

## FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

**United Nations Development Programme**  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

**To:** Mr. Avini Vaish  
GEF Secretariat

**Date:** 20 March 1997

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**Pages:** 2

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**Subject:** SRL/97/G31 - Enabling Sri Lanka to Prepare its Commitments to the UNFCCC (\$110,000)

Further to our telcon, please find herewith the revised text incorporating revisions discussed with regard to the above-mentioned project brief.

Thank you for your assistance in this regard.

With kind regards.

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P. 2

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**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME****GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY***Proposal for Review*

**Country:** SRI LANKA

**Title:** Enabling Sri Lanka to fulfil its commitments to the UNFCCC

**Date of Ratification:** November 23, 1993

**GEF Focal Area:** Climate Change

<b>UNDP/GEF Funding:</b> \$ 110,000
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<b>Government Contribution:</b> \$ 45,000 (in kind)
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**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**National Executing Agency:** Ministry of Transport, Environment & Women's Affairs (MOTTEWA)

**National Implementing Agency:** Environment Division/MOTTEWA

**Project Duration:** Two years

**Estimated Starting Date:** March 1997.

## A. BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1. Description of subsector

Sri Lanka is a tropical island with an area of 65,610 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>) lying at the southern tip of the Indian sub-continent between the latitudes 5°55'N and 9°49'N and longitudes 79°42'E and 81°51'E. The island's coastline extends over a distance of 1,585 km, the southern part of which is subject to severe coastal erosion. The island is divided into two main climatic zones, the wet zone and the dry zone, based on the distribution of annual rainfall. The wet zone, which covers the south-western plains and the western slopes of the central hills, receives an annual rainfall of 2,500-5,000 millimeters, while the dry zone receives an annual rainfall of below 2,000 millimeters. The mean annual temperature in the lowland ranges from 27-30° C while the mean annual temperature in the central-hill country (above 2,000 meters) ranges from 15-20°C.

The per capita GNP of Sri Lanka in 1993 was \$600 and the annual growth rate of GNP was 4.6%. The population was estimated to be 17.9 million (1993) with an annual growth rate of 1.8%. Current estimates project the population to increase to 19.5 million by 2000. Approximately 80% of the total population reside in rural areas and the urban population, estimated to be 22% in 1993, is projected to grow to 24% by 2000 (*UNDP: Human Development Report, 1995*). The overall population density was 279 persons per km<sup>2</sup>, and the population density of the district of Colombo was approximately 3,000 persons/km<sup>2</sup>.

Sri Lanka is primarily an agricultural based economy, with agriculture accounting for 75% of GDP in 1993. Agriculture in Sri Lanka has been vulnerable to both droughts and sea-level rise. Salinity and flooding are two important causes of land degradation along coastal areas. Rice is the most dominant crop in these coastal areas and currently available information reveals that the productivity of rice lands is already affected by flooding and salinity intrusion. In light of the low elevations of these coastal areas, impacts of even marginal increases in sea-level rise are likely to be significant (*Asian Development Bank: Climate Change in Asia-Sri Lanka, 1994*). Given the importance of agriculture in the economy, the impact of climate variations on agricultural output can have far-reaching consequences both for the population dependent on incomes from agriculture and the economy as a whole. Forest and woodlands were estimated to occupy 32% of the total land area in 1993 and the annual rate of deforestation was 3.5% for 1980-1989. Arable lands occupy 14.2 % of the total land area.

The largest energy-consuming sector is the domestic sector which depends heavily on biomass. Commercial energy use, estimated at 110 kilowatts per capita, is still relatively low. Hydro energy is the next main indigenous source of primary energy. Installed hydro-electric capacity in 1993 was 1,137 MW (out of a total of 1,410 MW). Since most of the economically viable hydropower sources have been put into use, the Government of Sri Lanka is currently planning to build thermal power plants operating both on diesel (about 190 MW by 2000) and coal (about 900 MW by 2010). Gas turbine power stations totaling about 320 MW by 2010 are also

being planned. The Government is also interested in exploring alternative sources of energy, in particular, wind, solar photovoltaics and mini-hydro systems to augment supply through the active participation of the private sector. In this regard, Sri Lanka received approval for two renewable energy projects: a UNDP/GEF project entitled "Sri Lanka - Renewable Energy and Capacity Building"; and a World Bank project entitled "Sri Lanka - Energy Services Delivery".

