

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

BioSecure Sri Lanka: Operationalizing Biosafety and Access and Benefit-Sharing

Region:

Asia

GEF Project ID:

12170

Country(ies):

Sri Lanka

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

GEF Agency Project ID:

761119

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Environment

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

12/11/2025

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Sustainable Development Goals, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Communications, Public Campaigns, Education, Awareness Raising, Strategic Communications, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Peer-to-Peer, South-South, Innovation, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

48

GEF Project Financing: (a)

3,506,621.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

333,129.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

3,839,750.00

Total Co-financing:

10,517,782.00

PPG Amount: (e)

150,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

14,250.00

PPG total Amount: (e+f)

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

164,250.00	4,004,000.00
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Project Tags:

GBF Target 4, Blended finance, Support IPLC, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 13, GBF Target 15, GBF Target 17, GBF Target 20

Indicative Project Overview

To strengthen Sri Lanka's national biosafety and Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) frameworks and mainstream ABS and support the ratification and implementation readiness of the Nagoya Protocol.

Project Components

1.Strengthening national biosafety and ABS frameworks

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,359,813.00	5,490,482.00

Project Outcomes:

- 1.1: Biosafety decision-making, detection and emergency response operational
- 1.2 Access and Benefit-Sharing compliance and fair sharing functioning nationally, with the key legal and institutional conditions in place to support the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol.

Project Outputs:

- 1.1.1 The Sri Lankan Government supported to update and operationalize a national biosafety/biotechnology framework.
- 1.1.2 Inter-agency biosafety coordination mechanism with standard operating procedures (SOPs), established and relevant institutions strengthened.
- 1.1.3 Living Modified Organism (LMO) detection capacity enhanced at national level and increased implementation of surveillance testing.
- 1.1.4 Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) updated, with clear roles and responsibilities assigned and a mechanism established for long-term sustainability.
- 1.1.5 Biosafety emergency response plans developed, and capacity of emergency response teams built to mitigate risk.
- 1.2.1 ABS Policy reviewed and updated, and draft ABS regulations developed and submitted to the Government to support the ratification of Nagoya Protocol.
- 1.2.2 Needs assessment on institutional capacities in implementing the ABS policy and regulations completed and capacity developed for identified gaps to support the ratification of Nagoya Protocol.

1.2.3 ABS guidelines, model instruments (PIC/MAT) and genetic reference systems established in alignment with Nagoya Protocol provisions on PIC, MAT, and compliance mechanisms.

1.2.4 Tri-lingual ABS helpdesk and digital registry established and linked to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (ABSCH)

2. Enhanced community-based genetic resource conservation and benefit-sharing

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,410,000.00	3,246,300.00

Project Outcomes:

2.1 Public-community-private partnerships for conservation, sustainable use, and value addition of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge enhanced through strengthened partnerships, innovation, and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms.

Project Outputs:

2.1.1 Lesser-known and underutilized crops/ fruits and traditional knowledge associated with food processing and traditional medicine documented.

2.1.2 Nurseries and community-managed propagation sites for underutilized native fruit species established through gender-responsive public-community partnerships

2.1.3. Community-managed resource and learning centers (e.g., in schools, universities, religious institutions, and home gardens) established, engaging youth and local communities in the propagation, sustainable use, and awareness of underutilized native fruit species.

2.1.4 Opportunities for genetic resource product development (herbal products, cosmetics, medicines) identified.

2.1.5 Entrepreneurs supported to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources (with an emphasis on youth and women).

2.1.6. Partnerships between youth and women entrepreneurs and private sector/innovators improved market linkages established for equitable ABS.

3 Knowledge Management and awareness

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
420,000.00	702,100.00

Project Outcomes:

3.1 Knowledge sharing and international collaboration enhanced national awareness, stakeholder engagement, and knowledge exchange mechanisms established for effective implementation of Biosafety, ABS, and Traditional Knowledge (TK) frameworks.

Project Outputs:

3.1.1 National communication strategy and multilingual toolkits on biosafety/ABS/Traditional Knowledge developed and disseminated.

