

Component 2: Planning and decision-making

The Outcome will be that planners, policy-makers and decision-makers at all levels are effectively supporting global environmental issues.

Obviously, the outputs from the first Component will support this, as they will ensure that planners, policy-makers and decision-makers enjoy access to good data and information. Improved access is expected to improve the national research agenda and the quality of reports that feeds into national, regional and global knowledge base. Other key Outputs are:

The first output is increased capacity in planning departments at national, provincial and district levels to integrate global environment and local environment into development planning and monitoring. This will build on existing interventions to improve the national and sub-national level planning capacity to ensure they are complemented by environmental tools. For example, this improved knowledge and enabling enviornment is expected to provide information on environmental services and what-if-senarios related to development plans, projects and ideas.

The second output is raised awareness of very high level people on global environmental values and environmental sustainability. This will be through the NCSD and should reach the highest levels of Sri Lankan government and society. This, in turn, helps generate commitment to environmental objectives across the country. The final output will be a revised Sri Lanka *National Green Action Plan and Strategy*. The revised version will include specific elements on the Rio Conventions, including the outputs of Rio+20. It will have specified timelines and management mechanisms, and it will be monitored – using the indicators from Component 1. The same process will help in post 2015 sustainable development agenda including post 2015 MDG's.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.":

Sri Lanka has a high population density and a socio-economy that is highly dependent on natural resources, including the globally significant resources. For this reason, natural resource

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degradation, including climate change, land degradation and biodiversity loss, immediately impacts the population, and has been shown to have a far greater impact on poor and marginalized people.

The population estimated for 2009 has been 20.45 million, with a current growth rate of 1.0%. The disparity in the climatic conditions between the wet- and dry-zones has naturally demarcated the population distribution with a larger portion living in the wet zone, particularly in the western province. According to 2001 census, 72% of the population lived in rural areas, 22% in urban areas and 6% in plantation estates. It is estimated that the population will peak around 23 million during 2030-2040 depending on the growth rate.

From 2004 to 2011 following changes in Sri Lankan socio-economic development had been noted. Per capita income from USD 1,062 to USD 2,836; life expectancy from 73.2 years to 74.9 years; infant mortality rate from 11.2 per thousand live births to 8.5; school enrolment from 95% to 98%; general literacy from 95% to 98%; computer literacy from 10% to 35%; adult literacy rate from 91% to 91.4%; women participation in labor force from 32.6% to 34.3%; increase access to electricity from 75% to 91%; safe drinking water from 80% to 85%; telecommunication from 23% to 86%; reduction in unemployment from 7.4% to 4.2%; poverty from 15.7% to 8.9%; and population living on less than 1.25 USD a day from 14% to 7%. This indicates a very high commitment of political authorities towards Rio convention including Agenda 21.

On the other hand the land/man ratio has declined from 0.44 ha/person in 1981 to 0.29 ha/person in 2011 indicating the pressure on land resources and potential land degradation. Soil erosion, over exploitation of water resources, salinity increase; water logging and water pollution are connected with land degradation. Although the land area of Sri Lanka is about 65,000 sq. km to the country enjoys about 490,000 sq. km of maritime waters giving a land to ocean ratio of 1:7.5.

The wide range of agro-climatic zones (over 48) contributes to the rich biodiversity of Sri Lanka. The Conservation International identified Sri Lanka as one of the 25 biodiversity hot spots in the world. 23% of the flowering plants and 16% of the mammals are considered endemic.

Sri Lanka's present primary energy supply is based mainly on biomass (48%), petroleum oil (43%) and hydroelectricity (9%), with the total amounting to about 415 PJ. The Non-Conventional Renewable Energy sources are contributing only about 0.1%, while the contribution to the electricity grid is about 4%. The government plans to increase this ratio to 10% by 2015. Sri Lanka has no petroleum oil or coal. However, one coal power plant of 900 MW capacity is under construction and another (1,000 MW) being planned to meet the future electricity needs.

The transport sector is responsible for 50% of the total fossil fuel consumption and contribute to 30% of the urban air pollution. Carbon Dioxide from fuel combustion has been the major source and it has shown a growth from 5,447 Gg in 1994 to 12,410 Gg in 2000 (SNC to UNFCCC, 2011). Some of the air pollution in Sri Lanka is trans boundary.

The agriculture sector has shown a growth from 157 GgCH4 in 1994 to 185 GgCH4 in 2000. The land use change and forestry sector, on the other hand, has shown an emission of 27,882 GgCO2 in 1994 while in 2000, has shown an uptake of 6,254 GgCO2. The waste sector has shown a growth from 14 GgCH4 to 97 GgCH4 during this period.

