

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report, the Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication of Sri Lanka to UNFCCC (Sri Lanka: BTR1 + BTR2/NC4)

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Sri Lanka	11321
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	6518
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
9/4/2023	12/1/2023
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
Ministry of Environment	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	48
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2024
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/31/2026

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,233,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		1,233,000.00

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? Yes No

If yes, please describe

N/A

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

To assist the Government of Sri Lanka to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), the Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication (BTR2/NC4) to fulfil the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Summary:

This project is prepared in line with the GEF-8 Climate Change (CC Set-aside) Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming / Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities; and following **goals and objectives**:

Project Development Objective:

“The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist Sri Lanka to mainstream climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities.”

Project's Immediate Objective:

“The project will enable Sri Lanka (SL) to prepare and submit its BTR1 and BTR2 and NC4 to meet reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement (PA), in line with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the PA ([Decision 18/CMA.1](#)) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per [Decision 5/CMA.3](#). Furthermore, the project will also enable Sri Lanka to prepare and submit its Adaptation Communication to the UNFCCC as a component of the BTR1 and NC4/BTR2 in line with Article 7 of the PA and [Decision 9/CMA.1](#).”

Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to human and natural systems. Since the Paris Agreement (PA) was adopted in 2015, governments and non-state actors have mobilized to implement stronger and more ambitious climate actions. Article 13 of the PA establishes an ETF for action and support, designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. By tracking and reporting on the progress and challenges in implementation of climate pledges, countries will have the necessary information to strengthen their ambition in the future and identify new priority areas for action, along with the resources needed to ensure that each Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) cycle builds on the previous one. Importantly, outputs from the reporting and review process under the ETF will be considered at a collective level and provide an important source of information for the Global Stock Take (GST), leading to stronger climate actions that will continue as the climate regime moves towards the goal of net zero emissions by 2050 and climate neutrality.

The new transparency system under the PA builds on and enhances the existing systems under the Convention. The new reporting guidelines constitute noticeable enhancement for developing country Parties in terms of frequency, scope and depth of reporting. There is a widespread recognition that developing country Parties will need support to help them apply these new guidelines.

The CMA^[11] decided that Parties shall submit their first BTR and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted MPGs, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) may submit this information at their discretion. The MPGs were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through [decision 18/CMA.1](#) sets the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the PA. At COP26, the “Paris Agreement rulebook”/MPGs has been finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are held

accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and enables the operationalization of the ETF. ([Decision 5/CMA.3](#): Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures, and guidelines for the ETF referred to in Article 13 of the PA).

The preparation of the BTR1, BTR2 and NC4 with the financial assistance of the GEF will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Sri Lanka in implementing the Convention, PA and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will support Sri Lanka to overcome some of the technical capacity gaps outlined in the NC3 and NDC documents. Further, the project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems for tracking emissions, mitigation, adaptation and support within the ETF of the PA.

The project's objectives will be achieved through the four outcomes outlined, and associated outputs as described in the results framework table provided in the final part of this section. The respective reports will follow the detailed prescription for each chapter as spelt out in Decision 18/CMA.1 adopted by the Conference of Parties during the meeting of parties in Katowice in 2018.

Following the completion of the outputs and outcomes presented in the results framework table, the First Biennial Transparency Report and the combined Second Biennial Transparency and Fourth National Communication Report will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats set by the MPGs. In this respect, the final format will follow the outline for Biennial Transparency Report and apply common reporting tables and tabular formats presented in 5/CMA.3.

For BTR2/NC4, supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness will be compiled in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8. The compilation and approval process of the BTR1, BTR2/NC4 will be conducted in close consultation with all relevant national stakeholders. The Project will ensure inclusive consultations are held including women's organizations, Ministry of Women's Affairs and that the sectoral working groups will gather inputs from a gender specialist. Once finalized, the documents will be edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The BTR1 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and the combined BTR2/NC4 by December 2026.

Stakeholders' involvement

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and it is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes and make these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholders' participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Sri Lanka. The stakeholders of the project will be from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, departments, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, academia, private sector and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

The preparation process of the previous NCs to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) of the Ministry of Environment (MoE), as a competent lead institution for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for preparation of future NCs and BTRs and will facilitate the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability.

It is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is to allow real co-management of the issue, where all key stakeholders are involved, in particular in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions, in the framework of pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development.

The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups, including originations and individuals who represent women and youth, which are more affected by climate change and have less resources to adapt. For this purpose, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioral science, and foresight, thus creating a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to design policies and actions that will contribute to the mitigation of Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change on national and local levels. The engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, building on the consultation processes of the NDCs and National Adaptation Plan (NAP), will also support to address safeguards issues that are described in the Safeguards and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) (see Annex C) and ensure that all voices, gender concerns, are being addressed satisfactorily.

The project will support extensive and continued stakeholder engagement throughout the 48 months of implementation to ensure coordination and cohesion between these different projects and their outcomes. The project will support the CCS of the Ministry of Environment to continue outward engagement with the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs and the Presidential Secretariat. Under the second National Designated Authority (NDA) Readiness Project, supported by the Green Climate Fund, a data and information portal will be operationalized. This data portal provides access to the list of projects being implemented by the CCS. Complementary to this portal, it is necessary to consider establishing a mechanism to link the list of approved projects under the National Planning Department (NPD), which contributes directly and indirectly to build resilience and reduce GHG emissions.

The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level, who will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement^[2]:

^[2] Gender disaggregated data related to climate change mitigation and adaptation will be accessed from the stakeholders listed below.

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT
GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS		
MINISTRIES		
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BTR1, BTR2/NC4 Project's executing entity and overall coordination of mitigation and adaptation agenda. Monitoring climate policies and actions. Lead for the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). National Focal Point to the UNFCCC. 	Overall lead and coordination
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ocean Affairs, Environment & Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is mandated with promotion, coordination and coherence of Sri Lanka's environment and climate change and provides foreign policy perspective on the same level to relevant government ministries and line agencies. 	Dealing with international, regional, and sub-regional organizations within the spheres of climate change

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Division promotes Sri Lanka's role in international, regional, and sub-regional organizations within the spheres of environment and climate change, to strengthen the objectives of those organizations and pursue Sri Lanka's image as a bridge builder, thereby enhancing dividends for the country's interests. The Division coordinates projects and initiatives to increase Sri Lanka's overall interaction with foreign countries, organizations and other related entities in Sri Lanka in promoting Sri Lanka as a platform for interactive dialogues/ conferences/ workshops in close collaboration with all stakeholders. 	
Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information pertaining to sources of international and national financial flows specifically for climate-related projects. Mobilizing resources for climate change activities. Update and review the constraints, and gaps related to financial needs, for improving the national financial planning. Establish innovative financial mechanisms related to climate change. 	Financial resource mobilization
Ministry of Power and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of legislative and policy support for energy related climate change actions. Activity data (AD) on energy. Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and mitigation lead for energy. Report on the progress of mitigation actions, identification of additional mitigation actions, support needed and received. Engaged in capacity building activities. 	Mobilizing and facilitating relevant stakeholders in their respective sectors through physical and virtual engagements while closely interacting with MoE
Ministry of Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of legislative and policy support for industry related climate change actions. Activity data (AD) on industrial energy use, processes and product use (IPPU) and industrial waste. Lead for the Sectorial Mitigation Plans on Industry. Report on the progress of mitigation actions, identification of additional mitigation actions, support needed and received. Engaged in capacity building activities. 	
Ministry of Transport and Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of legislative and policy support for transport related climate change actions. 	

