REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	**National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Sri Lanka**		
Country(ies):	**Sri Lanka**	GEF Project ID:	**4997**
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4860
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment	Submission Date:	May 25, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	36
Check if applicable:	NCSA ☐ NAPA ☐	Agency Fee ($):	$20,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective:
To update the Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka- Framework for Action (national biodiversity strategy and action plan) according to the global guidelines of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020; and taking into account incorporating Mahinda Chinthana National Development Plan and Aichi Biodiversity Targets to strengthen effective implementation mechanisms for biodiversity mainstreaming and improved information management

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	- By third quarter of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.	1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner. – Gap Analyses Report 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Sri Lanka's reality. 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.- National Biodiversity Monitoring Mechanism 1.4 In an iterative manner, Sri Lanka taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership[1], Global Biodiversity Information Facility[2] and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre[3], the Global Environment Outlook portal[4], among other relevant ones). National Biodiversity Indicators are established	25,500	50,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	- By early 2014, the Sri Lanka NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the	2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Sri Lanka, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD	81,500	100,000

[1] www.bipindicators.net
[2] www.gbif.org
[3] www.unep-wcmc.org
[4] geodata.rrcap.unep.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
		guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP	strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Sri Lanka is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		- By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms - By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment	3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance. 3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity. 3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Sri Lanka in a timely manner, mainly the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.	76,000	80,000
Subtotal				183,000	230,000
EA Management Cost[5]				17,000	41,000
Total EA Cost				200,000	271,000

[a] List the $ by EA components.

B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In kind	121,000
National Government	Other Partner Organizations	In kind	80,000
NGOs	Partner NGOs- including IUCN Sri Lanka, Green Movement of Sri Lanka and Youth for a Greener Sri Lanka.	In kind	20,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In kind	50,000
Total Co-financing			271,000

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Global	200,000	20,000	220,000
Total Grant Resources				200,000	20,000	220,000

[5] This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)	EA Total ($)
Local consultants*	60	12,000	28,000	**40,000**
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		1,000	5,000	6,000
Travel*		2,000	8,000	10,000
Other**	**Audit**	2,000	0	2,000
Total		**17,000**	**41,000**	**58,000**

* Details to be provided in Annex A. ** Other items to be clearly specified.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is a sovereign island nation in the Indian Ocean, located at the tip of the southern point of the Indian sub-continent. Despite its small size of 6,570,134 ha, the island exhibits a wide array of ecosystems with a remarkable diversity of species, considered to be the richest per unit area in the Asian region. Sri Lanka has several distinct climatic zones, each with their characteristic forests. They include rainforests, montane cloud forests, Dry Zone monsoon forests and arid thorn scrub forests. Sri Lanka's wetlands are also diverse, comprising 103 major rivers with their associated marshes and about 12,000 irrigations tanks that harbour wetland species. Being an island, the country has a rich marine and coastal biodiversity along its 1620 km coastline including coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass beds, salt marsh vegetation, sand dunes and beaches.

Presently, Sri Lanka has 677 extant species of indigenous vertebrate (excluding marine forms), and a further 262 species of migrant birds. Endemism among vertebrates is about 43%, with highest endemism among amphibians, freshwater fishes and reptiles. Similarly the island is home to over 3000 angiosperms, of which a quarter comprises endemic species. Most invertebrate taxa in the island have been incompletely surveyed, but a rich diversity is apparent. Species diversity is also high in coastal and marine systems that sustain the food and ornamental fishery.

The rich biota of Sri Lanka has been influenced by numerous "geological upheavals and geographic movements", resulting in the south-central mountains rising to 2500 m from the surrounding broad lowland plains occurring at 0 - 75 m above sea level. The mountainous regions, covering about 3% of the island, comprise three distinct mountain ranges that have been isolated from each other for many thousands of years, and hence harbour faunal and floral elements that are unique to each. The general topography of the island displays a "staircase pattern" of about 11 plantation surfaces. Sri Lanka's climate is tropical and varies with the seasonality of rainfall, influenced by two distinct monsoons and convectional and cyclonic effects. The rain shadow effect caused by the central mountains has given rise to two pronounced wet and Dry Zones separated by the 2000 m isohyets.

Sri Lanka is a multi-ethnic, multi-religious secular state, with a total population of 20 million and a population density of 310 persons per sq.km. The Wet Zone, with a very high biological diversity, and more favourable climate and better socio-economic considerations than the water scarce Dry Zone, contains about two thirds of the country's population despite its coverage of less than a third of the island. The population in Sri Lanka is still predominantly rural and less than 20% of the population live in urban areas. The net enrolment ratio in primary education exceeds 98% and the country has an island wide network of approximately 10,429 schools which include public, private and religious education centres that provide opportunities for primary and secondary education.