Considering only the emissions, excluding the land-use change and forestry (LUCF) sector, CO2 emissions have shown the highest contribution of 62%, followed by CH4 and N2O with

contributions of 33% and 5%, respectively. If the removals from the LUCF sector are included, the corresponding emissions are 46%, 47% and 7%, respectively.

From the annual rainfall of 118,000 CMC around 43,000 CMC usable and currently about 36% of this water is being used. The water sources are under threat of pollution from point (industry and waste) and non-point (agriculture and urban) sources

Although the country has computed much of the emissions and documented the issues related to the three Rio conventions it is facing, a consistent systematic scientific multi-stakeholder involved monitoring mechanism for collecting, storing and dissemination of natural resource management information including pollution of air, water, soil etc. is not yet available.

The proposed project, by contributing to a sustainable use of natural resources, should therefore have a positive impact on poverty and on marginalized people. In addition, by improving data/information management, and strengthening decision-making, the project will have a positive impact on the overall development process. Information generated will support the existing information base on the temporal and spatial distribution of natural disasters in the country (www.desinventar.lk) and promote ecosystem based disaster risk reduction, thereby reducing the vulnerabilities in the population particularly among, poor, women, children and differently able.

Women are particularly vulnerable to resource degradation, in particular women with young children and female headed households. The project, by contributing to a sustainable use of natural resources, should therefore have a positive impact on gender equality. Where possible, the project will also introduce gender disaggregated data and information management mechanisms, in order to facilitate measures to improve gender balance in the future.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

The Table below elaborates the risks and outlines the mitigation measures to be taken by the project.

RISK	SEVERITY	DESCRIPTION AND RISK MITIGATION MEASURES
Inadequate Government and other stakeholder commitment to the process.	Medium	Sri Lanka has many socio-economic priorities, and commitment to the global environment may decline in the face of other, short-term, socio-economic challenges. The project has a focus on advocacy and awareness raising, which are designed to promote and generate high level support. This, and the involvement of the NCSD, and the focus on generating good information, should ensure that a broad commitment is maintained. Already the Department of National Planning of the Ministry of Finance and Planning has agreed to collaborate in this initiative.
Inability to maintain adequate co-financing and the finances required for a sustained continuation of	Low	The programme depends on co-financing from several sources, and sustained operations after the programme, given the budgetary and financial constraints; there is a risk that the needed co-financing may not be forthcoming. The high-level support should facilitate the

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project outputs.		access to co-financing. Also, the generation of high quality data should help demonstrate the need for co-financing. Finally, the project is designed to be efficient, and to be able to make impacts even if funds are low. Co-financing has been pledged by the Ministry of Finance and Planning to set up the database. Also the Information, Communication Technology Agency (ICTA) has also pledged support in co-financing for the systems under the e-government programme.
Limited institutional capacities to support project implementation and programme continuity.	Low	CCCD interventions are institutionally complex and require effective coordination and collaboration mechanisms. Although Sri Lanka has made great progress on this, there is a danger that it will not be sufficient. The project will adopt integrated approaches and set out to strengthen institutional capacity.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The key stakeholders in project implementation are:

- The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), under the chairmanship of H.E. the President, and Ministry of Environment working as the secretariat;
- The Ministry of Environment, hosting the focal point for all three Rio Conventions and GEF, and with responsibilities related to environmental data and information, monitoring, mainstreaming and awareness raising;
- The Department of National Planning in the Ministry of Finance. The Department is responsible for national planning and is a key member of the NCSD. The Department is committed to finding a green development path for Sri Lanka.
- Information Communication Technology Agency (ICTA) in charge of government reforms to introduce e-governance.
- Urban Development Authority (UDA) and Survey Department the two largest repositories of geo-spatial data in the Country
- Key agencies in charge of collecting environment information such as Meteorology Department (weather data); Agriculture Department (Climate, land and soils data); Irrigation Department (stream flow data, water quantity and quality in major tanks); Disaster management Centre and Ministry of Disaster Management (disaster events, hazard profiles and relief data); Mahaweli Authority (Major reservoirs, dams and water releases for power generation information); Agrarian Services Dept. (Surface water bodies such as small irrigation tanks, fertilizer and chemical use etc.); agencies in charge for forest, wild life, marine and coastal and minerals; and other agencies that regularly collect environment information and users of data.

Other stakeholders include a broad range of institutions working on natural resources management, ranging from donors, other government institutions, CBOs, civil society organizations, academia and research institutions. The details of their involvement are to be determined during the PPG stage.