3.1.2. Annual National Biosafety and ABS Forum conducted, facilitating international knowledge exchange on best practices, and integrating biodiversity, biosafety, and ABS criteria into existing award programs for the private sector, communities, and youth

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
150,000.00	550,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Strengthened project effectiveness and sustainability through systematic monitoring and evaluation

Project Outputs:

Project supervision and adaptive management

Mid-term review strategy and adjustment

Terminal evaluation and lessons learned

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1.Strengthening national biosafety and ABS frameworks	1,359,813.00	5,490,482.00
2. Enhanced community-based genetic resource conservation and benefit-sharing	1,410,000.00	3,246,300.00
3 Knowledge Management and awareness	420,000.00	702,100.00
M&E	150,000.00	550,000.00
Subtotal	3,339,813.00	9,988,882.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)	166,808.00	528,900.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	3,506,621.00	10,517,782.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.)

1) Project Rationale

As part of the Western Ghats–Sri Lanka biodiversity hotspot, Sri Lanka hosts high levels of biodiversity including many endemic species (estimated 25% of 3,000 angiosperms and 43% of terrestrial vertebrates). Biodiversity, including genetic resources, provides critical ecosystem services that are essential for the country’s Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLCs, hereafter called local communities) and the economy.

Sri Lanka is a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and is implementing its responsibilities under the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Two critical instruments to achieving the GBF targets are the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits (ABS). These instruments provide complementary mechanisms to enable responsible, safe, and equitable use of biodiversity. Whilst biosecurity measures promote the safe handling and movement of biological resources, ABS provides the enabling environment for local communities and the country to benefit from using and fairly sharing these resources.

Achieving the purpose of these two instruments, and the related GBF targets, in Sri Lanka is constrained by three barriers:

- **Inadequate policy, regulatory, and institutional arrangements.**
- **Insufficient opportunities for community-based genetic resource conservation and benefit sharing.**
- **Lack of awareness and knowledge on biosafety and ABS.**

Sri Lanka ratified the CPB in 2004 and the National Biosafety Framework (NBF) and National Policy on Biosafety were both approved in 2005. Despite multiple revisions and stakeholder consultations, a draft Biosafety Act has not been enacted, leaving Sri Lanka’s biosafety system without legally binding provisions and enforceable regulatory powers.

Sri Lanka has not ratified the Nagoya Protocol, and although it has an ABS policy (2020), it lacks a comprehensive ABS law, leaving gaps in legal enforceability, standard procedures, and institutional oversight. Moreover, there is weak inter-agency coordination, limited detection and emergency response, and a lack of biodiversity screening/risk tiering in environmental impact assessment (EIA), strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and public investment decisions. Community ABS protocols are not operational, and Prior

Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) are not standardized, and private sector involvement in biosafety and benefit-sharing is limited.

Sri Lanka is a country rich in biodiversity and home to over 700 plants with agricultural uses, many of which have been domesticated and used for centuries, but their utilization and importance have rapidly declined over time due to changing food preferences and lack of awareness, resulting in the loss of many of these species. Underutilized plants in general have genetic tolerance to climate shocks and possess many nutritional and therapeutic qualities. Mainstreaming the use of these plants can contribute to food security, nutrition, health, minimize human wildlife conflict and income generations while conserving valuable germplasm.

The objective of the project is to strengthen Sri Lanka's national biosafety and Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) frameworks and mainstream ABS and support the ratification and implementation readiness of the Nagoya Protocol. This objective is aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2016–2022) and Draft NBSAP (2026-2030) which highlight ABS as a strategic priority and the National Policy on Access to Biological Material and Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing (NPABM&FEBS – 2020). The project will provide incremental investment to enable the Government of Sri Lanka to address the barriers (described above) by building on existing policy and the achievements of current and past programs and projects. It will empower local communities, youth and women to benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources, including underutilized and lesser-known fruits and medicines and associated traditional knowledge. It will facilitate R&D on genetic resources and partnerships with the private sector and innovators to promote equitable ABS.

Improving the implementation of biosafety and ABS will help address systemic challenges and direct threats, and while supporting livelihoods of local communities, youth and women.