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) and mitigation actions on transport. Lead for the Sectorial Mitigation Plans on Transport. Report on the progress of mitigation actions, identification of additional mitigation actions, support needed and received. Engaged in capacity building activities. 	
Ministry of Ports and Shipping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on transport sector 	
Ministry of Urban Development and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on transport sector, urban and waste sectors 	
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of legislative and policy support for agriculture related climate change actions. Activity data (AD) on agriculture. Lead for Agriculture adaptation and mitigation plans. GHG inventory lead for Agriculture. Report on the progress of adaptation and mitigation actions, identification of additional adaptation and mitigation actions, support needed and received. Engaged in capacity building activities. 	
Ministry of Plantation Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on forestry sector 	
Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of legislative and policy support for forestry related climate change actions. Activity data (AD) on forestry and biodiversity sectors. Report on the progress of mitigation actions, identification of additional mitigation actions, support needed and received. Engaged in capacity building activities. 	
Ministry of Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) and other information of fisheries and aquaculture sector. Report on the progress of adaptation actions, identification of additional adaptation actions, support needed and received. Engaged in capacity building activities. 	
Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils, and Local Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on waste Lead for waste sector mitigation plans 	
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of legislative and policy support for health-related climate change actions. Activity data (AD) and lead for health sector adaptation plan. 	

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the progress of adaptation actions, identification of additional adaptation actions, support needed and received. Engaged in capacity building activities. 	
Ministry of Tourism and Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of legislative and policy support for tourism and land related climate change actions. Activity data (AD) and lead for tourism sector adaptation plan Report on the progress of adaptation actions, identification of additional adaptation actions, support needed and received. Engaged in capacity building activities. 	
Ministry of Water Supply and Estate Infrastructure Development Ministry of Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of legislative and policy support for water related climate change actions. Activity data (AD) on water sector Lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plans on Water. Report on the progress of adaptation actions, identification of additional adaptation actions, support needed and received. Engaged in capacity building activities. 	
Ministry of Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of legislative and policy support. Activity data (AD) on loss and damage Lead for the Loss and Damage Plans National focal point to the Sendai Framework and lead of the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction. Report on the progress of loss and damage actions, identification of additional loss and damage actions, support needed and received. Engaged in capacity building activities. Lead for Coastal Areas Adaptation plan 	
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS		
National Physical Planning Department (NPPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on policies and strategies, and funding. Provide high-level support and guidance for the overall climate change policies in the country. 	
Land Use Policy Planning Department (LUPPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide national socioeconomic, physical, land use related and statistical data that are key for the NC/BTR reporting 	Interacting with relevant stakeholders through physical and virtual engagements while closely cooperating with CCS
Department of Irrigation (DoI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on water sector. 	
Provincial Department of Irrigation (DoI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the implementation of water sector adaptation actions and gender related activities. 	

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT
Department of Agriculture (DoA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on agriculture sector. 	
Department of Agrarian Development (DAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the implementation of agriculture sector adaptation and mitigation actions and gender related activities. 	
Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on livestock sector. 	
Provincial Department of Animal Production and Health (PDAPH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the implementation of livestock sector adaptation and mitigation actions and gender related activities. 	
Department of Fisheries (DoF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on fisheries sector. Contribute to the implementation of fisheries sector adaptation actions and gender related activities. 	
Department of Forest (DoF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on forestry and biodiversity sectors, including gender dimensions. 	
Department of National Botanic Gardens (DNBG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the implementation of forestry and biodiversity sectors adaptation actions. 	
Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on biodiversity sector, including gender dimensions. 	
Department of National Zoological Gardens (DNZG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the implementation of biodiversity sector adaptation actions. 	
Department of Motor Traffic (DMT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on transport sector. 	
Sri Lanka Government Railway (SLGR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the implementation of transport sector mitigation actions. 	
Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Management Department (CC & CRMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on coastal and marine sector, including gender dimensions. Contribute to the implementation of coastal and marine sector adaptation actions 	
Department of Meteorology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate, Climate change scenarios, sea level rise and Vulnerability assessment (VA) studies, including gender dimensions. Improve knowledge on climate change vulnerability data. 	
Department of Census and Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of macroeconomic data of all sectors 	
Provincial climate change cells/ units currently being established by the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting CCS in receiving activity data from provincial organizations 	
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND BOARDS		
Central Environment Authority (CEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on natural resources and the environment 	Closely interacting with CCS through physical and virtual engagements
Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) and information on electricity generation and renewable energy. Contribute to the implementation of energy sector implementation actions and gender related activities. 	
Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority (SLSEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) and information on energy demand side management and renewable energy. 	

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the implementation of energy sector mitigation implementation actions and gender related activities. 	
Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka (PUCSL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on electricity generation and renewable energy. 	
Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on industrial energy use, processes and product use (IPPU) and industrial waste. 	
Industrial Development Board (IDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the implementation of industry and waste sectors implementation actions. 	
Regional Industry Service Committee (RISC)		
Industrial Services Bureau (ISB)		
Sri Lanka Standard Institute (SLSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress monitoring of the application of the relevant standard by the cement industry. 	
Mahaweli Development Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on water sector. Contribute to the implementation of water and agriculture sectors adaptation, mitigation and gender related actions. 	
National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB)		
Department of Community Water Supply (DCWS)		
Sri Lanka Rainwater Harvesting Forum (SLRWHF)		
Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection and data sharing mechanisms 	
Urban Development Authority (UDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead for Cities Adaptation plans. Contribute to the implementation of urban sector adaptation actions. capture/reflect the gender dimensions in the Activity data 	
Road Development Authority (RDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on transport sector. 	
Sri Lanka Transport Board (SLTB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the implementation of transport sector mitigation actions. 	
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on energy and transport sectors. 	
Local Government Authorities (Las)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on waste sector. Contribute to the implementation of waste and urban sectors adaptation, actions. 	
Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on natural marine resources and the environment. 	
Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on marine navigation 	