Per capita income in Sri Lanka exceeded US$1000 in 2004, but very high regional disparities remain. Despite the relatively high quality of life, about 5.6% of the population have an income of less than 1 $US per day (between 1990 and 2005), and 775,000 families live below the official poverty line of Rs 1928/- income per month. Overall, poverty in Sri Lanka has declined since independence, markedly during 1953 to 1985, and more slowly during the early 1990s. The country's macroeconomic policies are pro-growth and pro-poor while continuing to uphold market based economic policies.

Overall, the country's monetary and fiscal policies are geared towards improving macroeconomic stability by enhancing development, increasing investment and reducing poverty. The country's economic growth and poverty alleviation programmes focus on regionally balanced growth with rural and small- and medium- private sector development with the

medium-term objective of macroeconomic stability and a regionally balanced economic growth rate of about 6 to8 percent annually**.** Being an open economy, open market operations prevail with considerable individual freedom. This has to some degree had a positive impact on the environment. The economic policies of the country also encourage foreign investments by providing foreign exchange and employment opportunities to catalyse the development process.

The linkages between the government's goals of economic development and poverty reduction on the one hand, and biodiversity conservation on the other, are clear. More than 70% of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihood, and fisheries are vital sources of food and livelihoods for coastal community. Sri Lanka has long focused on strengthening the linkages between biodiversity and poverty alleviation (for example, in 2008, the Sri Lanka Wildlife Conservation Society was awarded the Equator Prize for its efforts in reducing poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity). This proposal will continue to build on these efforts.

THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

i. Habitat/land use

- **Habitat loss and fragmentation:** This constitutes the most serious threat to terrestrial wild biodiversity in Sri Lanka. Some of the most acute problems have been loss of forests through clearing for development or conversion to monoculture plantations in the past, illegal slash and burn cultivation in the Dry Zone and encroachment for cultivation of cash crops in the Wet Zone; *ad hoc* reclamation of wetlands; indiscriminate allocation of coastal land for construction of tourist hotels and unplanned establishment of aquaculture farms in coastal areas in the past; and continuing landfills in wetland habitats -- particularly in urban areas -- for housing and commercial and industrial development (MoFE, 1999). Forest fragmentation to establish plantation agriculture and human settlements over several hundred years in the biologically rich Wet Zone has resulted in isolation of plant and animal populations in relatively small forest patches, restricting their natural dispersal, and consequently increasing their vulnerability to genetic erosion and local extinction.

- **Habitat degradation:** The degradation of freshwater wetlands has been severe, due to pollution and siltation from unsustainable land use (including deforestation), agricultural runoff, salinity intrusion, over extraction of water for irrigation, and illegal sand mining. The traditional practice of clearing wetland vegetation in forests for "*deniya"* cultivation with paddy or betel has also affected wetlands within Wet Zone rainforests. State logging of Wet Zone forests in the 1970s, caused a severe threat to many of the already fragmented Wet Zone forests, although a high biodiversity has survived and the forests have regenerated well. Considerable habitat degradation has also been particularly acute in coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, lagoons and estuaries. The causes are unsustainable fishing practices, over-exploitation of resources, pollution, unauthorized encroachment, and land reclamation to convert coastal ecosystems to other uses. Many near shore coastal reefs, especially in the southern region, are now severely degraded due to coral mining for production of lime and natural El Nino effects.

ii. Over exploitation biological resources

- Excessive collection of bio-resources and destructive harvesting practices have resulted in reduction or loss of populations among many plant and animal species, leading them to the verge of extinction. Particularly affected by unsustainable collection are coastal food fish and lobsters, marine and freshwater ornamental fish, medicinal plants, and species that provide raw materials for cottage industries (such as rattan) or have subsistence value as food items or wood (posts and poles) and fuelwood.

iii. Invasive alien species

- Sri Lanka's freshwater biodiversity is threatened due to both accidental and intentional introduction of alien invasive plants and animals. Exotic waterweeds such as salvinia and water hyacinth introduced accidentally have caused serious environmental and economic problems by reducing functional area of wetlands, problems in irrigation tanks, and loss of native species. Similarly invasive exotic fish and larvae introduced to aquaculture ponds are believed to have ousted indigenous species in natural water bodies and irrigation tanks. Several national parks also have major problems due to the spread of alien invasive species, as have agricultural systems. Remedial measures involve a high cost and effort for their removal and continued maintenance of these ecosystems.

iv. Pollution

- Pollution in inland freshwater and coastal wetlands (i.e. lagoons, estuaries) and associated marshes has been

severe due to contamination with fertilizers, pesticides, weedicides, sewage, chemical compounds from shrimp farms in coastal areas, and dumping of solid untreated industrial wastes. Some beach ecosystems have also been degraded by dumping solid waste due to the paucity of land for safe disposal. Pollution has made many aquatic habitats unusable to freshwater species, including several endemics that need clean clear water. Pollution of lagoons and estuaries has also severely affected the fishery industry in several lagoons, while the release of ballast water and waste oil and tar from ships adds to coastal pollution.