2) Project Description

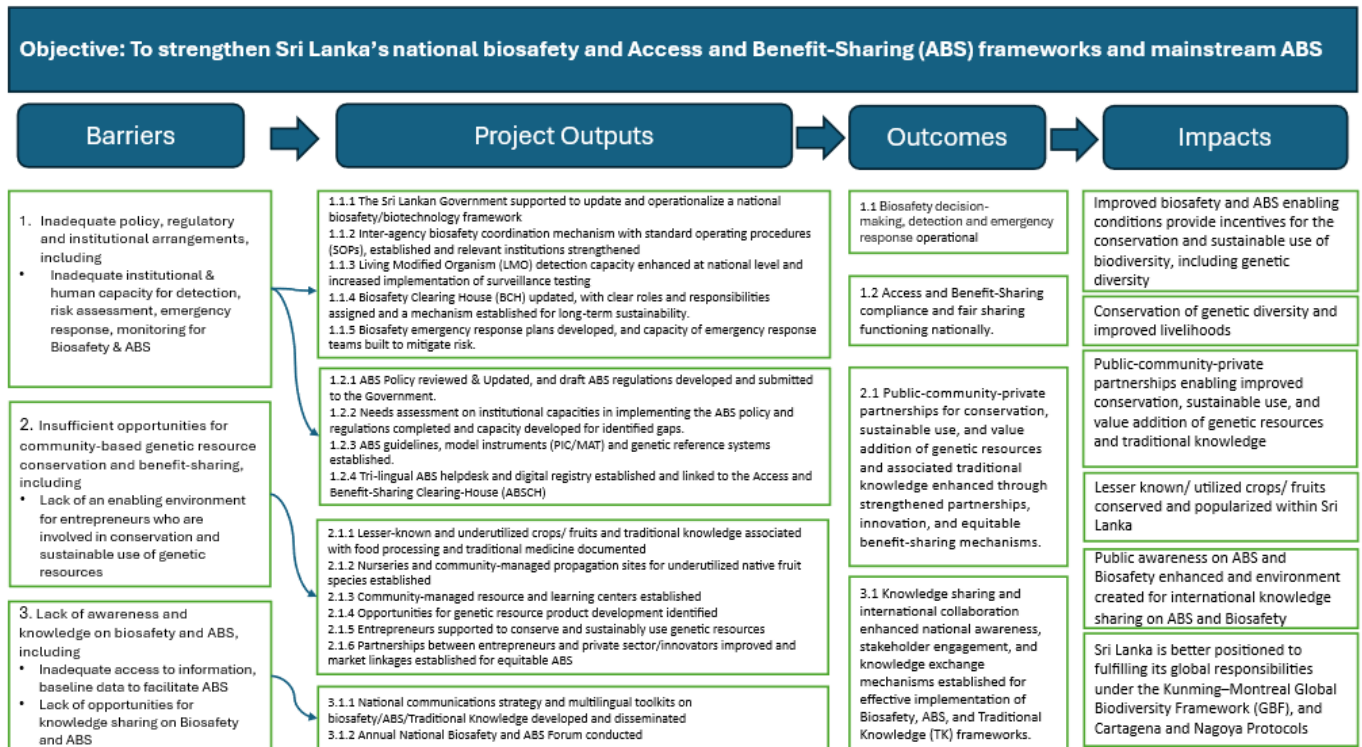
The Project's theory of change (ToC) focuses on three interconnected interventions:

Strengthening national biosafety and ABS frameworks (Component 1). This will provide improved enabling conditions for conserving, sustainably using and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem services. The causal pathway for achieving this involves addressing gaps in policy and inter-agency coordination mechanisms and improving biosafety detection capacity and rapid response, and ABS compliance and fair sharing.

Public-community-private partnerships for genetic resource conservation and benefit-sharing (Component 2). The pathway involves promoting the participation of local communities, youth and women to i) establish nurseries and community-managed propagation sites for underutilized native fruit species, and ii) benefit from lesser-known and underutilized fruits and medicines and associated traditional knowledge. The pathway also involves enabling institutions, researchers, undergraduates, local communities and youth to conduct research on genetic resources, focusing on product development in areas such as herbal products, foods, cosmetics, and medicines and creating market linkages with the private sector.

Improving access to knowledge and upscaling of project outcomes (Component 3). The pathway involves improving access to knowledge platforms and international knowledge exchange.

