Enhancing and Bridging Knowledge Gaps in Sri Lanka's NDC Implementation of AFOLU Sector for Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10040

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
CBIT

Project Title
Enhancing and Bridging Knowledge Gaps in Sri Lanka's NDC Implementation of AFOLU Sector for Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

Countries
Sri Lanka

Agency(ies)
FAO

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, (Climate Change Secretariat); Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism; Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Land

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy
Type of Engagement, Stakeholders, Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Paris Agreement, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Climate Change Mitigation, Financing, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Partnership, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Professional Development, Training, Workshop, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, Capacity Development

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration
24In Months

Agency Fee($)
82,008.00

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CBIT-1	OI 3: MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data.	CBIT	431,621.00	898,000.00
CBIT-1	OI 7: Number of countries meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions.	CBIT	431,621.00	898,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**863,242.00**	**1,796,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

By 2022, Sri Lanka is preparing reports to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) covering all components identified in Sri Lanka's Nationally-Determine-d Contribution (NDC), including strengthened agriculture and land use sector components, inventories of emissions sources and sinks and information necessary to track progress against priority actions in the NDC.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1. Institutional arrangements to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for agriculture, land-use and other relevant sectors enhanced.	Technical Assistance	1.1 Institutional arrangements coordinating information and data collection from the agriculture and land use sectors into ETF processes and reports enhanced. 1.2 Best practices on ETF reporting processes, information gathering, system infrastructure, methodologies in the agriculture and land-use sectors disseminated to relevant priority sectors (e.g. energy, industry/trade, transportation).	1.1.1 Coordination mechanism established/strengthened integrating relevant authorities from the agriculture and land use sector into national UNFCCC reporting processes. 1.1.2. Assessment prepared to assess institutional, data collection, analysis and reporting capacity gas and needs for meeting ETF requirements with specific focus on the priority NDC actions for the agriculture and land-use sectors. 1.1.3. National ETF monitoring and reporting roadmap for the agriculture and land-use sectors prepared and adopted 1.1.4. Capacity developed to clarify measurement and reporting of key NDC information (baselines, Business-As-Usual targets) and support provided for ETF reporting in the agriculture and land-use sectors. 1.1.5. Sri Lanka's engagement strengthened in the agriculture and land-use sectors with international transparency-related	CBIT	305,709.00	700,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2. Capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from land-use sectors and to design and monitor related emission reduction activities strengthened and adaptation capacity in agriculture sector enhanced”	Technical Assistance	2.1. Reporting on inventories of emissions sources and sinks and mitigation activities from agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened	2.1.1. Regular and systematic documentation and archiving process established to ensure accuracy and sustainability of the inventory, including quality assurance and quality control, in the agriculture and land-use sectors 2.1.2. GHG Information Management System (IMS) and infrastructure for agriculture and land-use sectors upgraded (interface w/ 3.1.3) 2.1.3. Capacity and system hardware developed for relevant institutions at different levels to adopt and mainstream latest tools and methodologies to develop country-specific emission factors (EFs), improve activity data (AD) and better quantify the impact of mitigation policy measures in the agriculture and land-use sectors (inter-face w/ 3.1.4). 2.1.4. National/sectoral reports prepared and submitted on inventory of emissions sources and sinks and emissions reduction activities from agriculture and land-use sectors consistent with latest	CBIT	236,169.00	510,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3. Capacity to monitor and report adaptation activities in agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened	Technical Assistance	3.1. Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.	3.1.1. Measurement framework developed for climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities prioritized in the NDC for the agriculture, forestry and land-use sectors. 3.1.2. Information technology systems upgraded to integrate and analyze adaptation-related data. 3.1.3. Capacity and technology upgraded in relevant institutions to strengthen M&R for adaptation priorities identified in the NDC for the agricultural and land-use sectors. (Coordinates with 2.1.3.) 3.1.4. Relevant measures validated and piloted for adaptation priorities identified in the NDC for the agricultural and land-use sectors.	CBIT	242,888.00	586,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	**784,766.00**	**1,796,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				CBIT	78,476.00	
				Sub Total($)	**78,476.00**	**0.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**863,242.00**	**1,796,000.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount($)
Government	Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, (Source of co-financing of component -1 is ESCAMP project (paragraph 38), and co-finance 2 and 3 are forest department expenditure)	In-kind	1,596,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	200,000.00
		Total Co-Financing($)	**1,796,000.00**