v. Climate change

- The rich biota of Sri Lanka has been influenced by numerous "geological upheavals and geographic movements", resulting in the south-central mountains rising to 2500 m from the surrounding broad lowland plains occurring at 0 - 75 m above sea level. The mountainous regions, covering about 3% of the island, comprise three distinct mountain ranges that have been isolated from each other for many thousands of years, and hence harbour faunal and floral elements that are unique to each. The general topography of the island displays a "staircase pattern" of about 11 plantation surfaces. Sri Lanka's climate is tropical and varies with the seasonality of rainfall, influenced by two distinct monsoons and convectional and cyclonic effects. The rain shadow effect caused by the central mountains has given rise to two pronounced wet and Dry Zones separated by the 2000 m isohyets. The Wet Zone with its perhumid, ever wet climate, has a rainfall of 2500 -5000 mm, and is stratified into low, mid and montane regions that rise to 2500 m above msl. Due to this altitudinal variation, the mean temperature of the Wet Zone drops progressively from 270C in the lowlands to around 130C - 160C in the montane areas. The Dry Zone, with a mean daily temperature of 30C, is spread over much of the lowlands plains. Despite a rainfall of 1250 mm - 1900mm per year this region has a long drought period of about 5 months (ibid). A narrow Intermediate Zone with a mean annual rainfall between 1900 and 2500 mm lies between the Wet and Dry Zones, and there are two extra dry coastal strips with prolonged drought periods in the north-west and south-east coastal regions forming the Arid Zone with a mean annual rainfall less that 1250 mm.

INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING BIODIVERSITY

The Biodiversity Secretariat (BDS) in the Ministry of Environment is the national focal point for the CBD & for most of MEAs. The BDS is specifically responsible for facilitating and formulating policies and plans for national biodiversity conservation, implementing the BCAP and Addendum, carrying out specific responsibilities assigned to it, ensuring that national obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity are met with, and to promote training, and access to funding for COP determined activities. The National Experts' Committee on Biodiversity (NEC) supports and guides the activities of the BDS.

The main sectoral institutions comprise the Forest Department (FD), the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) and the Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) that function under the MoE. The policies related specifically to biodiversity conservation in forests and wetlands are prepared by the MoE together with the relevant sectoral agency. The CEA is the main agency for implementing laws and policies pertaining to general environmental conservation, the FD, and DWLC, Coast Conservation Department (CCD) and Local Authorities deal with formulation and enforcement of laws in their respective spheres. The Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC) and the CCD functions under the Ministries dealing with wildlife and fisheries respectively.

A large number of institutions are stakeholders in conserving and managing biodiversity in Sir Lanka, either through direct protection, management of bio-resources or through negative impact**.** Apart from the main sectoral institutions that are directly mandated with biodiversity conservation, many others such as the Ministry dealing with Fisheries, the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR), the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and the institutions that function under it, the department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) that deals with livestock, the Urban Development Authority (UDA) and the Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation (SLLRDC) also play a considerable role in biodiversity conservation through their respective mandates. The ministry dealing with policy planning and implementation is the key agency responsible for formulation of national development policies. The National Planning Department is under this ministry, and deals with policy planning and implementation. It also plays a strong role in the development of the national medium-term macroeconomic framework and sectoral programmes that have an impact on biodiversity conservation.

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM

Currently, about 28% of the total land area of Sri Lanka is reserved and administered by either the Forest Department (FD)

estimated at 15.1% - 16.1%, and 12.4% for the Forest Department and Department of Wildlife Conservation respectively; as such, more than 60% of closed canopy natural forest, or 55% of all natural forests, lie within the reserves of these two departments. Not all forest reserves are set aside for conservation, as in theory they could be used by the FD for multiple-use. However, there has been a moratorium on logging in Wet Zone forests since 1990, and this will be in force until the conservation needs of each forest are definitely identified. In the coastal areas two marine protected areas (Hikkaduwa National Park and the Bar Reef Marine Sanctuary) containing coral reefs have been established by the DWLC. Both are also SAM sites identified by the Coast Conservation Department (CCD). A large number of other SAM sites have been identified by the CCD as the result of a comprehensive ecological gap assessment. More than 20 coastal sites were identified for declaration as Marine Parks and Sanctuaries by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Marine Parks and Sanctuaries set up by NARA in 1982, but this has not yet been pursued, and many of these sites are now degraded due to natural causes (e.g. El-Nino) as well as human interventions. Twenty mangrove sites have also been protected by the Forest Department along the southwest and north-west coast. Under the National Environmental Act (NEA) the CEA has recently declared eight Environmental Protection Areas (EPAs). Although they are not protected areas with legal protection, only identified development activities are allowed in them by the CEA. The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has also identified 84 wetland sites of importance for conservation and management through the Wetland Conservation Project of 1991-1998. Site reports have been prepared for 26 sites, including 10 management plans. The fisheries sector also has the authority to declare fisheries reserves and fisheries management areas.