## 2. Host country strategy

Sri Lanka ratified the UNFCCC on November 23, 1993. The Convention entered into force for Sri Lanka on March 21, 1994. As a developing country (non-Annex I) Party to the UNFCCC, Sri Lanka has accepted the commitment to produce a national communication to the COP within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for Sri Lanka, or the availability financial resources in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 of the Convention.

The Government of Sri Lanka fully supports the objectives of this project and is committed to achieving the final output of the project, namely the preparation and submission of its first national communication to the COP. The preparation of the national communication is seen as a first step in the actual implementation of the UNFCCC in Sri Lanka. The project will allow for the development of expertise in each sector involved in the preparation of the national communication; enhance the institutional capacity in these fields; and increase the awareness of people and institutions with regard to climate change and the UNFCCC.

The Government of Sri Lanka has taken an active interest in environmental issues. Sri Lanka was one of the first developing countries to formulate a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP in 1991 for the period 1992-1996). Concern over the risks of climate change and its adverse impacts is reflected in the NEAP which identified a number of priority areas of concern which are directly relevant to the causes and consequences of climate change.

The more important areas identified by the NEAP include:

- sea-level rise;
- domestic fuelwood consumption and its correlation to deforestation;
- industrial energy efficiency (including the creation of institutional capacity to handle issues related to energy conservation);
- the importance of national energy-environment planning; and,
- the linkage between transportation and environment.

The process of updating the NEAP is a part of Sri Lankan Environment Action Project which seeks to assist the Government of Sri Lanka in translating the NEAP objectives and strategies into action. The *NEAP Update 1994* highlights the risks of climate change and presents figures for CO<sub>2</sub> projection in various economic sectors.

### **3. Prior and on-going assistance**

Prior to and after ratifying the UNFCCC, Sri Lanka has undertaken several related measures/projects in the area of climate change. Listed below are some of the prior and on-going activities in these areas.

The 1990 SAARC study (US \$ 10,000) was coordinated in Sri Lanka by the Central Environmental Authority. A preliminary GHG emissions inventory for Sri Lanka was prepared under this programme using the first IPCC/OECD draft guidelines without country specific data. The SAARC project was a limited desk study undertaken by a single individual based on previously published reports/papers and many assumptions and default values were used in areas where data was unavailable.

Sri Lanka was also one of the 8 South and South-east Asian countries which participated in the regional study on global environmental issues funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The ADB Study (US \$30,000) started work in 1992 with the objectives of: assessing the region's vulnerability to climate change; studying the socio-economic implications in various economic sectors; and the analysis and development of national response strategies including adaptation options and mitigation measures in the energy sector. The impact study was based on climate change scenarios developed by CSIRO (Australia) for the years 2010 and 2070. In this study, the values of temperature rise, sea-level rise, and rainfall variations predicted by the General Circulation Model of CSIRO were extrapolated for Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lanka ADB Country study on the implications of global climate change was conducted by the MARGA Institute with the help of a team comprising national academics and independent national consultants under the overall supervision of the Climate Institute, Washington D.C. The Sri Lanka ADB Country Study focused on the socio-economic impacts of climate change in the following sectors: agriculture, water resources, forests, human health, energy and industry, and infrastructure. In addition, the study examined adaptation policy options including adaptation options for sea-level rise, as well as mitigation options in the energy sector. The energy demand projection was carried out using the "Long-Range Energy Alternatives" (LEAP) programme. It forecasted the long-term energy demand for the electricity supply sector, industry, households, transport and agriculture. However, it is useful to note that the GHG inventory portion of the study was reproduced from the early SAARC inventory study.