The project will be hosted by the Ministry of Finance and Planning where national project approvals, priority investment decisions (via budget and guidelines) and progress monitoring of

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national investments are being made. The proposed mechanisms will improve the capacity of Depts. of National Planning, National Budgets, Treasury Operations, External Resources taken together involves more than 25 senior level managers. In addition the databases will support the monitoring of Sri Lanka environment conservation, development impacts and changes to the ecosystem, natural resources and biodiversity etc, which will bring more than 40 Government Agencies and over 200 senior staff into the capacity building and institutional strengthening at the National Level. At the sub-national level the planning staff of nine provinces and 25 Districts will be the focus adding another 150 senior staff, approximately. In addition the data systems will be promoted among International agencies and key Non Govt. Organizations such as IUCN.

The project will be implemented in line with established Government of Sri Lanka and UNDP National Implementation Modality (NIM). The Ministry of Environment will take the overall administrative responsibility for implementation of the project, and for the project success. It will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms to oversee project inputs, activities and outputs. Secretary, Ministry of Environment will be the Chair of the Project Board. Ministry of Finance and Planning and Information Communication Technology Agency will play a key role as co-operating agencies. The UNDP CO will support the Ministry as requested and as necessary. The PPG process will be used to further define the management, coordination and consultation mechanisms.

For those Outputs indicated in the Results Framework of the project, UNDP uses the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT), under which four cash transfer modalities are available as follows:

- Direct cash transfers to implementing partners, for obligations and expenditures to be made by them in support of activities;
- Direct payments to vendors and other third parties, for obligations incurred by the implementing partners;
- Reimbursement to implementing partners for obligations made and expenditure incurred by them in support of activities;
- Direct agency implementation through which the agency makes obligations and incurs expenditure in support of activities.

The Implementing Partner (IP), the Ministry of Environment will be accountable for: managing UNDP resources to achieve the expected results specified in the project document, in accordance with the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP; maintaining up-to-date accounting system to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reporting; and sending expenditure reports on a quarterly based (or more frequently as appropriate) to UNDP. For those activities and outputs for which the Government of Sri Lanka requests UNDP to take responsibility, the Government of Sri Lanka and UNDP will sign a Letter of Agreement for the Provision of Support Services under NIM.

Based on the expenditures reports received from the project and recorded in Atlas (the UNDP corporate management system), UNDP prepares a Combined Delivery Report (CDR) at the end of the quarter. The CDR is the report that reflects the total expenditures and actual obligations (recorded in Atlas) of a Project during a period (quarterly and mandatory at the end of each year). The CDR combines expenditures from all disbursement sources.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

The NCSD is the key mechanism responsible for inter-agency coordination. It is chaired by the

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President, has 22 Ministers amongst its members, and is convened by the Ministry of Environment. Its participation in this project will facilitate high level coordination.

At an operational level, the Ministry of Environment and the Department of National Planning will take the lead in ensuring coordination with related governmental, non-governmental and internationally supported projects. The Rio Convention and the GEF focal points in the Ministry have demonstrated their capacity to do this in previous projects. Important related projects are:

- UNDP is supporting the Central Environment Authority of the Ministry of Environment and the Disaster Management Centre of the Ministry of Disaster Management to conduct Strategic Environment Assessments in all provinces. This initiative is also combined with the development of national hazard profiles for cyclones, sea level rise, droughts, floods, landslides, and coastal erosion. The total value of the project is USD 2.1 million;
- UNDP is developing a PIF for Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) to mainstream climate change adaptation and other best practices to national economic growth programmes, primarily led by Ministry of Economic Development (www.med.gov.lk). The total value of the project is USD 3.5 million;
- JICA is implementing a remote sensing and mapping project to strengthen spatial data availability in the Northern Province (Value of about USD 3 million);
- UNDP is supporting the Ministry of Environment to implement a project to Control and Manage Alien Invasive Species with a total value of USD 1.8 million;
- UNDP, through its Governance programme, is strengthening the local authority structures and training human resources (about 3 million USD);
- The Government of Sri Lanka has embarked on an ambitious programme to introduce information management via electronic media through the Information Communication Technology Agency ((ICTA). The total cost of the e-governance programme is estimated at about 10 million USD.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

UNDP has a long-standing history supporting development in Sri Lanka which included the introduction of Results Based Management concepts and assistance to increase awareness and empowerment of vulnerable groups through access to information. Most recently the intensive database and coordination activity UNDP supported, namely, the Integrated Strategic Environment Assessment for the post-conflict Northern Province (www.isea.lk) demonstrated UNDP capacity to bring stakeholders together and discuss sensitive and sometimes controversial land use issues. UNDP is considered as the agency closely supporting Sri Lanka development and often times called upon to support the Government in developing, implementation and monitoring programmes.