SRI LANKA and NBSAPs

Sri Lanka's current NBSAP is outdated – the last version was approved by the Sri Lankan government in 1998. Although an addendum submitted in 2007 addressed a few key issues, such as monitoring, education, and legal frameworks, it does not fully reflect the current threats, biodiversity priorities, and opportunities for mainstreaming. To overcome this barrier, the present project proposal focuses on developing a new Biodiversity Strategy in line with the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 with a new focus on biodiversity mainstreaming and safeguarding ultimately approaching the challenges mentioned above in an integrated manner. In addition the end of the armed conflict in 2009 allowed the full access to northern and eastern province where biodiversity interests have been neglected due to the 30 years of protracted conflict. The NBSAP will allow to cover the whole of Sri Lanka geographically and to include some of the key dry and intermediate zone biodiversity.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	**Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat**	**Current Status***	**Comments**
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	March 2000	Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka- Framework for Action (BCAP) - 1999	Outdated
Revision of NBSAP	March 2008	Addendum to the Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka- Framework for Action (BCAP) - 2007	Outdated
1st National Report	March 1997	Submitted to CBD	Submitted to the CBD
2nd National Report	14th May 2001	Submitted to CBD	Submitted to the CBD
3rd National Report	2nd March 2008	Submitted to CBD	Submitted to the CBD
4th National Report	March 2009	Submitted to CBD	Submitted to the CBD

2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out	**YES** ☒ **NO** ☐	
Start Date (dd-Mmm-YY): March, 2005	End Date (dd-Mmm-YY): March, 2007	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:		**Dates**
▪ Climate change		2005 - 2007
▪ Invasive alien species		2005 - 2007
▪ Sustainable use of biodiversity		2005 - 2007
▪ Agricultural biodiversity		2005 - 2007
▪ Marine and coastal biodiversity		2005 - 2007
▪ Forest biodiversity		2005 - 2007

▪ National Capacities Self-Assessment (all 3 Rio Conventions, including CBD)	
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?	**YES** ☐ **NO** ☒
CHM link(s):	
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?	**YES** ☐ **NO** ☒
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	**N/A**
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	**N/A**
A very minimal biodiversity website is maintained at http://www.environmentmin.gov.lk/bio_diversity.htm. This does not meet the current information needs of the country, and will be addressed through this proposal.	

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)

THE BASELINE PROJECT: THE CURRENT NBSAP AND THE NEW CBD STRATEGIC PLAN

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that "By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan." The strategic plan also covers a range of issues that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAPs, including guidance to countries to: a) fully realise the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15).

The most recent NBSAP for **Sri Lanka** was completed in March 2000. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2) (although both the NBSAP and the addendum begin to address this issue, neither does so comprehensively)
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4)
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14)
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

Furthermore, while there is a proliferation of biodiversity data generated by various agencies and programs, there has been no central clearinghouse mechanism. This proposal will seek to develop a CHM and integrate it with existing international biodiversity platforms, such as the protected area database maintained by UNEP-WCMC.

Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA. This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This 'new generation' of NBSAP will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans, incorporating protected area networks and sustainable production systems into ecosystem-based climate adaptation and resilience plans, and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation through the full valuation of key ecosystem services.

ALIGNMENT WITH FOCAL AREA OUTCOMES:

BD5 Objective: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (herein serving as the 'Project Development Goal'):

Focal Area Outcome 5.1: Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable

biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.

The Project *Objective* is:
To integrate Sri Lanka's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

This will be achieved through the following *Outcomes* (corresponding to components described in detail below):

- Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets

- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience

- Outcome 3 – National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

Refer to Part I, Table A and to the next section for more details.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
(discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).

Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome
The description that follows has been organized in five modules (I -V), following the GEF's guidance, but which for the sake of simplicity were grouped within the three already mentioned Components / Outcomes. The following are modules:

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	5%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	9%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	43%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	30%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	13%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

I. ***Preparing for the NBSAP revision***

• Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges.

• Stakeholder consultation and participation: This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors.

II. ***Setting targets***

• Setting targets and priorities***:*** This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be completed by CoP-11.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

III. ***Developing the NBSAP***

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets though national consultations; (ii) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations; and (iii) Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of NBSAPs, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that are absent from Sri Lanka's past work on its NBSAP. These include the following:

• Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, Sri Lanka has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to our own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Sri Lanka will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow us to "make the case" for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.

✓ Specific steps in this process include:

a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.

• Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.[6]

✓ As part of this process, we will focus on the following sectors:

[6] Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

Agriculture (including irrigation, pesticides and main crops, such as coconut, tobacco, etc.)
Forestry and timber
Invasive species
Livestock
Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport
Energy
Fishery
Medicine (especially traditional medicine)
Development Planning & Finance
Water

✓ The Project will also focus on coordinating with, and integrating biodiversity into the following development areas:

Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning
Development finance
Poverty alleviation
Rural development and livelihoods
Finance
Food security
Local development and decentralization
Rights of indigenous groups
Gender
Climate change mainstreaming
Population & urban planning
Health provision, including traditional medicine

✓ Specific steps in this process will include:

- Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
- Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes
- Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
- Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector

• Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs: The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:

a) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
b) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
c) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water;
d) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors
e) identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.