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT
National Solid Waste Management Service Centre (NSWMSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on waste sector. Contribute to the implementation of waste sector mitigation actions. 	
Waste Management Authority of Western Province (WMA-WP)		
Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation (SLLRDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data and information on urban disaster risk reduction, including gender dimensions. 	
Water Resources Board (WRB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on water sector. Contribute to the implementation of water sector adaptation and gender related actions. 	
National Resource Management Centre (NRMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation plans for agriculture sector, implementation of the Soil Act and producing the agro-met advisory on seasonal rainfall changes 	
Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on fisheries sector Lead for the fisheries sector adaptation plans. Contribute to the implementation of fisheries sector adaptation and gender related actions. 	
National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on fisheries sector. Contribute to the implementation of fisheries sector adaptation and gender related actions. 	
Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Development Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on loss and damage 	
Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on tourism sector, including gender dimensions. Contribute to the implementation of tourism sector adaptation actions. 	
Disaster Management Centre (DMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) and on loss and damage, including gender dimensions. Lead for the Loss and Damage Plans 	
Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data and information on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) integration 	
Sri Lanka Climate Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to provide green financing to Sri Lankan companies for climate actions for sustainability 	
ACADEMIA AND RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS		
Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop national emission factors, undertake mitigation and vulnerable assessments 	Closely interacting with CCS through physical and virtual engagements
University Grant Commission (UGC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate universities to undertake abovementioned tasks 	
National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on fisheries sector 	
Veterinary Research Institute (VRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on livestock sector 	

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT
National Building Research Organization (NBRO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on loss and damage 	
National Science Foundation (NSF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead on science, technology, knowledge and innovation and coordinates the Climate Change Scientific Committee 	
Medical Research Institute (MRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on health sector 	
PROFESSIONAL BODIES		
Organization of Professional Associations of Sri Lanka (OPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to all professional bodies for their memberships to actively engage in climate actions in their respective disciplines 	Closely interacting with CCS through physical and virtual engagements
Green Building Council of Sri Lanka (GBCSL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy of Sustainable Building and the Sustainable Building Code for Housing 	
National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data (AD) on industry sector 	
PRIVATE SECTOR		
Private Sector Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to integrate climate risks and opportunities into the development plans of Sri Lankan companies Support to provide green financing to Sri Lankan companies for climate actions for sustainability Activity data (AD) and information on milk production and dairy cows Activity data (AD) on floor transport through railway from its factory in Trincomalee. Contribute to the implementation of transport sector mitigation actions. Activity data (AD) on the production of cement using ash from Norochcholai coal power plant. Contribute to the implementation of industry sector mitigation actions. Activity data (AD) on marine navigation Activity data (AD) on industry sector (industries operating in LINDEL industrial park in Sapugaskanda) 	Closely interacting with CCS through physical and virtual engagements
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOs)		

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT
NGOs and CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support gender-responsive disaster management and humanitarian action related to climate change • Play an important role between civil society and policy makers. • Enhance communication about climate change impacts, increasing the level of awareness among the population namely local communities, women and youth and their mobilization in fighting against climate change. • Promote socio-economic and socio-political empowerment of rural women and men. • Provides services to rural communities seeking to manage and utilize their natural resources in a sustainable manner to increase resilience to climate change. • Promote initiatives and innovative mitigation and adaptation projects. • Support gender mainstreaming in climate adaptation and mitigation. • Advocates for women's rights and engages in activities that promote full gender equality in a world free from violence, discrimination, and oppression. 	Closely interacting with MoE through physical and virtual engagements

A preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan envisages the following meetings, which are embedded in the project outputs/activities, as described below:

- Inception workshop to discuss the conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting;
- Stakeholder consultation workshops at the national and sub-national level (3-4 provinces) to support each outcome area - including updating national circumstances, GHG inventory preparation, vulnerability assessments, reporting back on the NDCs, validating mitigation and adaptation priorities, identifying technology, financing and capacity building needs;
- Capacity building workshops on the ETF, BTRs and NCs;
- Thematic working group meetings with sector representatives;
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions;
- Validation workshops to discuss results, validate accuracy of the analyses, and assure quality of results;
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be consolidated and implemented with the Gender Action Plan. This will ensure that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project-related interactions with stakeholders.

Socio-economic crisis and Covid-19 considerations

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will include measures to manage risks that may arise due to the prevailing socio-economic crisis in Sri Lanka including the resurgence of a fuel crisis which may impact consultations and workshops. The project will adopt alternative modes of working including videoconferencing to ensure engagement of stakeholders. A budget for IT support will be included.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will also include measures to manage risks that COVID-19 and similar pandemics including the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. The project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, revise the workplan, apply social distancing and provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders, and participants as and when necessary. A budget will be included for IT support and PPE accordingly.

Prior to the project's commencement, a risk assessment of the potential impact of COVID-19 and similar pandemics will be performed with measures to mitigate its effect on the project identified and implemented. The impact of such pandemics on the project progress will be closely monitored and adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address potential impacts on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. The project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions and limited remote data and information access. Sri Lanka managed the entire update process of NDC under a virtual/online working environment which involved over 120 online meetings and workshops, technical working group (TWG) meetings and also sector validation workshops.

The national process of the preparation of the BTRs and NCs can assist post COVID-19 efforts to the build back better and greener plans. Sri Lanka's green recovery plan places an emphasis on renewable energy, smart transportation including electric mobility and sustainable agriculture to overcome food security issues. Like many countries, one of the challenges that Sri Lanka is facing after the COVID-19 pandemic is the strengthening of its public finance management (especially as the country is facing an economic and debt crisis) and the reactivation of the economy in this new normality. Thus, this transition can be directed towards a new model of national development that is sustainable, inclusive, low in emissions and resilient to climate change.

Gender dimension

The government of Sri Lanka has advanced its policy commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment expressed in several key documents: the updated NDCs (2021), the National Climate Change Policy (review draft 2023), 2050 Carbon Net Zero Road Map and Strategic Plan (draft 2023) and the updated gender responsive and socially inclusive NDC Implementation Plans (2022).

From a national development perspective, it is important to consider synergies and development co-benefits between climate action and other sustainable development goals – including gender equality and women's empowerment. These are identified as preconditions for the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development^[3].

In consideration of holistic and coordinated planning and financing for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) achievement, the National Planning Department (NPD) has introduced a 'Project Submission Format' in January 2019. It is mandatory for the Government agencies at the national and sub-national level to submit this document in preparing project proposals for appraisal for financing^[4]. Section 19 of the format requires a gender analysis in developing national and sectoral development projects. Any projects related to NDCs submitted for government financing will therefore need to fulfill this requirement.

Sri Lanka's National Climate Policy is being updated and the draft Climate Change Act is being formulated. The team updating the Climate Change policy developed a policy brief on mainstream gender concerns into mitigation and adaptation priorities which will be fed updating the policy.

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence

other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes. There are several rationales for analyzing gender issues in the context of NCs and BTRs. Initially, it is important to note that the UNFCCC and the CoP Lima Work Programme on Gender recognize that all aspects of climate change have gender dimensions. The UNFCCC encourages countries to integrate gender considerations into specific areas of work on the Convention. This includes NCs, BURs, BTRs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

Sri Lanka’s NC1, NC2 and NC3 did not have distinct gender analyses or sex-disaggregated data on mitigation or adaptation priorities. A gender analysis was conducted during the NDC updating process in 2020 to 2021. This gender analysis recommended the integration of gender sensitive climate change actions through a consultative process that identified key gender mainstreaming gaps and interventions that could be integrated into NDC implementation plans. A preliminary sector-wise gender analysis was conducted for irrigation, water, agriculture, transport and energy sectors.