Fig1: Theory of Change



Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening national biosafety and ABS frameworks

This component addresses the barrier of inadequate policy and institutional arrangements by improving biosafety decision-making, detection and emergency response, and by enhancing the functioning of ABS compliance and fair sharing. The Component has an outcome focused on biosafety and another on ABS, with the latter outcome seeking to create an enabling environment to encourage the Government to ratify the Nagoya Protocol. The following activities will be undertaken:

Biosafety:

Support the Government to update the Biosafety Act to align with international protocols.

Review and update the national biosafety policy.

Support the formulation of a biotechnology policy.

Review and update the National Biosafety Master Plan.

Strengthen inter-agency coordination mechanisms for biosafety implementation, including through standard operating procedures.

Upgrade the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) knowledge platforms and improve their sustainability.

Establish checkpoints and compliance monitoring systems for Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) permits and strengthen laboratory detection capacity and surveillance systems.

Develop national biosafety emergency response plans and build rapid response capacity.

Access and Benefit Sharing:

- Review and update ABS Policy, and draft ABS regulations to support the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol
- Prepare operational guidelines and model instruments for ABS and mainstream ABS into at least three national policies/development plans.
- Strengthen institutional capacities for ABS policy enforcement and monitoring and inter-agency coordination mechanisms for ABS implementation.
- Strengthen capacity for R&D on genetic resources, and for technical officers/ regulators/policy makers/BDS staff.
- Upgrade the ABS knowledge platforms and improve their sustainability.
- Establish tri-lingual help desks and digital registry systems to enhance transparency and access to information.
- Establish a meta-database of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge /traditional knowledge holders.
- Develop a DNA barcode reference database for all endemic threatened species.

Component 2 — Enhanced community-based genetic resource conservation and benefit-sharing

Component 2 addresses the barrier of insufficient opportunities for community-based genetic resource conservation and benefit-sharing. It will promote women and youth led enterprises. The component will implement activities in selected agro-ecological regions (see Map 1-Agro-ecological regions of Sri Lanka) across the whole of Sri Lanka focused on region-specific species. Site selection will be refined during the PPG stage. The following activities will be undertaken:

- Document lesser-known and underutilized crops/fruits, and traditional knowledge.
- Develop nurseries and community-managed propagation sites for underutilized native fruit species, in line with draft NBSAP (2026–2030) Targets 9, 10, 17, 20, and 23, with active engagement of youth and women.
- Establish community-managed resource and learning centers that engage youth and local communities in the propagation, sustainable use, and awareness of underutilized native fruit species, aligned with draft NBSAP (2026–2030) Targets 9, 10, 13, and 17
- Support local communities, notably youth and women entrepreneurs, to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources.
- Promote partnerships between local communities, notably youth and women entrepreneurs, and private sector/innovators to improve market linkages for equitable ABS.

Component 3 — Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Partnerships

This component addresses the barrier of lack of awareness and knowledge by developing a national–landscape knowledge management/M&E platform, and a National communications strategy and multilingual toolkit on biosafety/ABS focused on enabling regulators, research institutions, customs/quarantine, private sector, and media and integrated with BCH/ABS clearing house, and international knowledge exchange.

Stakeholders include:

Sri Lanka's **IPLCs** - the key stakeholders and main beneficiaries of the project. Project interventions at national level will engage local communities including Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims (notably women and youth) present in the agro-ecological regions selected during the PPG stage in design and implementation of activities, monitoring and project governance. This engagement will specifically involve local community organizations including village farmer organizations, women's organizations, and youth organizations to support inclusive participation and empowerment at the grassroots level. Component 2 focuses on engaging local communities in developing nurseries and community-managed propagation sites & Establish community-managed resource and learning centers, promoting community enterprises and innovation, improving market linkages, and local biosafety/ABS engagement. The project emphasizes empowering women and youth as change agents and leaders as well as engaging youth as community data stewards.

Government - the Ministry of Environment (MoE) will execute the project and ensure compliance with Government, FAO and GEF rules, and alignment of project activities with national policy and plans. The PSC will be chaired by the MoE and include the Forest Department (FD), the Central Environment Authority (CEA), and the Departments of Health, Agriculture and Customs/Quarantine.

Civil Society Organizations including Sri Lanka Green Movement, Community Development Centre – *Kegalle*, Women's Society – *Weligepola*, Janatha Sanwardane Padanama- Ratnapura, Haritha Udaya National Environment Trust.