Component 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms

IV. ***Developing implementation plans***

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. This implementation plan will include the following components:

a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline

b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Sri Lanka is in the process of finalizing its PoWPA implementation plan, and this step will ensure that our work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. We will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including our plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.

c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. We are still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:

- Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
- Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
- Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
- Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources

d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that we develop a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, we will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps:

- Capacities to incorporate climate adaptation and resilience into our NBSAP, and capacity to conduct
- Capacities to provide appropriate technology for conservation and sustainable use of land and water resources
- Capacities to develop financial incentive measures
- Capacities to assess and assign economic values to biodiversity

V. ***Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting***

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, we will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.

- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Sri Links is no exception. It has a very minimal website currently, and there is no system for centralizing biodiversity data from across different sectors. This aspect of the project will help us develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable us to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally on all biodiversity-related aspects. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally.

- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Sri Lanka will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time.

PROJECT CONSISTENCY WITH NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS RELEVANT FOR THE CBD, AS WELL AS OTHER CROSS-CUTTING ASSESSMENTS AND PRIORITY SETTING EXERCISES

Sri Lanka ratified the UN Convention of Biological Diversity in 1994 and it is making important efforts to fulfill its obligations under it, as well as to implement the Convention at the national level, including several of its Programmes of Work.

Part II, Section A in this proposal contains a matrix listing different reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises. This proposal fits well with the progress presented in the matrix, including the several gaps that need to be fulfilled in connection with this progress so far. The proposed activities under this project are also consistent with the recommendations in the Sri Lanka NCSA of 2007.

Else, this proposal is consistent with the following national plans and strategies:

- The Development Policy Framework set out by the Government of Sri Lanka under "Mahinda Chintana Vision for the Future (2010-2016)
- Haritha (Green) Lanka Strategy and Action Plan
- Road Map towards Safer Sri Lanka

COLLABORATION AND SYNERGIES WITH RELATED INITIATIVES

This proposal will seek coordination and synergy with national and regional projects funded by GEF, and other initiatives financed with own funds and other funds from international cooperation sources. A non-exhaustive list includes primarily the following:

1. UNDP-GEF "Strengthening capacity to control the introduction and spread of alien invasive species in Sri Lanka"
2. Mangroves for the Future Programme (UNDP/ IUCN/ CARE/ FAO/UNEP/Wetlands International/NORAD/SIDA)
3. UNEP-GEF projects "Development and Application of Decision-support Tools to Conserve and Sustainably use Genetic Diversity in Indigenous Livestock and Wild Relatives and Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Use in Sri Lankan Agro-ecosystems for Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change
4. UNEP-FAO-GEF project "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being"
5. IUCN/DFID " Improving Natural Resource Governance for Rural Poverty Reduction"

Collaboration with the above projects and others will be ensured by using them as a source of knowledge and information for the overall biodiversity planning process. The project managers and staff of the above mentioned projects will be invited to Biodiversity EA project events. They will be requested to make presentations, showcase active projects and avail essential information and data for preparing the products foreseen under this project, in particular the new NBSAP and the 5th National Report. This will maximise exchanges and reciprocal input. In the case of already completed but yet relevant projects, useful lessons will be extracted and projects may also be showcased.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

The project will be implemented over a period of 3 years. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *Executing Agency*. UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally implemented (NIM), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1990 updated in 2002) between the UNDP and the Government of Sri Lanka, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2008-2012. Further updates on the NIM modality will be available when the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2013-2017 is finalized.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by MoE implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. MoE will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. The MoE will nominate a senior government official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project

implementation. The Secretary of the Ministry of Environment will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) [and other relevant stakeholder, sectoral and working groups under the project], and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by a [project technical team / project technical officer hired nationally by the Ministry as well as the UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office. Consultants required by the project will be recruited using standard UNDP-CO recruitment procedures and will report directly to the NPD.

Working closely with the MoE, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing financial and audit services to the project; (ii) recruitment of consultants (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors ; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by the ME, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according the necessity, but not less than once in 3 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Coordinating Unit* (PCU), comprising a Project Manager (PM) and Project Assistant, who will be located within the Ministry of Environment's offices. The project staff will be recruited by the Government with UNDP participation. The PM will, with the support of the Project Assistant, manage the implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the Ministry of Environment, and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PM will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done Government or UNDP.

UNDP'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITIES

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects. These projects helped countries prepare their original Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, their reports to the CBD COP, from the first to the fourth and assess capacity needs in a number of countries. Sri Lanka Assessed funding for its fourth national report through the GEF UNDP-UNEP project. The monitoring of this global project was carried out by the Sri Lanka Country Office.