Sri Lanka has also participated in the US Country Studies Programme (USCSP). The Sri Lankan US Country Study (US \$ 170,000) studied mitigation options and potential impacts of climate change, and prepared a GHG inventory for Sri Lanka for the year 1990. The study began in October 1994 and was completed in 1996. Country specific data required for the preparation of the inventory was collected from the following sectors: energy, industry, transport, agriculture, forestry, land-use and waste-disposal. The rates of emission of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO from burning commonly used biomass in cooking stoves used in Sri Lanka were measured

as were the methane emission rates from paddy fields. The data was used to prepare an inventory following IPCC guidelines for National GHG inventories. It may be noted that the USCSP is not providing funds for the preparation of the national communication.

Neither the ADB Country Study nor the US Country Study have studied the issue of mitigation options for non-energy sources, namely agriculture, forestry and waste management. Although the ADB Country Study does examine the issue of climate impacts in the agriculture sector, it focuses on providing data on yield changes for rice, soy beans and coconut. Finally, it is important to note that Sri Lanka is not participating in the regional UNDP/GEF Asia Least Cost GHG Abatement Strategies (ALGAS) project. Accordingly, the current UNDP/GEF proposal undertakes a realistic and comprehensive approach toward filling the gaps left from prior climate change related activities described above in order to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Sri Lanka to the COP.

#### **4. Institutional framework**

The Government of Sri Lanka has demonstrated an active interest in and a keen commitment toward environmental issues. Sri Lanka was among one of the first developing countries to prepare a NEAP in 1991. The NEAP built upon the process started before 1990 which resulted in development of the National Conservation Strategy.

Some of the major institutional and policy initiatives in Sri Lanka in the last 15 years have been:

- enactment of the National Environmental Act (1980) by the Parliament;
- establishment of the Central Environmental Authority in 1981 to formulate policies and programmes for environmental protection and management;
- establishment of the Environmental Council in 1982;
- establishment of District Environmental Agencies in 1984;
- amendment of the National Environment Act in 1988 which makes it mandatory for Government Project Approving Agencies to prepare environmental impact assessments (EIAs) in collaboration with the Central Environmental Authority;
- adoption of the National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulation of 1990; and,
- creation of a Minister of Cabinet rank with overall administrative responsibility for environmental issues in 1990.

Although overall responsibility for environmental matters rests with the Ministry of Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs (MOTWEA). Other related ministries and agencies working on cross-cutting environmental issues are: the Agriculture Ministry, the Forest Department, the Animal Production Department, the Ceylon Electricity Board, the Petroleum Corporation, the Motor Traffic Department and the Census and Statistics Department. In addition, to the environmental legislation and steps taken to implement measures targeting environmental protection, Sri Lanka ratified the UNFCCC in November 23, 1993. In order to

fulfill its commitments to the UNFCCC, Sri Lanka has established a Climate Change Task Force, including representatives from key governmental ministries, scientists and experts from the Universities of Colombo, Peradeniya, Kandy, and Ruhuna, and NGO representatives from the MARGA Institute and the March for Conservation.

## **B. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The ultimate objective of the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate. By becoming Parties to the Convention, both developed and developing countries accepted a number of commitments which include, *inter alia*:

- ▶ develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;
- ▶ formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change; and
- ▶ communicate to the COP information related to the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with Article 12.

The immediate objective of this project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Sri Lanka to the Conference of the Parties (COP), in accordance with Article 12.1 of the UNFCCC, and the guidelines adopted by COP-2 for the preparation of national communications of non-Annex I Parties.

As described earlier, Sri Lanka has already engaged in a considerable amount of climate change related work. However, some essential gaps remain with regard to: updating the national GHG inventory to 1994; identification of non-energy mitigation options; preparation of national plans for adaptation and mitigation; and the compilation and production of the first national communication. The project's activities have been carefully designed so as to provide total coverage of all relevant activities required for the preparation and submission of the first national communication.

In addition to meeting the communication objectives of Sri Lanka, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to further enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in Sri Lanka, thus enabling Sri Lanka to integrate climate change concerns into national planning and strategy formulation for different economic sectors. The project's final

output, namely the preparation and submission of the first national communication will facilitate national dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all relevant stakeholders in the field, including governmental, non-governmental, academic and private sector representatives.

### **C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The immediate (operational) objectives of the proposed project, the outputs and the activities associated with each individual objective are summarized below.