Women and men experience the adverse effects of climate change differently. Also, within the population groups of women and men, there are differences in vulnerability, adaptation, and coping capacities, determined by social and economic status, age, and physical abilities.

In Sri Lanka, key determining factors that influence the coping and adaptive capacities of men and women are strength and security of livelihoods, ownership of assets, access to productive resources, information, knowledge, and insurance for loss & damages. Gender dimensions of vulnerability to climate change are a result of differential access of men and women to the social, financial, and environmental resources that are required for adaptation. Women typically have less control over land, lower education levels, more restricted mobility (also due to their home-based roles), and lower levels of participation in decision-making.

Building on this initial work, the project will apply the proposed methodology detailed in the “GENDER RESPONSIVE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TOOLKIT[5]” developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF and its updated version upon its availability. In line with [the GEF SEC’s policy on gender equality\[6\]](#) and [guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs\[7\]3](#), the project has prepared a [gender analysis and Gender Action Plan\[8\]4](#) during the proposal development phase (i.e., annexed in Project Document) [\[9\]5](#).

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across the key outcome areas of the project – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors – was conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change are not available will be identified (on a priority basis) with steps to fill gaps.

The gender analysis generated the following recommendations, and follows the structure of the five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women’s leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

Project Outcome	Gender mainstreaming potential	Coordination with related initiatives
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<p>Outcome 1: Sri Lanka's BTR1 developed as a stand-alone report and</p> <p>Outcome 2: Sri Lanka's BTR2/NC4 developed as a combined report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure consultant team for stocktaking of national circumstances includes gender experts. - Assess women's and men's roles in each area of the economy - Identify social and cultural factors such as men's and women's education and literacy levels, freedom of mobility, generational changes in gender roles, differences between rural/urban women and rural/urban men. - Ensure all committees set up to support the NC4/BTRs have women's representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update of country context in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terms of Reference for the technical working group (TWG) to ensure that social and gender analysis specialists participate in GHG inventory preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerating Industries' Climate Response in Sri Lanka Project (Baseline of GHGs in the industry sector and progress review towards achievement of National Determined Contributions (NDCs) - Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) (calculation of GHGs in the agriculture, forestry, land use sectors)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terms of Reference for the sector working groups (SWG) to ensure that social and gender analysis specialists participate progress monitoring - Updated gender analysis for sectors not covered in the preliminary NDC gender analysis - A list of gender indicators to measure gender mainstreaming progress in implementation of NDCs - Mitigation sector gender analysis, especially gendered labour and employment analysis - Train mitigation experts to conduct gender analysis across sectors guided by an expert - Establish criteria for all terms of reference to include collection of sex-disaggregated data - Develop a set of gender-specific indicators, - Participation of women and men are involved in development of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Promise Phase II Project - Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project

	<p>baseline scenarios and mitigation-related parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage with gender-equality organizations and specialists as regular stakeholders including the Ministry of Women’s Affairs - Collect sex-disaggregated data and include analysis of male/female (M/F) differences in all reports and assessments to clarify differences between M/F vulnerability - Identify where sex-disaggregated data is not available - Highlight issues of men’s and women’s different access and control of resources - Identify a core set of indicators to monitor gender issues - Include gender analysis sessions in all Vulnerability and Adaptation–related workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAP Readiness Project - Vulnerability assessments and sector vulnerability profiles developed through Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance in 2018-2020. - Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record capacity and constraints in sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis - Introduce costing for further integration of gender analysis into climate change initiatives across sectors as an issue - Specify financial requirements for improving gender resilience by sector - Enable lessons learnt across other developing countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Promise Phase II Accelerating Industries’ Climate Response in Sri Lanka Project in the industry sector - Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project
Outcome 3: BTR1 and NC4/BTR2 compiled, adopted by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure all sections are cleared by gender specialists - Ensure validation workshops are attended by women’s organizations, and Ministry of Women’s Affairs - Ensure gender-inclusive communication material is developed from BTRs and NC4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project - Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP)

Several concurrent projects and recently completed analyses will support gender integration and mainstreaming efforts, including gender-related data collection. The NDC implementation plan preparation process^[10], where a gender analysis will be conducted for each climate change affected sector, will provide a comprehensive overview of the data gaps pertaining to gender. The project will closely collaborate with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness Project to address the existing data gaps in mitigation and adaptation sectors, as well as training and capacity building needs, access to information etc.

Some of the gender related data gaps that will be addressed through this project are as follows:

1. Economic data on employment, gender wage gap, education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), economic empowerment, and health among others will be included. Sri Lanka has 05 mitigation sector and 09 adaptation sectors in the NDCs. During the NDC preparation, a detailed gender analysis was conducted for agriculture, water, and energy. Priority will be given to other economic sectors such as forestry, waste, transport (for mitigation) and fishery, marine and coastal, urban development and tourism (for adaptation).
2. Social data including gender-specific vulnerabilities, gender roles and adaptation needs, receiving and using climate change related information including seasonal forecasts and early warning. There is still a concern on discrepancies between policies at national level and adaptation interventions at the community level, including gender specific vulnerability. The role of gender in adaptation activities, policy formulation and knowledge will be analysed. The expected findings will build recommendations for most of the project outcomes (V&A, Mitigation, etc.).
3. Empowerment-related: such as participation in decision making levels of key sector players, climate change policy makers, private sector/industry associations and NGOs.

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to NC/BTR purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BTR processes, if necessary. The project will provide targeted capacity building for the project team, the national implementation partner and even UNDP technical staff on the GENDER RESPONSIVE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TOOLKIT which will be rolled out to support project objective 4.2. The project team will adopt a human rights-based approach and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment concerns are prioritized throughout the project cycle management. An inclusive approach will be reflected in recruitment policies, implementation of project activities, affirmative actions will be taken to provide gender balance within all committees, meetings, trainings and equal opportunities and gender parity will be respected throughout recruitment and selection processes. The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (training and workshops). The UNDP gender marker will be applied, and the project will be rated in terms of its gender relevance again during the inception phase.

[1] CMA: The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), while States that are not Parties participate as observers. The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation (source: UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-paris-agreement-cma>).

[3] UN Women, Leveraging Co-Benefits Between Gender Equality and Climate Action for Sustainable Development, Mainstreaming Gender Considerations in Climate Change projects, 2016

[4] Source: <http://www.npd.gov.lk/index.php/en/2017-03-02-07-02-41/project-submission-format.html>

[5] https://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/documentos/undp_gender_responsive_national_communications_toolkit_0.pdf

[6] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

[7] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

[8] [Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis and Developing a Gender Action Plan for projects supported by UNDP with GEF financing](#);

[9] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

- request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
- ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;
- ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
- consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
- consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

[10] Which is underway and supported by UNDP.