Related programmes funded by UNDP/GEF in Sri Lanka include:

- Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Management
- Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in Rekawa, Ussangoda, and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems
- Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in the Rainforest of Southwest Sri Lanka
- Development and Application of Decision-Support Tools to Conserve and Sustainably Use Genetic Diversity in Indigenous Livestock and Wild Relatives
- Strengthening Capacity to Control the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species in Sri Lanka

UNDP has an established Representation in Colombo with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders for this project. The UNDP Country Office counts on two professional staff dedicated to the Environment and Energy portfolio, plus support staff, senior management and an operations unit. The UNDP Country Office will be supported by the Regional UNDP/GEF Unit in Bangkok, including by a Regional Technical Adviser well acquainted with the country context. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

PROJECT'S ALIGNMENT WITH UNDP'S PROGRAMME FOR SRI LANKA

This project fits with UNDP's Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2008-2012 Outcome 1.3 "The country will have implemented strategies and policies for sustainable management and use of natural and environmental resources" and within it the Output "1.3.1: Policies and strategies designed and implemented for sustainable and equitable management and conservation of lands, forests, water resources and biodiversity, at national, provincial and local level." It also fits with the Country Programme and UNDAF for the 2013-17 period where outcome 4 is on "policies, programmes and capacities to ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, mitigation and adaptation and reduce disaster risks in place at national, sub national and community levels."

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

The stakeholder involvement element is embedded in the description of several activities within this proposal which will have a consultative and participatory character. A full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed in connection with the preparation of the UNDP Project Document that will operationalize this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Sri Lanka to access the funding. This plan will likely include the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

Key government agencies that will be involved in this are:
- Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
- Forest Department
- Department of Wildlife Conservation
- National Zoological Gardens
- National Botanic Gardens
- Central Environmental Authority
- Department of Animal Production and Health
- Department of Agriculture
- Plant Genetic Resources Centre
- Fisheries and Aquatic resources
- Marine Environmental Protection Authority

The strong participation of NGOs and CSOs stakeholders in the updating of NBSAP, in preparation of the national reports and in planning the implementation/ financing of the updated NBSAP will be ensured. NGOs have been playing important roles in conservation of biodiversity in Sri Lanka. Many of these organisations count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation. The participation of indigenous and traditional groups in the project will be ensured by organizations that represent these groups and through their participation in working groups and project events. Sri Lanka is a multi-cultural society with a majority of people being the Sinhalese, followed by the Tamils with some minority Muslim community (composed mostly of the Sri Lankan Moors, the Indian Moors, and the Malays), and the descendants of European settlers on the islands (Burghers). The only recognized indigenous communities that remain on the island are the Veddah, who are the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of Sri Lanka who only remain in handful numbers. Equitable participation of women will also be promoted, as highlighted in the section below.

GENDER MARKING

Sri Lanka has achieved a greater degree of gender equality than many other developing countries. The country established equal and free access to health and education services in the 1940s, an important factor in achieving gender equality in primary and secondary education. Today, women comprise the majority of university students, although they continue to face gender barriers in the labour market and in the political arena. Despite achieving educational parity, most women are employed in the informal sector. Because of poverty, political instability, and a culture that favours male leadership, it is often difficult for them to challenge or change their situation.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve its environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men.

Furthermore, gender marking implies the production of the following data by the project's year 2 and by its end:

- Total number of full-time project staff that are women
- Total number of full-time project staff that are men
- Total number of Project Board members that are women
- Total number of project Board members that are men
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by women
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by men

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

This project will address priority capacity issues that will contribute to other GEF projects in the area of biodiversity by updating the current baseline situation and developing a comprehensive strategy for biodiversity conservation and action plan at the national level. Another element that determined cost-effectiveness is that it will build upon the existing data that has been developed in Sri Lanka (e.g., the comprehensive ecological gap assessment, work on invasive alien species, and work on rare and threatened species) rather than reinvest into the similar studies and thus optimizing its potential.

In regards to management, other options were considered, e.g. the sub-contracting of an NGO or a management consultancy to carry the Enabling Activity on behalf of the government. This was considered costly and also not effective with respect to stakeholder ownership and capacity building. It could also create a risk of bias in the development of a national strategy.

An additional cost effectiveness that will be brought about by this project is by building the national capacities on prioritizing conservation needs, getting stakeholders in target setting and by planning financing of those priority actions. By building such capacities and plans, limited funds available for conservation will be optimized, including future GEF investments. The capacity built by the project through this hands-on planning exercise and by learning from other countries on the best practices will ensure the long term sustainability of such planning and prioritizing exercise by the government and hence aid the overall sustainability of the project.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Budget US$** *Excluding project team staff time*	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	$2,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Issues Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	Printing costs only, if any	At least one month before the end of the project

Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST *Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses*		~ US$ 4,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):
-- n/a--

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	**POSITION**	**MINISTRY**	**DATE** *(Month, day, year)*
Mr. B.M.U.D BAsnayake	Secretary	Ministry of Environment	April 4, 2012