The **private sector**, including farmers, farmer groups and associations and small, medium and micro enterprises, particularly those led by women and youth, are key targets.

Academic and research institutions including the University of Peradeniya, University of Colombo, Plant Genetic Resource Center of the Department of Agriculture, Industrial Technology Institute, Department of National Botanic Gardens, Department of National Zoological Gardens, the Rice Research Institute, and the Sri Lanka institute of Biotechnology.

3) Alignment with GBFF criteria

The project is aligned with, and will support, the following **GBFF Action Areas**:

Action Area six: Biodiversity mainstreaming in production sectors. It will develop institutional capacity for mainstreaming biosecurity and ABS in the agrifood sector, thus contributing to GBF Targets 9 and 10 by upscaling biodiversity mainstreaming in production practices.

Action Area eight: Capacity building and implementation support for biosafety, handling of biotechnology and access and benefit sharing, including under the Nagoya and Cartagena protocols. The project will support: Targets 4, 13, 17 and 20.

The **Global Environment Benefits** that the project will deliver include:

Strengthened implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety by enhancing national capacity to manage potential risks associated with the transboundary movement of LMOs.

Enhanced implementation of ABS and likely ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by the Government.

Improved implementation of the NBF to enhance assessment and mitigation of LMO-related risks prior to their release into the environment.

Enhanced local community access to genetic resources and improved equitable benefit-sharing that improves conservation and sustainable management of genetic diversity.

Safeguarding of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and fair sharing of the benefits derived from their utilization, creating long-term incentives for local communities and the nation to conserve biodiversity and sustainably manage the use of genetic resources, contributing to national development and global environmental goals.

250 ha of landscapes under improved practices (GBFF CI 4).

Approx 3000 metric tons of CO₂e mitigated

Strengthening the national biosafety and ABS frameworks will yield benefits on a national scale. The project will directly support 5,710 individuals, of whom 2,855 are women.

Alignment with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Through Component 1, the project will support the Ministry of Environment strengthen national policy coherence and institutional coordination between multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society. It will support the following national strategies and frameworks:

National Biosafety Policy (2005), National Biosafety Framework and the Draft Biosafety Act, in terms of minimizing risks to human health and the environment while optimizing benefits from biotechnology.

The NPABM&FEBS 2020.

The NBSAP 2016-2022^[ii] and the draft NBSAP 2026-2030.

The **private sector** will be engaged through a multi-pronged approach that recognizes its pivotal roles in adding value to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and in enhancing market linkages that promote equitable ABS. The project will facilitate the establishment of new ventures, promote awareness, and mainstream ABS principles within private sector operations. In parallel, philanthropic organizations will be mobilized to support strengthening national biosafety and biosecurity capacities, complementing government and private sector efforts.

The project will actively engage **local communities** as key partners in conserving and sustainably using genetic resources and traditional knowledge. Through participatory approaches, local communities will lead community-based nurseries and propagation sites, resource and learning centers, document traditional knowledge, and receive targeted capacity-building and seed grants to promote local innovation and value addition. Partnerships between local communities and the private sector will strengthen market linkages and ensure fair and equitable benefit sharing. Community representatives will participate in national forums and policy dialogues to integrate their knowledge, rights, and priorities into national biosafety and ABS frameworks.

The project is aligned with the FAO Country Programming Framework. At regional level, the project aligns with the ASEAN Biodiversity Plan 2024–2030.

The project will build on the lessons from past projects and collaborate with ongoing and emerging projects and programs, including:

Drawing lessons from past projects:

- The FRESH Project (2022 –2024) on Consumption and dietary intake of fruits and vegetables in Sri Lanka with a focus on traditional and indigenous fruits and vegetables.
- National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) project which identified national capacity needs across the key areas of biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation.