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ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. Development of Sri Lanka's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 250,000.00

Outcome:

1. Sri Lanka's BTR1 developed as a stand-alone report.

Output:

1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2021 for the sectors Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

1.2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) up to 2021 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided

1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2021 provided and Adaptation Communication prepared

1.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2021 provided

1.5. Areas of improvement and other relevant information including gender described

2. Development of Sri Lanka's Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication Report (BTR2/NC4)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 613,910.00

Outcome:

2. Sri Lanka's BTR2/NC4 developed as a combined report

Output:

- 2.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2023 for the sectors Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- 2.2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2023 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided
- 2.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2023 provided and Adaptation Communication prepared
- 2.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2023 provided
- 2.5. Other related information including on national circumstances, information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25

3. Compilation and submission of reports

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 223,000.00

Outcome:

3. BTR1 and BTR2/NC4 compiled, adopted by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC.

Output:

- 3.1. BTR1 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2024.
- 3.2. BTR2/NC4 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026.

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 34,000.00

Outcome:

4. Project is regularly monitored, inception workshop organised, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.

Output:

- 4.1. Inception workshop organised, and inception report compiled.
- 4.2. Project annual financial and progress reports, including Gender Action Plan monitoring and Annual Status Surveys prepared.
- 4.3. End of Project report including lessons learned compiled.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. Development of Sri Lanka's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)	250,000.00
2. Development of Sri Lanka's Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication Report (BTR2/NC4)	613,910.00
3. Compilation and submission of reports	223,000.00
M&E	34,000.00
Subtotal	1,120,910.00
Project Management Cost	112,090.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	1,233,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A

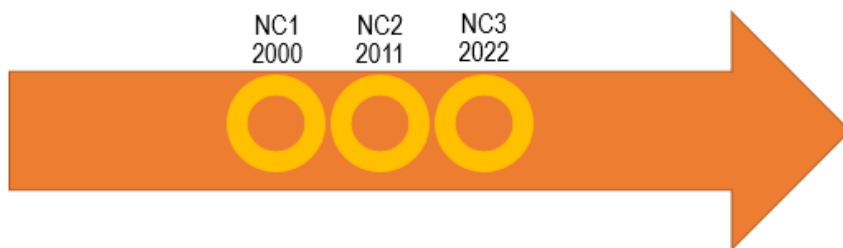
SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Sri Lanka ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November 1993, the Kyoto Protocol in September 2002 and the Paris Agreement (PA) on the 21st of September 2016. As a Non-Annex I country to the Convention, Sri Lanka has the obligation to implement decisions from the Conference of the Parties (COP) including the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the focal point to the UNFCCC and the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) was established in 2008 to fulfill the commitments under the UNFCCC. Thus far, Sri Lanka has prepared and submitted three [National Communications \(NCs\)](#): the Initial National Communication (NC1) on 6 November 2000; the Second National Communication (NC2) on 16 March 2011; the Third National Communication (NC3) on 1 December 2022. The Second and Third National Communication Reports incorporated a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory with a base year of 2000 and 2010 respectively. The country has been unable to submit Biennial Update Reports (BUR).



The NC1 focused on mitigation options and adaptation responses. It highlighted the need to assess the vulnerability of the different sectors to climate change impacts, adaptation measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the energy, industry, transport, land use & forestry, wastewater, and agricultural sectors, and introduce identified adaptation measures. Recognizing that the strengthening of existing policies will not be adequate to handle all the impacts of climate change, the NC1 recommended formulating new policies to overcome policy gaps and strengthening and revising existing policies to include climate change. The base year for the GHG Inventory was 1994 and calculations were made according to the revised 1996 Guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), using the IPCC data processing package. The lack of data in mitigation sectors such as waste, transport and industry were highlighted.

The NC2 was submitted in 2011. The GHG inventory was computed using the base year 2000, applying the revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. The Tier 1 methodology was used in the absence of segregated information. The trends in emissions increase from 1994 to 2000 were discussed. The NC2 provided an in-depth look into the impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation measures of the sectors. Further, it clearly set out mitigation options that could be utilized by the country to reduce its GHGs emissions.

The NC3 submitted in 2022 highlighted the vulnerability of the country, building on the modeling studies completed for NC3 and other concurrent assessments, and provided vulnerability maps and recommendations for adaptive measures. The GHG Inventory used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines where relevant. The GHG inventory of the NC3 provided emissions by sources and removals by sinks under the mitigation sectors and relevant sub-sectors, focusing on the year 2010. In addition, GHG emissions were calculated for the time series of 2000 to 2010. A chapter on constraints, gaps and needs identified the existing gaps and constraints in the preparation of national communications, and implementation of climate change actions. This chapter also proposed actions to be implemented to address these gaps and constraints.

The preparation process of these NC reports has led to the following achievements:

Permanent mitigation and adaptation expert committees have been established under the the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS). These committees review project proposals against national priorities and provide recommendations to the MoE on current issues related to climate change.

Climate finance has been leveraged for extended vulnerability assessments for key sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, water, coastal and marine and the mountain region.

GHG inventories have led to climate mitigation investments and development projects with mitigation co-benefits including the development of a National Climate Change Prosperity Plan.

Improve the baseline emission calculations of the NDC on the methodology and data of the NC3.

Capacity of a wide range of individual and institutional stakeholders has been developed through the process of previous NCs and the NDCs; several capacity building and system strengthening projects have been / are being implemented by the CCS (including Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) / National Adaptation Plan Readiness/ National Designated Authorities (NDA) Readiness/ Private Sector capacity building) support for the industrial sector).

Drawn attention to Carbon Market opportunities.

Climate change has gained a wider government attention and interest, including institutions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Presidential Secretariat, Ministry of Finance and key Ministries such as transport, energy and agriculture.

Sri Lanka submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) in October 2015, and its Initial NDCs in September 2016 to conform with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. In 2021, Sri Lanka submitted their updated [Nationally Determined Contributions \(NDCs\)](#), increasing the ambition of the previous commitments, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. The Year 2010 was considered the base year in the Business-as-Usual (BAU) Scenario, and the implementation period was from 2021 to 2030. In the updated NDCs, Sri Lanka committed to achieve 14.5% (4% unconditionally and 10.5% conditionally), which is a total of 87,252,000 Metric Tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent GHG emissions reduction with respect to the BAU scenario for the period from 2021 to 2030. Further, the country aims to achieve 70% renewable energy in electricity generation by 2030 with no capacity addition of coal and towards achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. Further, Sri Lanka quantified its mitigation sectors, providing targets to reduce GHG emissions from each sector both unconditionally and conditionally during the period from 2021 to 2030. The current NDCs identify the need to create an enabling environment in its Loss and Damage sector through its institutional and coordination mechanisms which operationalizes the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and the Warsaw International Mechanism.

Capacity building in a structured and institutionalized manner will help to execute the integrated plans and optimize the usage of climate finance. The institutional mechanisms encompass coordination bodies, engagement platforms and communication channels. The lack of capacity in terms of data acts as a barrier for Sri Lanka, as is the case for many other developing countries Parties in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) development process, and in the readiness activities of each sector the need for data collection and resource mobilization for data collection was included.