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	**DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION** (mm/dd/yy)	**NATIONAL FOCAL POINT**
CBD	23/03/1994	Mr. B.M.U.D BAsnayake
UNFCCC	23/11/1993	H.E. Mr. Anura Priyadarshana Yapa
UNCCD	09/12/1998	Mr. B.M.U.D BAsnayake
Stockholm Convention	22/12/2005	Mr. B.M.U.D BAsnayake

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		May 25, 2012	Mr. Sameer Karki, RTA, EBD	+662 304 9100 Ext. 2729	sameer.karki@undp.org

ANNEX A: Chronogramme of activities

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012		2013				2014			
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	**I. Preparation**	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	X									
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness	X									
		3. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being	X	X								
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy though national consultations	X	X								
2	**III. Strategy and action plan development** Completion before COP12	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets though national consultations		X	X	X	X					
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations			X	X	X					
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations			X	X	X	X	D			
3	**IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities**	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.					X	X	X	X		
		9. Technology needs assessment						X	X	X		
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.				X	X	X	X	X		
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation					X	X	X	X	X	
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		13. CHM development.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		15b. Fifth national report (deadline Mar 2014)			X	X	X	X	X	X		

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

Position Titles	*[GEF only] $ / Person Week*	*[GEF only] Estimated Person Weeks*	*Tasks to be Performed*
For EA Management			
Local			
Project Manager	250	30	To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and funding. The key tasks are: - Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner. - Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval. - Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the Project Director/UNDP. - Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Committee. - Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, trips, and other project related activities. - Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Committee and the UNDP. - Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives. - Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project. *Selection criteria*: should have a Bachelor's degree in management, administration, environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level, or an advanced degree with 3 years management experience. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, environmental issues in Sri Lanka, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential.
Project Assistant	150	30	Assist the Project Manager in day to day running of the EA programme, especially to: • Provide logistical support to the Project Manager and project consultants in conducting different project activities • During the visits of foreign experts, bear the responsibility for their visa support, transportation, hotel accommodation etc; • Organize control of budget expenditures by preparing payment documents, and compiling financial reports; • Maintain the project's disbursement ledger and journal; • Keep files with project documents, expert reports; • Control the usage non expendable equipment (record keeping, drawing up regular inventories); • Keep regular contact with project experts and consultants to inform them about the project details and changes; • Provide English translation as required; • Draft correspondence and documents; finalize correspondence of administrative nature; edit reports and other documents for correctness of form and content; • Arrange duty travel; • Act on telephone inquiries, fax, post and e-mail transmissions, and co-ordinate appointments; • Perform any other administrative/financial duties as requested by the Project Manager;

Position Titles	*[GEF only] $ / Person Week*	*[GEF only] Estimated Person Weeks*	*Tasks to be Performed*
			• Under supervision of Project Manager, responsible for all aspects of project financial management
National Consultants for Technical Components			
National Technical Advisor	1000	24	Be overall technical coordinator for inputs into the updating of NBSAP and in preparation of 5th NR, in close cooperation with international lead consultant -focusing on: • Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness • Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures • Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports • Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy though national consultations • Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets though national consultations • Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations • Development of indicators and monitoring approach • Coordinate inputs by all other consultants Also provide technical assistance and advice to the Project Manager in the implementation of the project. The key tasks are: • Advise the PM on the technical aspects of the project to ensure effective project implementation in-line with the formally approved project document in order to achieve the stated project outcomes and outputs. • Provide strategic and technical guidance to the project manager on the implementation of the project. • Review Terms of Reference developed under the project and sit on the evaluation committee and recommend bids. • Provide strategic guidance to the Project Steering Committee.
Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist	1000	9	• Lead the development of a plan for resource mobilization for sustainable financing of NBSAP implementation at national and sub national levels by analyzing current levels of investments from different sources
BD Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant	500	12	• Assess extent of role clarity to implementation and enforcement of CBD activities across all primary and secondary stakeholders in central government. • Determine the level of willingness to take responsibility and provide leadership in ensuring relevant CBD obligations and activities are fulfilled. • Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations. • Assess the pattern and efficacy of participation at regional technical committees and COP meetings. • Based on international best practice, recommend the most suitable institutional and/or accountability structure for the effective implementation and coordination of the CBD. • Identify and prioritise the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels within central government. • Generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels. • Generate recommendations to enable rationalisation of capacity and efficient resource allocation during implementation with other MEAs. • Develop a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan for effective implementation and