#### **Immediate Objective 1: Finalize the institutional and other practical arrangements of the project**

**Output 1.1** Selection of a competent project manager and his/her assistant, establishment of a Project Steering Committee, preparation of a detailed work plan for the project and finalization of subcontracts for the institutions taking the lead in the implementation of the different activities of the project.

Activity 1.1.1: Identify and hire a competent project manager and assistant project manager

Activity 1.1.2: Prepare a draft workplan for the project and draft terms of reference for the subcontracts (project manager in consultation with the executing agency and UNDP).

Activity 1.1.3: Organize a project initiation workshop with participants from all the project relevant sectors to:

- ▶ present the objectives of the project;
- ▶ take stock of and clarify the links to other ongoing or already finalized activities relevant to this project;
- ▶ review the draft work plan and draft terms of reference for the subcontracts; and
- ▶ clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements for project implementation.

During the workshop, training material developed for CC:TRAIN and for other UNDP/GEF Training Initiatives will be used, as appropriate.

Activity 1.1.4: Establish a Project Steering Committee.

Activity 1.1.5: Subcontract the national experts and institutions to implement the specific activities of the project.

Activity 1.1.6: Finalize the work plan.

#### **Immediate Objective 2: Update the national inventory of greenhouse gases to reflect 1994 figures following the guidelines and reporting**

### **instructions adopted by COP.**

**Output 2.1:** A national inventory of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in 1994 following the guidelines adopted by COP.

Activity 2.1.1: Organize a national training/coordination workshop to:

- ▶ take stock of and discuss the results and lessons learnt with respect to the inventory done in Sri Lanka for 1990;
- ▶ take stock of the recent methodological development as well as discuss the scope of the inventory update with respect to the guidelines adopted by the CoP; and
- ▶ as necessary, clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements to compile and manage the basic input data for the inventory update.

Activity 2.1.2 Compile the input data for the inventory based on the 1994 figures, and undertake specific studies, as seen feasible, to fill eventual data gaps.

Activity 2.1.3: Prepare a draft inventory of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in 1994, following the guidelines adopted by COP.

Activity 2.1.4: Circulate the inventory for comments and evaluation.

Activity 2.1.5: Finalize the inventory to be submitted as a part of the national communication of Sri Lanka.

**Immediate Objective 3:** Undertake a GHG abatement analysis for non-energy sources namely agriculture, forestry and waste management based on the internationally adopted methodologies and lessons learnt from prior projects.

**Output 3.1:** A GHG abatement analysis for non-energy sources.

Activity 3.1.1: Organize a national training/coordination workshop to:

- ▶ take stock of and discuss the lessons learnt from other ongoing or already finalized national or international activities relevant to this issue;
- ▶ present the internationally available methodologies and tools for a GHG abatement analysis for non-energy sector, and discuss their applicability to Sri Lanka in the sectors concerned; and
- ▶ if necessary, further clarify the institutional arrangements to undertake this activity.

Activity 3.1.2: Evaluate the feasibility of available technologies and measures to abate the increase in greenhouse gases from non-energy related sectors such as agriculture, forestry,

waste management evaluating, *inter alia*, their technical feasibility, economics, legislative and regulative framework, environmental impacts, and consistency with the general development goals and plans of Sri Lanka.

Activity 3.1.3: Finalize the GHG abatement analysis for non-energy sources using the selected tools and collected background information.

**Immediate Objective 4: Formulate a national action plan for implementing the identified response measures to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks.**

**Output 4.1:** A national action plan to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks.

Activity 4.1.1: Hold a workshop to take stock of and discuss the results of the adaptation and the GHG abatement analysis undertaken in this project and in earlier projects.

Activity 4.1.2: Based on the output of the workshop, prepare a draft national action plan to implement the most promising measures to adapt to climate change, to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance sinks in Sri Lanka. The main emphasis will be on "win-win" measures, measures which represent least-cost options to meet national development goals, and which, at the same time, address the global climate change issue.

Activity 4.1.3: Circulate the national action plan for comments and further development.

Activity 4.1.4: Finalize the national action plan to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and the enhancement of sinks.