Two fundamental building blocks of the PA are tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs – informed by the accounting approaches selected by Parties – and the broader concept of transparency under Article 13. Through the UNDP-funded Climate Promise Phase II programme, implementation, and monitoring plans for each NDC sector have been prepared. These sectoral implementations-socially inclusive actions for the fisheries, livestock, water and energy sectors. In order to provide a systematic mode to monitor the progress of the NDC mitigation sectors, a MRV framework is being deployed under the Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) Project. This framework is being customized according to the country context with the technical support of CBIT, Asian Development Bank (ADB) NDC Advance Programme, the Accelerating Industries' Climate Response in Sri Lanka (AICRSL) Project, and the Initiative for Climate

Action Transparency (ICAT) project. To ensure a continuous data flow to these MRV systems, a data sharing network is also being established.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and NDC work. The project hopes to leverage south-south cooperation for training and capacity building required for improving the quality and data-richness of the BTRs (BTR1 and BTR2) to be produced in 2024 and 2026, respectively. The project will support the streamlining of, and joining the dots between NDC priorities for adaptation, the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) updating process which will create sub-national adaptation plans and the NDA Readiness Project to develop a pipeline of fundable adaptation (and mitigation) projects; and the ADB NDC Advance Programme which will cost the NDCs for mitigation.

The project can further coordinate with Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) as baseline project considering that the programme provides additional technical support to the implementation of the BTR projects. Through regional networks, various activities are provided through CBIT GSP including in-person workshops and trainings, e.g., on NDC tracking, virtual knowledge-sharing events among countries, e.g., on tracking support needed and received, and national support activities, e.g., recommendations for institutional arrangements in countries or the identification of indicators for a country's NDC.

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The project will be implemented under the UNDP Country Office Support to National Implementation (NIM) modality with the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) as the Executing Entity.

The Executing Entity is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.

Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.

Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.

Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.

Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,

Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Climate Change Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment will serve as the executing entity and will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of BTR1, BTR2 & NC4. It will establish the Project Implementation Unit (PMU) to be responsible for the day-to-day project activities. The PMU will closely work with the Climate Change Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment, and the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Sri Lanka to implement the project activities towards the preparation of BTR1, and combined BTR2/NC4.

The preparation processes of BTR1 and combined BTR2/NC4 report will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point, as Project Director. Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the Project Coordinator, who will be responsible for setting up the project team, while the National Focal Point will monitor and verify the project results.

The Executing Entity and GEF Operational Focal Point have requested UNDP to provide limited execution services for the project to mitigate the risks related to the capacity constraints of the Executing entity as demonstrated in the partner capacity assessments. In addition to this, the current government regulations in Sri Lanka prevent the establishment of a dedicated PMU, and the difficulties in procurement due to the prevailing socio-economic crisis in the country have necessitated UNDP to support the Executing entity to ensure the timely preparation and submission of the BTR1 to UNFCCC by 31 December 2024 and the NC4/BTR2 by 31 December 2026. The request has been discussed with and agreed by the GEF Secretariat on 6 July 2023. The services will follow UNDP policies on cost recovery of direct costs and will be charged to the project's budget under the Project Management Costs. The cost of execution support services is USD\$ 26,405.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC), also referred to as the Project Board, will be the highest policy-level and decision-making body, which will provide support and guidance on the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Sri Lanka. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition. The participation and contribution of the beneficiary representatives (line agencies from mitigation and adaptation sectors, the National Planning Department, External Resources Department) is crucial for project implementation. The PSC will be chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:

High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures - POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PSC is responsible for taking corrective actions as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Executing Entity with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP)).

Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

Consensus decision making:

- The PSC provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

- In case consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, the UNDP representative on the PSC will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Oversee project execution:

- Agree on project team's responsibilities as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project team's duties have exceeded.
- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Executing Entity for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Entity.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project team and project assurance.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project team to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, and if applicable, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

Risk Management:

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Executing Entity. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity to ensure that the project is being conducted in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Executing Entity, retains the

right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the PSC and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting member.

A strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight, quality assurance and project execution services provided by UNDP. UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by the UNDP Resident Representative, and UNDP's execution support role in the project will be ensured by the relevant staff of Integrated Services Team, who will report to Integrated Services Team Leader.

The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the NC4 and BTR1&2: (i) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, (ii) Tracking the progress of NDC implementation and achievement, (iii) Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation, (iv) Support needed and received and other information. Each thematic working group will comprise experts from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

The project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the first disbursement date, with the aim to:

Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget, if applicable; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Project Board.

Formally launch the Project.

The Project Coordinator will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in English, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress:

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks and technical support needs will be done once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation:

A validation workshop will be conducted prior to the finalization and submission of each report. A knowledge management strategy will be developed and results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

End of Project:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	8,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months from the date of the First Disbursement. Inception Report prepared within 30 days from the date of the Inception Workshop.
Validation workshops and Lessons Sharing	13,000	1 month prior to submissions of BTR 1 and BTR2/NC4 Reports (respectively)
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	5,000	Annually
Supervision missions [10]⁶	None	Annually

Knowledge sharing workshop and End of project report	8,000	3 months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST	34,000	

[10] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Sri Lanka	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
Total GEF Resources					1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

G. Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

H. 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.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Dr. Anil Jasinghe	Secretary	Ministry of Environment	4/21/2023

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

N/A

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	

		<i>Component 1: Development of the Sri Lanka's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)</i>	<i>Component 2: Development of Sri Lanka's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and SL's Fourth National Communication (NC4)</i>	<i>Component 3: Compilation and submission of reports</i>	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)</i>	<i>Project Management Costs</i>		<i>(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]</i>
Equipment	Office stationery and courier charges, telephone bills for project management unit of the Implementing Partner (Total: USD 2,500) (From Year 1 to Year 5: USD 500 per year)				-		2,500.00	2,500.00	UNDP
Equipment	IT equipment for the Implementing Partner (Total: USD 20,500) (Year 1: USD 18,000, Year 2: USD 750, Year 3: USD 750, Year 4: USD 500, Year 5: USD 500)				-		20,500.00	20,500.00	UNDP
Sub-contract to executing partner	Direct Project Costs [as per LoA - Based on UPL 2023 & LPL 2022 (Total: USD 26,405) (Year 1 to Year 5: 5,281 per year)]; for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (see Annex 11 of the project document) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with the GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts here are estimations. DPCs will be detailed as part of the annual project operational planning process and included in the yearly budgets. DPC costs can only be used for operational cost per transaction. DPCs are not a flat fee.				-		26,405.00	26,405.00	UNDP
Contractual services- Individual	Project Management Staff: recruitment of Project Coordinator (Total: USD 38,000). The personnel to be recruited by UNDP would be expected to provide day-to-day operational and implementation support for the portion of the budget implemented by UNDP (80%) and to follow UNDP rules and regulations. Government officials will provide implementation support for the remaining 20% and will be responsible for overall management of the project ensuring the achievement of project objectives.				-		38,000.00	38,000.00	UNDP
Contractual services- Company	Contractual Services - Companies (Total: USD 222,000) (Year 1: USD 50,000, Year 2: USD 172,000) 1 company to be hired to procure the following: a) National experts (i.e., Mitigation and Adaptation sector experts, gender expert, data specialist) b) National Lead Consultant c) Administrative costs including travel, utilities and communications d) Conducting technical workshops. For resource/cost efficiency, workshops to be combined with BTR1 national workshops in Year 1, and also providing gender training on collecting and using gender disaggregated data. (1 national workshop + 3 provincial level workshops. 6 master trainers for the NDC sectors to provide inputs to the relevant sectors during Year 1).	222,000.00			222,000.00			222,000.00	UNDP
Contractual services- Company	Contractual Services - Companies (Total: USD 457,410) (Year 2: USD 153,000, Year 3: USD 128,000, Year 4: USD 176,410) 3 companies to be hired. 1) Company 1: to support with conducting workshops and data collection (Updating BTR2, developing NC4 to be built on the findings of BTR1) 2) Company 2: information dissemination 3) Company 3: capacity building trainings/workshops.		457,410.00		457,410.00			457,410.00	UNDP
Contractual services- Company	Contractual Services - Companies hired (Total: USD 110,000) (Year 2: USD 10,000, Year 3: 50,000, Year 4: 50,000) To conduct innovative and technical research for priority sectors including reviewing emissions factors and calculations Bids for a Research strategy to identify research areas including on developing local emission factors and conducting a workshop USD 10,000 (to be elaborated during the Inception phase/workshop)		110,000.00		110,000.00			110,000.00	UNDP