Position Titles	*[GEF only] $ / Person Week*	*[GEF only] Estimated Person Weeks*	*Tasks to be Performed*
			coordination of CBD at the district and central government levels. • Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation. • Technology needs assessment • CHM development. • Communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.
Group of experts economic and development sectors	1000	20	Provide inputs in short term basis on selected topics, such as: • Provide inputs to guide sectoral mainstreaming into different economic sectors • Assist in the assessment of sectoral contributions by different sectors for biodiversity conservation and benefits for the sector by biodiversity and ecosystem services • Mainstream climate change concerns into the updated NBSAP
National. NBSAP Review Consultant	500	21	To take stock of the success of the existing NBSAP and develop national targets in line with the global Aichi Targets. The key tasks are: • Take stock of existing plans, policies and practices in Sri Lanka that result in biodiversity conservation or loss. • Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Sri Lanka by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats. • Identify the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. • Based on existing studies and analyses, identify key gaps in the existing NBSAP. • Identify the means to overcome existing barriers and challenges. • Develop a stakeholder consultation and participation plan that will ensure that the NBSAP development process is participatory, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. • Lead the work of the part-time experts for different sectors. Review and provide inputs into • Updating of NBSAP • Fifth national report
International Consultants for Technical Components			
International NBSAP Lead Consultant	3000	3	Bring international best practice knowledge into the updating of Sri Lanka's NBSAP and 5th NR report preparation by focusing on: • Guide the process for rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports; • lead in the write up of causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being; • develop strategies to facilitate sectoral integration including mainstreaming biodiversity into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations; • lead in the development of indicators and monitoring approach; assist in the drafting of 5th national report • plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.
International Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist	3000	5	Working closely with the national environmental economist and finance specialist: • Bring best international knowledge and expertise in valuing the contribution of biodiversity into national development • Guide the development of a plan for resource mobilization and sustainable financing for NBSAP implementation

Annex C. UNDP Total Budget and Workplan

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Impl. Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Budget Notes
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	3,000	3,000	0	*1*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,000	6,000	0	*2*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	4,500	4,500	0	*3*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	3,000	3,000	0	*4*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	3,000	3,000	0	*5*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	400	400	0	*6*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	2,000	2,000	0	*7*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	400	400	0	*8*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	75700	Trainings and Workshops	3,200	3,200	0	*9*
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						25,500	25,500	**0**	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	9,000	3,000	6,000	*10*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	18,000	9,000	9,000	*11*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	9,000	4,000	5,000	*12*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	17,000	8,500	8,500	*13*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	11,000	6,000	5,000	*15*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,500	500	1,000	*16*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	1,000	500	500	*17*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	4,500	1,500	3,000	*18*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,500	1,000	1,500	*19*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	75700	Trainings and Workshops	8,000	6,000	2,000	*20*
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						**81,500**	40,000	**41,500**	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	6,000	0	6,000	*21*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	6,000	3,000	3,000	*22*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,000	3,000	3,000	*23*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,000	3,000	3,000	*24*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	10,000	5,000	5,000	*25*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	18,000	8,000	10,000	*26*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	10,000	0	10,000	*27*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,000	0	7,000	*28*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	500	500	*29*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	75700	Trainings and Workshops	6,000	4,000	2,000	*30*
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						76,000	26,500	49,500	
Project Management	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	12,000	6,000	6,000	*31*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	2,000	1,000	1,000	*32*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	1,000	1,000	0	*33*
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	2,000	2,000	0	*34*
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						17,000	10,000	7,000	

GRAND TOTAL (in cash)	**200,000**	**102,000**	**98,000**

Budget notes	
1	Int. NBSAP Lead Consultant fees ($3000 * 1 week)
2	Nat. Technical Advisor fees ($1,000 * 6 weeks).
3	Nat. NBSAP Review Consultants ($500* approx. 9 weeks.)
4	Group of experts in economic and development sectors (4-5 short term experts - lump-sum $3K)
5	DSA and flight for international consultant + travel for national consultants.
6	Communication services
7	Translation services
8	Bank charges, insurance etc.
9	Inception workshop, round tables and discussions and other consultations
10	Int. Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist fees ($3000 * 3 weeks)
11	Nat. Technical Advisor fees ($1000 * 18 weeks).
12	Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist ($1000 * 9weeks)
13	Group of experts in economic and development sectors (4-5 short term experts - lump-sum $17K)
15	Two international flights - for Lead Consultant, and for local travel and DSA for all for regional consultations
16	Costs of communication, including telephone costs and internet service provision.
17	Miscellaneous supplies (mainly stationary).
18	Translation services
19	Bank charges, etc.
20	Consultation Workshops, round tables and discussions
21	Int. NBSAP Lead Consultant fees ($3000 * 2 weeks)
22	Int. Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist fees ($3000 * 2 weeks)
23	BD Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant ($500*12 weeks)
24	Nat. NBSAP Review Consultant ($500* approx. 12 weeks.)
25	The international flight - one each for Lead Consultant and Int. Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist; 20 days DSA + local consultants travel
26	Contract with IT company for CHM and related database
27	Equipment for CHM
28	Printing of final NBSAP and 5th Report
29	Bank charges, insurance etc.
30	Consultation Workshops, round tables and discussions
31	Project manager ($250* 30 weeks) and Project Assistant ($150*30 weeks)
32	Management related travel to oversee the project in the districts.
33	IT equipment
34	Project Audit

Annex B

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, *Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities*
- GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An *Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities*
- October 2000, *Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities (Expedited Procedures)*
- GEF5 Focal Area Strategy (download)