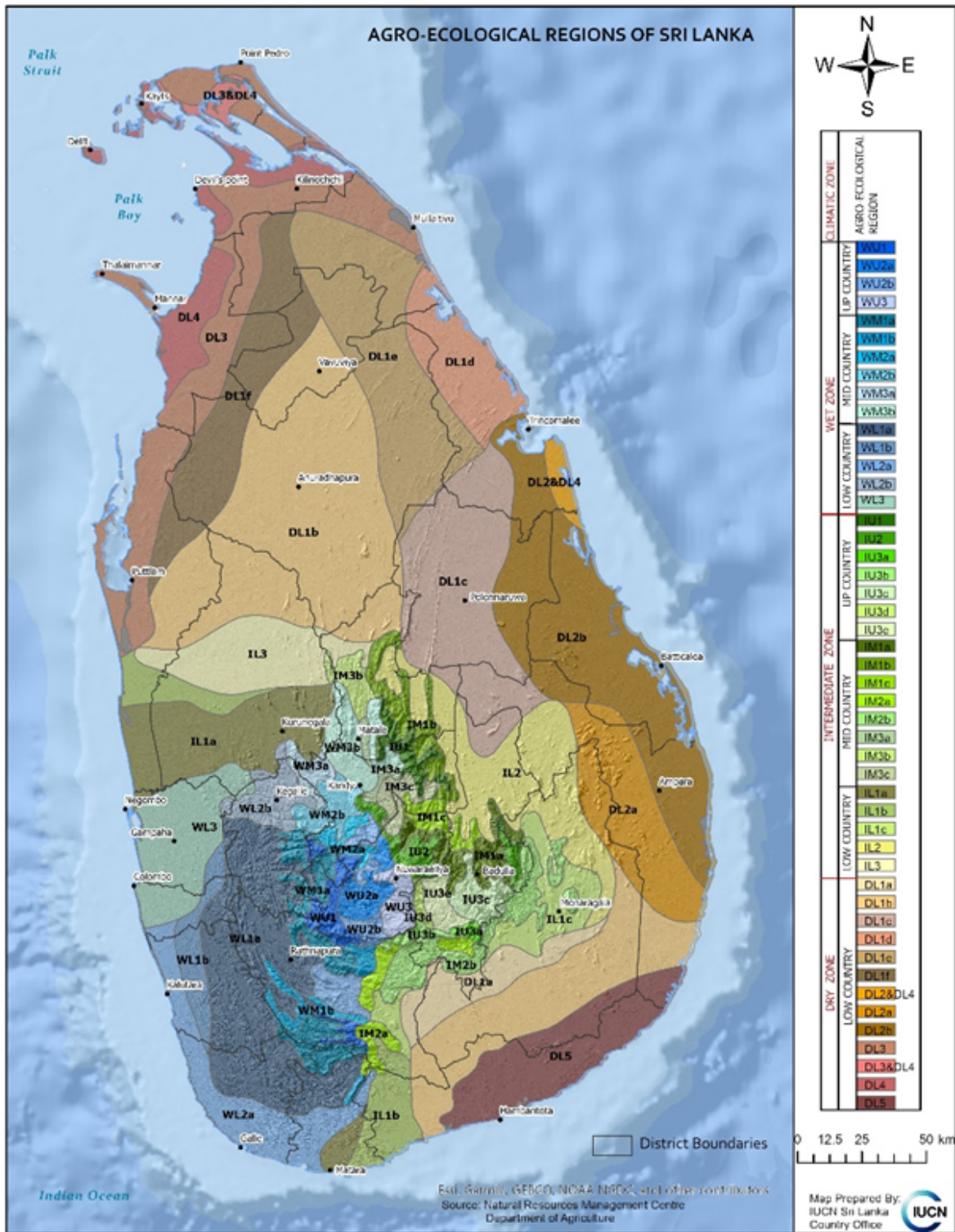
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- The UNEP/GEF, Crop Wild Relatives Project (2004- 2009) that focused on conserving wild plant relatives of crops for future food security.
 - The UNDP/GEF project “Strengthening capacity to control the introduction and spread of alien invasive species in Sri Lanka” (2010-2015).
 - The UNEP/GEF project “Mainstreaming agro-biodiversity conservation and use in Sri Lankan agro-ecosystems for livelihoods and adaptation to climate change” (2012-2017).
 - UNEP/GEF/FAO project “Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for improved human nutrition and wellbeing (2012-2016).

Building on two FAO Projects:

- Complementing the Kunming Biodiversity Fund Project on “Prevention and Control of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) for Enhanced Biosecurity in Sri Lanka” by including a focus on biosecurity threats arising from IAS and LMOs.
- Sharing capacity building with the Technical Cooperation Project on mainstreaming biodiversity in the agricultural sector.