Contractual services-Company	Contractual Services - Companies (Total: USD 174,500) (Year 1: USD 1,000, Year 2: USD 105,000, Year 3: USD 10,500, Year 4: USD 55,000, Year 5: USD 3,000) 3 companies to be hired. Company 1: to compile the two reports (BTR1, and combined BTR2/NC4) including recruiting subject-specific editors, validating reports and arranging sectoral meetings for sector clearance and peer review (sub-total: USD 85,000) Company 2: to do the layout, printing/e-publishing services, to develop Knowledge materials - Case studies, success stories, Editorials and Mass media promotion (i.e., talk shows for advocacy) (sub-total: USD 79,500) Company 3: to develop and implement Project's Knowledge Management Strategy (sub-total : USD 10,000)			174,500.00	174,500.00			174,500.00	MOE
Contractual services-Company	1 Company to be hired to develop and support Communications, Lessons Sharing and Advocacy (Total: USD 12,000) (Year 1: USD 1,000, Year 2: USD 3,000, Year 3: USD 3,000, Year 4: USD 3,000, Year 5: USD 2,000) Developing case studies, success stories, advocacy materials				-	12,000.00		12,000.00	UNDP
International Consultants	1 International Consultant to be hired for GHG Inventory to advise and guide local consultants (Total: USD 24,000) (Year 1: USD 12,000 and Year 3: USD 12,000)		24,000.00		24,000.00			24,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultants	Local Consultants (Total: USD 28,000) Technical Advisor to supervise consultants and subcontractors, reviewing technical reports under Component 1 and 2, and contribute to the development of technical knowledge products, quality assuring deliverables.			28,000.00	28,000.00			28,000.00	MOE
Local Consultants	Local Consultants (Total: USD 5,000) (From Year 1 to Year 5: USD 1,000 per year) Monitoring and safeguards specialist to monitor activities including monitoring safeguards				-	5,000.00		5,000.00	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, Workshops and Conferences (Total: USD 23,000) (Year 1: USD 5,000, Year 2: USD 18,000) Technical workshops to be conducted by the Implementing Partner including Progress Review Meetings and Validation Workshops: 1) 15 sectors x 2 meetings for inputs to the BTR1 (USD 600 per sectoral meeting x 30 meetings, sub-total: USD 18,000) 2) Sub-national workshops (USD 960 per workshop x 4 provincial workshops, sub-total: USD 3,840) 3) National workshops including validation (USD 1,160 per national workshop x 1 workshop, sub-total: USD 1,160)	23,000.00			23,000.00			23,000.00	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Technical review meetings (Total: USD 15,500) (Year 2: USD 5,500, Year 3: USD 4,500, Year 4: USD 5,500) National Expert Committee to technically review inputs and reports for BTR2 and NC4		15,500.00		15,500.00			15,500.00	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, Workshops and Conferences (Total: USD 15,000) Review Committee of 6-8 members for reviewing BTR1, BTR2/NC4 (12 meetings over the course of 4 years, USD 1,250 per meeting with the participation of 6 committee members)			15,000.00	15,000.00			15,000.00	MOE
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, Workshops and Conferences (Total: USD 17,000) Inception Workshop, Monitoring Workshops, Lessons learned sharing				-	17,000.00		17,000.00	MOE
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Project management meetings to be conducted by the PMU (Total: USD 4,000)				-	4,000.00		4,000.00	UNDP
Travel	Travel and Accommodation Costs for technical consultants and project team (Total: USD 5,000)	5,000.00			5,000.00			5,000.00	UNDP
Travel	Travel and Accommodation for technical consultants and project team (Total: USD 7,000)		7,000.00		7,000.00			7,000.00	UNDP
Travel	Travel and Accommodation for technical consultants and project team (Total: USD 5,500)			5,500.00	5,500.00			5,500.00	MOE
Travel	Travel for the PMU to districts for project management (Total: USD 10,000) (Year 1: USD 1,000, Year 2: USD 3,000, Year 3: USD 3,000, Year 4: USD 2,500, Year 5: USD 500)				-	10,000.00		10,000.00	UNDP
Office Supplies	Supplies costs for the Implementing Partner, this also includes advertising positions, Data/ Communication costs (Total: USD 6,685) (Year 1: USD 2,685, Year 2: USD 2,000, Year 3: USD 1,000, Year 4: USD 500, Year 5: USD 500)				-	6,685.00		6,685.00	MOE
Other Operating Costs	As part of the quality assurance process and UNDP guidelines, mandatory spot checks or audit of the Implementing Partner for HACT follow-up (Total: USD 4,000) (From Year 1 to Year 4: USD 1,000 per year)				-	4,000.00		4,000.00	UNDP
Grand Total		250,000.00	613,910.00	223,000.00	1,086,910.00	34,000.00	112,090.00	1,233,000.00	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	
		<i>Component 1: Development of the Sri Lanka's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)</i>	<i>Component 2: Development of Sri Lanka's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and SL's Fourth National Communication (NC4)</i>	<i>Component 3: Compilation and submission of reports</i>	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)</i>	<i>Project Management Costs</i>		<i>(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]</i>
Equipment	Office stationery and courier chargers, telephone bills for project management unit of the Implementing Partner (Total: USD 2,500) (From Year 1 to Year 5: USD 500 per year)				-		2,500.00	2,500.00	UNDP
Equipment	IT equipment for the Implementing Partner (Total: USD 20,500) (Year 1: USD 18,000, Year 2: USD 750, Year 3: USD 750, Year 4: USD 500, Year 5: USD 500)				-		20,500.00	20,500.00	UNDP
Sub-contract to executing partner	Direct Project Costs [as per LoA - Based on UPL 2023 & LPL 2022 (Total: USD 26,405) (Year 1 to Year 5: 5,281 per year)]; for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (see Annex 11 of the project document) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with the GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts here are estimations. DPCs will be detailed as part of the annual project operational planning process and included in the yearly budgets. DPC costs can only be used for operational cost per transaction. DPCs are not a flat fee.				-		26,405.00	26,405.00	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Project Management Staff: recruitment of Project Coordinator (Total: USD 38,000) . The personnel to be recruited by UNDP would be expected to provide day-to-day operational and implementation support for the portion of the budget implemented by UNDP (80%) and to follow UNDP rules and regulations. Government officials will provide implementation support for the remaining 20% and will be responsible for overall management of the project ensuing the achievement of project objectives.				-		38,000.00	38,000.00	UNDP