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	CBIT	Sri Lanka	Climate Change		No	863,242	82,008
				Total Grant Resources($)		**863,242.00**	**82,008.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	CBIT	Sri Lanka	Climate Change		No	50,000	4,750
				Total Project Costs($)		**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		9		
Male		21		
Total	0	30	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

A.1.1. The rationale for the project as described in the PIF remains accurate. Additionally, feedback from the stakeholder consultation and workshops conducted in the PPG phase suggested that the project will generate efforts to support technical and financial sustainability for ETF.

The stakeholder consultation highlighted short-comings associated with ETF-related measurements (e.g., completeness, accuracy, uncertainty, standardization, funding, etc.), which cascade to challenges in data-sharing, analyses, reporting, and decision-making. Therefore, the project's activities therefore now have an increased focus on building technological and technical capacities to close those gaps, including significant portions of the budget for ETF-related technologies (e.g., for establishing emissions factors, validating proxy measures, etc.) and training (including training of trainers, training materials, QC guidelines, etc.).

A.1.2. The baseline scenario has been updated to reflect evolving circumstances (please see Section 1.5 of the project document) and will be updated again at the project's inception, as well as throughout the project's implementation as part of the on-going process of stakeholder engagement.

A.1.3. Aside from the elements discussed in A.1.1 above, the proposed alternative scenario is still substantially the same as that described in the PIF. There have been some adjustments to the wording of the log frame in order to parse more cleanly some of the conceptual distinctions between the components. In particular, Component 1 now focuses on coordination and reporting issues. Component 2 focuses on measurement and verification for climate-change mitigation. Component 3 focuses on measurement for climate-change adaptation

A.1.4. Incremental/ additional cost reasoning remains unchanged from the PIF. The co-financing, commitments from government and FAO Sri Lanka remain unchanged. Additionally, consultations during the PPG phase have identified several opportunities for engagement with other on-going projects in Sri Lanka mentioned in PIF.

A.1.5. No change from PIF.

A.1.6.

1.1. Innovation

1. The proposed CBIT project will facilitate scientific innovation through investment in infrastructure and systems to update and modernize the measurement and monitoring capacities of Government and local technical and research institutions. The project will facilitate investment and technology transfer for new and updated equipment at local universities and labs to measure and monitor emissions from a wide range of agriculture and land-use activities. The project will also facilitate investment in dedicated knowledge management information systems and IT hardware for the more effective management and reporting of data and information related to transparency of both mitigation and adaptation actions. Field monitoring systems will be overhauled under the project through the upgrading of data collection processes with the wider application of mobile telecommunications, app-based data collection platforms and cloud-based data storage and transfer services where appropriate.

2. These systems will be designed to benefit from recent advances and tools for estimating GHG emissions from the crops, livestock and forestry sectors. FAO, with partners, has developed or is currently developing a suite of tools for standardizing emissions monitoring and reporting at Tier 2 levels. For example, the Global Livestock Environment Assessment Model (GLEAM) establishes baselines and assesses the impacts of different mitigation and adaptation scenarios at local and national scale. Based on IPCC Tier 2 methodology and GIS based modelling of livestock distribution, GLEAM allows the assessments of all major GHG emissions from livestock and the impacts of all actions to reduce emissions from the sector. Similar tools are under development for field crops based on projects including a global program on Mitigating Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (MAGHG) and support for countries in Southeast Asia to prepare Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for different field crops.

3. With the application of GHG estimation tools such as GLEAM and those developed under MAGHG, national institutions will have enhanced capacity to measure progress toward NDC priorities in agriculture and land-use sectors. At global level, evidence tested and compiled in Sri Lanka will facilitate the improvement of scientific knowledge of GHG emissions reduction potential from AFOLU sectors, consequently improving our knowledge to estimate global environmental benefits. These systems once implemented and operational will support the potential for improved understanding of mitigation and adaptation potentials and the possibility for increased levels of ambition and quantification of support required in future iterations of Sri Lanka’s NDC in the lead up to and during the commitment period of the Paris Agreement.