**Immediate Objective 5: Prepare the first national communication of Sri Lanka to the COP and establish, as appropriate, a national climate home page, incorporating links to both national and international sources of information.**

**Output 5.1:** First national communication of Sri Lanka to the CoP following the guidelines adopted by CoP 2.

Activity 5.1.1: Organize a workshop to present the results of the project and discuss the content of the first national communication of Sri Lanka to the CoP.

Activity 5.1.2: Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare, translate (as appropriate), publish at least 200 copies and submit the first national

communication of Sri Lanka to the CoP.

**Output 5.2:** Establishment of a national climate change home page incorporating links to both national and international sources of information.

**Activity 5.2.1:** Establish, as appropriate, a national climate change home page to assist in the distribution of the project's results and to learn about other relevant ongoing climate initiatives. In this regard, the project will cooperate, as appropriate, with the CC:INFO/Web Initiative of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

With these activities, the project is expected to cover all the steps needed to prepare the first national communication of Sri Lanka to the CoP.

#### **D. RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT**

The project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy and the GEF Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex I Parties to provide coordinated and timely assistance to countries to fulfill their commitments to the UNFCCC. The project responds to such objectives by implementing an activity needed to enable Sri Lanka to prepare its first national communications to the CoP.

#### **E. SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION**

The Government of Sri Lanka fully supports the objectives of this project and accords a very high priority to it. The Government has also endorsed that the output of this project will be the national communication, in compliance with the UNFCCC and guidelines adopted by the CoP. The Government is providing US \$ 45,000 as an in-kind contribution to the project in order to cover the costs of office space and project support staff.

To facilitate the coordination, participation and sustainability of the results of the project, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established with a balanced representation from key governmental ministries, academic institutions and NGO representatives. In determining the final composition of the PSC, specific efforts will be made to ensure that all the key sectors are equally represented while simultaneously maintaining a limited number of seats to keep the PSC operational.

Drawing from the nationally established Climate Change Task Force, potential candidates for the PSC have been identified as follows: relevant representatives from Ministry of Power and Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry, Department of Meteorology, scientists and experts from the Universities of Colombo, Peradeniya, Kandy and Ruhuna, and NGO representatives from the MARGA Institute and the March for Conservation.

After the successful completion of the project, the PSC is expected to continue to deal with

UNFCCC related matters on a permanent basis. In addition, the PSC will pay particular attention to ensuring the dissemination of and public access to available climate change related information.

#### **F. LESSONS LEARNED**

The importance of involvement and cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders including key governmental ministries, NGOs, academic institutions, and the private sector has been noted and duly reflected in the proposal. The project recognizes the importance and benefits of the exchange of information and experience at the national level, as well as at the regional and international levels.

#### **G. PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET**

As an enabling activity related to Sri Lanka's obligation to communicate national climate change related information under the UNFCCC, the "agreed full costs" of the project will be funded by GEF. A budget reflecting the GEF guidelines for expedited processing of proposals to prepare the initial national communication of non-annex I countries is presented in Annex II.

#### **H. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The project will be executed by the Ministry of Transport, Environment and Womens' Affairs on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka, in consultation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will be charged with the overall responsibility of overseeing and administering the execution of the project's activities. The project will not only collaborate closely with all other relevant ongoing projects in Sri Lanka, but will also, through the efforts of the PSC, effectively use the data and information gathered from previous and on-going climate change related projects to compile the first national communication.

The strategy of the project is to involve the best expert institutions in Sri Lanka to implement the different activities of the project taking stock of and fully utilizing the resources and results of relevant prior or ongoing national or international activities. In implementing the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines, and use the existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible. As a means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilize, to the extent feasible, electronic networks such as the Internet, and cooperate with initiatives of the UNFCCC Secretariat such as CC:INFO and CC:INFOWEB.

The activities will be carried out in sequence so that tasks building on the results of prior activities are only undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. For instance, the greenhouse gas abatement analysis will build on the results of the inventory, and the national greenhouse gas

abatement plan on the results of the abatement analysis. Similarly, the adaptation analysis will build on the results of the vulnerability assessment.

## **I. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

After the detailed workplan has been prepared, an external review on it will be undertaken. The purpose of the review is to identify in the early stage of the project, eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks that prevent the successful implementation of the project, as well as, to identify potential partners and sources of information from which the project could benefit.