Through cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, UNDP has supported the Government of Sri Lanka to develop a number of Climate Change Programmes (Adaptation, UNREDD and Montreal Protocol on mitigation) and develop its Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. Since 2009, UNDP is a key partner of the Department of Agriculture in the development of drought- and flood-resistant rice varieties and the promotion of appropriate technologies to grow rice in flood- and salinity-prone areas. UNDP Sri Lanka is also a core partner of the 'Mangroves For the Future' programme implemented by IUCN Sri Lanka which empowers local communities to take action for the restoration and sustainable use of coastal ecosystems.

UNDP Sri Lanka staff leading the project is a Ph.D. in environmental science from Washington State University, Pullman, USA and has been a lead in developing Agri-Ecological Regions in the State of Minnesota, USA that require using USEPA, USGS and state of Minnesota databases

and extensive use of GIS and Remote Sensing systems. Another staff member has been with Sri Lanka Administrative Service and knows the Govt. planning and implementation structure well. With over 10 national initiatives on environmental conservation behind he is well recognized in the country to implement such new projects that involve multiple agencies, databases and stakeholder dialogue.

UNDP has supported development of a number of information exchange platforms, including the temporal and spatial disaster event information system (www.desinventar.lk); climate change adaptation information on Sri Lanka (www.climateadaptation.lk); and spatial data on post-conflict north (www.isea.lk), among others. In technical terms, UNDP is well placed to convene a forum to identify the minimum amount of information needed, frequencies of measurements and roles of agencies in establishing the environment monitoring system. Institutional strengthening is UNDP's core strength and the experience and the approaches UNDP has will facilitate the training and capacity building to operationalize the information sharing system. In doing so, UNDP can demonstrate how large-scale baseline programmes can benefit Sri Lanka as it embarks on a high growth scenario after the ending of the 30-year armed conflict.

As many useful data and information tend to remain compartmentalized in the line ministries in which they were collected, UNDP is in an excellent position to consolidate a set of high-quality training and planning materials from different entry points into a cohesive approach. Large scale investment and reconstruction programmes of the Ministry of Economic Development (such as Gama Neguma and Divi Neguma), which will have the highest pressure on the natural environment can be improved by this project by providing periodic feedback on the changes in the environment variables.

C.1   Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

UNDP Sri Lanka will allocate USD 50,000 from Development Assistance Support (DAS) over the project period towards this project and also co-finance another 50,000 USD each from the Road Map Towards Safer Sri Lanka project and Community Forestry Programme. In addition UNDP Governance Programme will contribute about 75,000 to project objectives by providing hardware to local government authorities to setup information systems at district and provincial levels. Key Govt. contribution as per co-financing totaling up to 1 million USD from Information Communication Technology Agency (ICTA) and Ministry of Finance and Planning under the e-governance and Dept. of National Planning budgets, respectively. Co-financing agreements will be firmed up during the PPG, included in the overall project design at the PPG phase and letters of commitments will be attached to the CEO endorsement.

UNDP will also provide significant in-kind support to the project. Its technical and administrative staff will provide ongoing advice and logistical support to the project when needed. It will provide meeting facilities, communication facilities, transport facilities, as requested and as necessary. UNDP will further use UNDP Resident Representatives role as the UN Resident Coordinator to make sure the project is aligned with all UN system work. UNDP senior management will play a key role in advocacy, and in awareness raising by attending key public events.

C.2   How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

In the Sri Lanka UNDAF for 2013-17, the fourth pillar (out of four) is on "Environment Sustainability, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction" where the outcome is "Policies, programmes and

capacities to ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, mitigation and adaptation and reduce disaster risks in place at national, sub-national and community levels." In this context the proposed information systems, improved monitoring and evaluation capacity and the processed information would directly contribute towards the outcome.

UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) for the same period (2013-17) also dedicates one pillar out of the two pillars for "Environment Sustainability and Improved Resilience". Support to national policies on environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction, green growth and natural resource management; and capacity building have been identified as the key interventions. Therefore the proposed intervention is fully aligned with both UNDAF and UNDP CPD.

Visibility of GEF financial support will be ensured by using the global GEF branding in all electronic and printed materials. UNDP will also apply the following UNDP-GEF policy: "The GEF logo should appear on all relevant project publications, including amongst others, project hardware and other purchases with GEF funds. Any citation in publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also acknowledge the GEF. Logos of the Implementing Agencies and the Executing Agency will also appear on all publications. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support (through co-financing) their logos may also appear on project publications." Full compliance will be made with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines ("GEF Guidelines"): http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. **RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Mr. B.M.U.D. Basnayake	Secretary and OFP	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	04/27/2012

B. **GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	**Signature**	**DATE** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**
Yannic Glemarec Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		11/08/2012	Tom Twining-Ward, UNDP Green-LECRDS	+421 2 59337 386	tom.twining-ward@undp.org

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