Lessons on women-managed community-based nurseries for native species from the UNDP Partnerships and Innovative Financing to Mainstream Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Wet Zone (GEF-7 Project: 2024-2029).

Fig. 2. Agroecological map of Sri Lanka



[\[i\]](#) MoMD&E (2016). National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan 2016-2022. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Biodiversity Secretariat, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. xxi + 284 pp.

Core Indicators

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
250	0	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
250.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	3000	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	3,000			
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2026			
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	2,800			
Male	2,910			
Total	5,710	0	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

GBFF Indicators

CI 4: Area of Landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas): The target is 250 ha. Under Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3, the project will develop nurseries and community-managed propagation sites for underutilized native fruit species using suitable lands under the Forest Department & Department of Agriculture. These will be complemented by smaller community-based & community-managed resource and learning centers, in schools, universities and religious institutions, engaging youth and local communities in conservation and awareness activities. Together, these interventions will enhance in situ and ex situ conservation, promote local biodiversity, and strengthen community stewardship of underutilized native fruit species.

C1 6: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO₂e) A preliminary estimate is 3000 Metric tons of CO₂e, the figure will be confirmed at the PPG stage.

CI 11: People benefiting from GBF Fund-financed investments, disaggregated by male and female. Target: Strengthening the national biosafety and ABS frameworks will yield benefits at a national scale. The project will directly support 5,710 individuals, of whom 2,855 are women. The number of beneficiaries was calculated based on the following:

- 190 technical staff from stakeholder institutions involved in biosafety and ABS enforcement (Component 1) who will receive training and capacity building.
- 600 local people will benefit from the establishment of nurseries and community-managed propagation sites.
- 550 local community members will benefit from the establishment of community-managed resource and learning centers.

- 120 local youth, women and men, including entrepreneurs, will benefit from improved capacity to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources and benefit from improved market linkages (Component 2).
- An estimated 4,250 individuals will be reached through awareness creation and knowledge-sharing activities under Component 3.

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	GBFF	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	1,568,404.00	166,564.00	1,734,968.00
FAO	GBFF	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 8	1,938,217.00	166,565.00	2,104,782.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					3,506,621.00	333,129.00	3,839,750.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GBFF	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	Grant	70,000.00	6,650.00	76,650.00

FAO	GBFF	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 8	Grant	80,000.00	7,600.00	87,600.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

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

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 6	GBFF	1,568,404.00	3,566,300.00
GBFF Action Area 8	GBFF	1,938,217.00	6,951,482.00
Total Project Cost		3,506,621.00	10,517,782.00

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount

1,410,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Health	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	225,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Animal Production and Health	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	657,145.00
Recipient Country Government	National Plant Quarantine Services	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	887,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	125,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Forest Department	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	16,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Wildlife Conservation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	16,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Central Environmental Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Sri Lanka Customs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Others	University of Colombo	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Others	University of Peradeniya	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Civil Society Organization	National Science Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,074,337.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of National Botanic Gardens	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Biodiversity Sri Lanka	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00

Others	Sri Lanka Institute of Biotechnology	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
Others	Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Institute	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	16,300.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land & Irrigation	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				10,517,782.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment Mobilized: The Korean Overseas Development Aid and Government of Sri Lanka funded project, managed by the University of Colombo, support the improvement of laboratory facilities and capacity building, biotechnology degree & postgraduate degree programmes.

The FAO grant cofinancing combines the Kunming Biodiversity Fund that will address the root causes of biodiversity loss linked to invasive alien species, and the FAO Technical Coordination Project that promotes biodiversity mainstreaming & traditional knowledge on Nature Positive food production in Sri Lanka.

Support from Biodiversity Sri Lanka will be through biodiversity conservation and awareness creation, capacity building, as well as technical assistance in the project sites.

The GCF project or 'GCF-Knuckles Project' activities include biodiversity conservation and awareness creation and livelihoods, watershed management and eco-restoration in the Knuckles region.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin		Jeffrey Griffin		jeffrey.griffin@fao.org
Project Coordinator	Lianchawii Chhakchhuak				lianchawii.chhakchhuak@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
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K.R. Uduwawala	Secretary and GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment	12/5/2025