The executing agency, together with the PSC, will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do this, the project manager, with the help of the research teams assigned for specific activities, will prepare regular reports on the progress of the project as a whole and its different activities.

For the remaining part, the project will rely on common UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices, including a midterm and final evaluation and a tripartite review to be held within the first 12 months of the start of the full implementation of the project.

## ANNEX I

**COVERAGE OF THE ACTIVITIES IN SRI LANKA TO PREPARE  
THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION**

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity <sup>1</sup>		
		Planning <sup>2</sup> and execution	Capacity Building	
			Institutional	Human
<b>1. National circumstances</b>	Compilation of the information from existing sources	X	X	X
<b>2. Greenhouse gas inventory (incl. CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O) for:</b> - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources	Data gathering for and an inventory of GHG emissions from: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources Update of the inventory for 1994	S/US/ADB S/US/ADB S/US/ADB S/US/ADB S/US/ADB X	S/US/ADB S/US/ADB S/US/ADB S/US/ADB S/US/ADB X	S/US/ADB S/US/ADB S/US/ADB S/US/ADB S/US/ADB X
<b>3. General description of steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention including, as appropriate:</b> (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; (c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies; (d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; (e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	ADB/US	ADB/US	ADB/US
	An analysis of potential measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change	ADB	ADB	ADB
	An analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	X[US]	X[US]	X[US]
	Formulation of policy frameworks and programs for implementing the identified response measures.	X	X	X
<b>4. Other information including, as appropriate:</b> a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12. b) projects for financing c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication.	X	X	X
<b>5. Compilation and production of the initial national communication</b>	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication.	X	X	X

- <sup>1</sup> X activities covered by the proposed project  
 ADB activities covered by the ADB Study  
 S activities covered by the SAARC Study  
 US activities covered by US Country Study Programme  
 X[US] activities of the proposed project complementing the activities undertaken by the USCSP

- <sup>2</sup> including data gathering and research related to the preparation of the national communication

## ANNEX II

**BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL  
FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF SRI LANKA**

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US \$
		Planning and execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst. <sup>3</sup>	Training	
<b>1. National circumstances</b>	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-	-
<b>2. Greenhouse gas inventory</b>	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions (update)	20,000			20,000
<b>3. General description of steps</b> a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies; d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country				
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change				
	An analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	10,000		5,000	15,000
	Formulation of policy frameworks and programs for implementing the identified response measures.	20,000		10,000	30,000
<b>4. Other information:</b> a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12 b) projects for financing c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication.				
<b>5. Compilation and production of national communication</b>	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication.	15,000		5,000	20,000
Project management		11,800		5,000	16,800
Monitoring/Evaluation		5,000			5,000
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>81,800</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>106,800</i>
Project support services (3%)		3,200			3,200
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>85,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>
Percentage of total budget		77%	0%	23%	100%

<sup>3</sup> Institutional strengthening has been covered by earlier projects. Therefore, the allocation for this component is zero resulting in the relative increase of the percentage share of other components.

MAR.-05'97(WED) 15:45 GEF/UNDP

TEL:212 906 6998

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JAN.-24'97(FRI) 10:41 UNDP/RBAP

TEL:212-906-5825

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FROM : MONTREAL PROTOCOL UNIT

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பாக்குவரத்து, சுற்றுலா, மகளிர் விவகார அமைச்சு  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, ENVIRONMENT & WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

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ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

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07 JUN 1996

Attn.

07.06.96

Ms. M. Jayamanne

Resident Representative  
UNDP Office  
Colombo

Dear Sir,

Enabling Activity Project under Climate Change Convention

Thank you for your fax received yesterday.

The recommended amount of \$ 85,000 for implementing the above project is hardly adequate. However, under the circumstances the Ministry will accept this offer of \$ 85,000.

We would appreciate it very much if the GEF Council could consider enhancing the grant to \$ 100,000 so that we could undertake a comprehensive study to identify the areas of vulnerability.

Regards.

Yours faithfully,  
*Cecil Amerasinghe*  
Cecil Amerasinghe  
Secretary/TBWA