4. In addition, the project adopts an innovative approach that integrates extensive stakeholder consultations and assessments of capacity needs and baseline activities for monitoring the progress. The project interventions have been formulated by taking into account the need to enhance national capacity in monitoring mitigation and adaptation actions for AFOLU and relevant sectors as a whole emerging from the representatives of line ministries in Sri Lanka.

5. Additionally, this project's design phase has made use of newly innovated tools for assessments of capacities, gaps, and stakeholders' decision processes. These tools have also been designed to provide on-going value by helping to guide ETF-related decisions and efforts during and after the project.

6. The project is expected to strengthen the capacity of CCS to develop a Provincial Data Collection mechanism namely "Provincial Cells". These Provincial Cells will collect the data from the various stakeholders and departments at the ground level for compilation and analysis at the Provincial level. It is also expected that the capacity of these Provincial Cells would be enhanced through critical engagement of 3rd national report preparation process.

1.2. Potential for Scaling-up

7. The project specifically embeds opportunities to scale-out and scale-up the measures implemented. The information management systems and infrastructure for monitoring and reporting mitigation and adaptation actions in the agriculture and land-use sectors established under the project will be designed in way to allow for easy replication and adoption by other sectors.

8. Hardware, capacity building and training provided to national and local level stakeholders will be developed as modules that they can be adapted to improve data collection methods and analysis across all sectors. By working through and strengthening the institutional mechanisms in place for transparency of climate change actions the project will be able to better facilitate this process of scaling out project-developed systems and processes. The enhanced capacity provided by the project will enable regular national reporting of actions to address climate change drivers and impacts as envisioned under Paris Agreement Article 13.

9. Outcome 1 of the project will also facilitate Sri Lanka's engagement in international transparency-related processes under the UNFCCC. With the enhanced institutional capacity and engagement with international process, the government of Sri Lanka will be capacitated to identify potential partners to further develop scaling-up actions and investment opportunities for further improving transparency over time, as well as to benefit other countries in the region to develop more transparent, accurate, complete, consistent and comparable monitoring and reporting systems.

10. The government will use a combination of national budget, and planned international support for fulfilling its reporting requirements to the Convention and ensure continued application and sustainability of the transparency systems and infrastructure for the other sectors.

11. It is envisaged that the government mechanism for quality data collection and reporting on NDC towards ETF will be improved overtime and adopted completely in AFOLU sector.

1.3. Sustainability

12. The primary driver of the project's sustainability is its relevance. Climate change is a national priority with direct relevance to livelihoods and well-being, particularly in the AFOLU sector. Institutional stakeholders have strong incentives to gain and act upon accurate climate-related information. This CBIT project directly addresses that need.

13. In addition to the project's direct relevance to stakeholders' needs, the project also enables institutional stakeholders to demonstrate results through improved data, such as on the effectiveness of various interventions. This improved transparency is foundational to good governance, because it provides a basis for responsiveness and accountability.

14. Financial uncertainties pose the largest challenge to post-project sustainability. The central government's current plans for future financing of ETF-related activities rely heavily on international, project-based funding, which is not conducive to staff continuity (thereby under-cutting technical capacity development), operation and maintenance costs, institutional accountability, and strategic planning. Therefore, the design of this project has incorporated several approaches to address this challenge.