Contractual services-Company	<p>Contractual Services - Companies (Total: USD 222,000) (Year 1: USD 50,000, Year 2: USD 172,000)</p> <p>1 company to be hired to procure the following:</p> <p>a) National experts (i.e., Mitigation and Adaptation sector experts, gender expert, data specialist)</p> <p>b) National Lead Consultant</p> <p>c) Administrative costs including travel, utilities and communications</p> <p>d) Conducting technical workshops. For resource/cost efficiency, workshops to be combined with BTR1 national workshops in Year 1, and also providing gender training on collecting and using gender disaggregated data. (1 national workshop + 3 provincial level workshops. 6 master trainers for the NDC sectors to provide inputs to the relevant sectors during Year 1).</p>	222,000.00			222,000.00			222,000.00	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	<p>Contractual Services - Companies (Total: USD 457,410) (Year 2: USD 153,000, Year 3: USD 128,000, Year 4: USD 176,410)</p> <p>3 companies to be hired.</p> <p>1) Company 1: to support with conducting workshops and data collection (Updating BTR2, developing NC4 to be built on the findings of BTR1)</p> <p>2) Company 2: information dissemination</p> <p>3) Company 3: capacity building trainings/workshops.</p>		457,410.00		457,410.00			457,410.00	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	<p>Contractual Services - Companies hired (Total: USD 110,000) (Year 2: USD 10,000, Year 3: 50,000, Year 4: 50,000)</p> <p>To conduct innovative and technical research for priority sectors including reviewing emissions factors and calculations</p> <p>Bids for a Research strategy to identify research areas including on developing local emission factors and conducting a workshop USD 10,000 (to be elaborated during the Inception phase/workshop)</p>		110,000.00		110,000.00			110,000.00	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	<p>Contractual Services - Companies (Total: USD 174,500) (Year 1: USD 1,000, Year 2: USD 105,000, Year 3: USD 10,500, Year 4: USD 55,000, Year 5: USD 3,000)</p> <p>3 companies to be hired.</p> <p>Company 1: to compile the two reports (BTR1, and combined BTR2/NC4) including recruiting subject-specific editors, validating reports and arranging sectoral meetings for sector clearance and peer review (sub-total: USD 85,000)</p>			174,500.00	174,500.00			174,500.00	MOE

	<p>Company 2: to do the layout, printing/e-publishing services, to develop Knowledge materials - Case studies, success stories, Editorials and Mass media promotion (i.e., talk shows for advocacy) (sub-total: USD 79,500)</p> <p>Company 3: to develop and implement Project's Knowledge Management Strategy (sub-total : USD 10,000)</p>								
Contractual services- Company	<p>1 Company to be hired to develop and support Communications, Lessons Sharing and Advocacy (Total: USD 12,000) (Year 1: USD 1,000, Year 2: USD 3,000, Year 3: USD 3,000, Year 4: USD 3,000, Year 5: USD 2,000)</p> <p>Developing case studies, success stories, advocacy materials</p>				-	12,000.00		12,000.00	UNDP
International Consultants	<p>1 International Consultant to be hired for GHG Inventory to advise and guide local consultants (Total: USD 24,000) (Year 1: USD 12,000 and Year 3: USD 12,000)</p>		24,000.00		24,000.00			24,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultants	<p>Local Consultants (Total: USD 28,000)</p> <p>Technical Advisor to supervise consultants and subcontractors, reviewing technical reports under Component 1 and 2, and contribute to the development of technical knowledge products, quality assuring deliverables.</p>			28,000.00	28,000.00			28,000.00	MOE
Local Consultants	<p>Local Consultants (Total: USD 5,000) (From Year 1 to Year 5: USD 1,000 per year)</p> <p>Monitoring and safeguards specialist to monitor activities including monitoring safeguards</p>				-	5,000.00		5,000.00	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Training, Workshops and Conferences (Total: USD 23,000) (Year 1: USD 5,000, Year 2: USD 18,000)</p> <p>Technical workshops to be conducted by the Implementing Partner including Progress Review Meetings and Validation Workshops:</p> <p>1) 15 sectors x 2 meetings for inputs to the BTR1 (USD 600 per sectoral meeting x 30 meetings, sub-total: USD 18,000)</p> <p>2) Sub-national workshops (USD 960 per workshop x 4 provincial workshops, sub-total: USD 3,840)</p> <p>3) National workshops including validation (USD 1,160 per national workshop x 1 workshop, sub-total: USD 1,160)</p>	23,000.00			23,000.00			23,000.00	UNDP

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Technical review meetings (Total: USD 15,500) (Year 2: USD 5,500, Year 3: USD 4,500, Year 4: USD 5,500) National Expert Committee to technically review inputs and reports for BTR2 and NC4		15,500.00		15,500.00			15,500.00	UNDP
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Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, Workshops and Conferences (Total: USD 17,000) Inception Workshop, Monitoring Workshops, Lessons learned sharing				-	17,000.00		17,000.00	MOE
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Travel	Travel and Accommodation for technical consultants and project team (Total; USD 7,000)		7,000.00		7,000.00			7,000.00	UNDP
Travel	Travel and Accommodation for technical consultants and project team (Total; USD 5,500)			5,500.00	5,500.00			5,500.00	MOE
Travel	Travel for the PMU to districts for project management (Total: USD 10,000) (Year 1: USD 1,000, Year 2: USD 3,000, Year 3: USD 3,000, Year 4: USD 2,500, Year 5: USD 500)				-		10,000.00	10,000.00	UNDP
Office Supplies	Supplies costs for the Implementing Partner, this also includes advertising positions, Data/ Communication costs (Total: USD 6,685) (Year 1: USD 2,685, Year 2: USD 2,000, Year 3: USD 1,000, Year 4: USD 500, Year 5: USD 500)				-		6,685.00	6,685.00	MOE
Other Operating Costs	As part of the quality assurance process and UNDP guidelines, mandatory spot checks or audit of the Implementing Partner for HACT follow-up (Total: USD 4,000) (From Year 1 to Year 4: USD 1,000 per year)				-		4,000.00	4,000.00	UNDP
Grand Total		250,000.00	613,910.00	223,000.00	1,086,910.00	34,000.00	112,090.00	1,233,000.00	

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

Title