15. First, the project seeks to minimize ETF-related costs by:

(i) building on extant institutional and operational arrangements when possible,

(ii) augmenting the capacities of relevant extra-governmental stakeholders (e.g., academic and research institutions, CSOs/ NGOs) when appropriate to enhance their abilities to support ETF-related activities (rather than expensively reproducing redundant capacities or technologies within a governmental institution that might rarely use them),

(iii) reducing redundancies and inter-institutional friction by clarifying ETF-related mandates, accountabilities, and boundaries,

(iv) maximizing the proportion of the project's resources directed to capacity development within the institutions that will be responsible for delivering ETF-related outputs after the project has completed (i.e., the post-project responsible stakeholders—PPRSs—e.g., via technical training, non-expendable procurement of technologies necessary for post-project activities),

(v) identifying, validating, and establishing the use of cost-efficient proxy measures,

(vi) using technology to reduce operational costs (e.g., gathering field data with tablets that auto-synch and auto-upload when connected to the internet, thereby reducing costs and errors associated with transcription), and

(vii) identifying opportunities to work with extra-governmental partners (e.g., academia, research institutions, CSOs/ NGOs, private sector, local communities, and women networks) for the conduct of activities for which those partners provide cost-efficiency or other value (e.g., established networks of local engagement; relevant operational technologies or efficiencies).

16. Second, the project seeks to provide a foundation for transitioning to additional sources of financial support for ETF-related activities by:

(i) strengthening the evidentiary basis for greater political and budgetary support,

(ii) increasing the capacity to conduct sufficiently rigorous MRV to transition to access to global environmental off-set markets (e.g., carbon markets),

(iii) building the capacity to form an evidentiary (MRV) basis for enforcement-based revenues,

(iv) building the capacity to form an evidentiary (MRV) justification or rationalization of linkages to value-capture from natural resources (e.g., funding from the capture of economic rents on the extraction of public natural resources, such as from taxes on logging and mining), and

(v) in coordination with private-sector lenders, identifying practical criteria for evaluating opportunities for financial support to environmentally beneficial investments (e.g., preferential lending terms, risk-based products).

17. On a more practical basis project outputs and outcomes are expected to be maintained beyond the 2 year life of project due to: (i) conformity with national and subnational policy priorities reflected in government commitment and budget to supporting activities leading to their implementation; (ii) the projected integration of follow-on activities stemming from the project into sectorial planning cycle.

18. Sustainability of the Project will also be enabled by (i) enhanced capacity and support of a cadre of Climate Change staff at national and sub-national levels on advanced means for mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in sectoral plans and actions; and (ii) increasing awareness in both decision-makers and the public at large of climate change impact, and its significance in supporting socio-economic development objectives in Sri Lanka.

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

1. Various stakeholders—including governmental agencies, academic and research institutions, international organizations, and CSOs/ NGOs—have been extensively consulted during this project's development. FAO consultants have conducted numerous one to one meeting with the highest government profiles to develop the concept, agree on implementation arrangements, and the specific output relevant to Sri Lanka. The inception workshop was conducted on 21st February 2019 while the final design of this project was also validated at a workshop with multi-stakeholders in 17th May 2019. Annex 10 and 11 the agenda and attendance of participants for inception and validation workshop respectively. As noted below (see Section 2.2.2), various stakeholders will be extensively involved in the delivery of this project via execution partnerships, co-financed activities, representation on the project's steering committee, *Stakeholder Engagement* knowledge-sharing, project workshops, etc. Below table summarizes the key stakeholders and their roles.

Agency	Role or mandate	Involvement in CBIT Project
Climate Change Secretariat under Ministry of Environment (formerly Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment)	In order to address the cross-sectoral nature of major environmental challenges caused by climate change, and to fulfil the commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) & Kyoto Protocol, the MMDE, which is the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol has taken the initiative to establish a Climate Change Secretariat under its purview. Major roles and responsibilities of CCS are described at http://www.climatechange.lk/About_us.html	· Lead agency for all coordination and decision-making on ETF issues. · Overall lead of CBIT project activities and integrating CBIT project learning into ETF activities of other relevant sectors.
Forest Department under Ministry of Environment (formerly Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment)	· Forest Department is responsible for sustainably managing Sri Lanka's forest and tree resources for providing environmental services meeting timber needs for the country while contributing to the national economy and well-being of the people.	· Lead agency for engaging on technical issues related to forestry and REDD+ and within REDD+ task forces. · Will provide support for capacity building activities; particularly sharing experiences with REDD+, forest reference levels and MRV.
Department of Wildlife Conservation under Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism	Responsible for managing 40% of forest lands and wildlife, this department will play a major role in GHG inventory from the forestry sector.	
· Ministry of Agriculture	· Responsible for achieving globally competitive production, processing and marketing enterprises through socially acceptable, innovative and commercially-oriented agriculture, through sustainable management of natural resources of the country.	· Lead agency for engaging and coordinating with agriculture stakeholders at national and provincial levels; and providing, data, information and technical advice with respect to the agriculture and land-use sectors. · Lead agency for engaging on technical issues related to the agriculture sector adaptation measures identified in the NDC.

· Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms	This ministry is responsible for effective and Efficient Management of the Land Resource while contributing to the Socio-Economic Development of the Country, at the Maximum Level. Major objectives of this ministry are · Establishment of a National Land Policy. · Preservation of the environment for the future generation. · Preparation of Land Use Policies. · Sound management and development of the State Lands and distribution of suitable Lands among Landless people. · Allocation of Lands for development projects and other essential purposes. · Registration of Title of all the Lands, ensuring ownership.	· Activity data preparation
· Department of Census and Statistics	· The main mission of this department is to make a contribution to the socio-economic development of the country by providing accurate timely statistics, more effectively by means of new technology and utilizing the services of the dedicated staff under strategic leadership to become a prosperous nation in a globalized environment. This department is the custodian of all statistical information.	· Activity data preparation

In addition, specialized national and provincial agencies will be engaged to enhance data and information collection and coordination with the two ministries, MMDE and Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant sectors as prioritized in the Sri Lanka's NDC.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) and research institutions have and will continue to be engaged in the implementation of the project, including the baseline assessment and stocktaking of the existing activities and systems. The institutional and coordination structure will consider including dissemination strategies for effective data management and reporting processes.

Documents

Title	Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

The project will be implemented in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders at the national, provincial and district levels. Relevant line ministries and sectors will be engaged on improved data collection and coordination, according to the priorities outlined in Sri Lanka's NDC. The project team will work with the key stakeholders at daily basis while higher level entities, i.e. Project Steering Committee, will be held at least once a year to endorse the AWPB as well as to make important decisions.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; No

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Civil society organizations and academia will be engaged during the implementation of the CBIT project, including in developing the pathways for coordination or consolidation of systems.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Gender Responsive Measures

Women can play a key role in achieving the project objectives of improving the quality of information to align with MRV global standard practices. Gender considerations can add value to Sri Lanka’s reporting to the *UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement’s Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).*

Women in decision-making and technical roles – There is a lack of women taking on senior level technical/scientific roles in government in ETF/MRV activities at the core of the CBIT Project. Women tend to be assigned to or prefer to be involved in generic office roles. The TWG and PSC will both be expected to include substantial representation by women. Gender consideration will be key in assessing stakeholders' decision processes.

Stakeholder awareness – There will be clear initial communication to all stakeholders on gender equality and its progress tracked during project activities. The aim is to encourage a shift in mind-set regarding the need to involve men and women in transparency related processes. The project will actively encourage women in its activities and strive for the inclusion of female stakeholders.

Project reporting on gender - The project will report on gender-related issues and will reflect on gender requirements and other related aspects under project activities. As prescribed for Project Progress Reports (PPRs), Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs), the Terminal Report and other project-related documentation.

Gender disaggregated data collection and reporting –Project will aim to improve the use of gender disaggregated data for the AFOLU sector. The project will analyse gaps and barriers to the collection of gender disaggregated data (at all levels) in both project activities and in transparency reporting. Gender disaggregated data will be selected through a thorough gender analysis, and will focus on skills and needs of women working in the agricultural sectors. The gender analysis will take place as an assessment during project inception, to inform standardized data collection and reporting products and protocols in relation to gender disaggregated data. The Provincial level "Climate Cells" to be established by the CCC will play a key role in the collection of activity data collection, that would include gender disaggregated data from all sectors.

Inclusive institutional representation – The project will be expected to ensure adequate representation of women at Provincial level "Climate Cells". In addition, gender focal points of ministries will be key players in representing their respective institutions in stakeholder processes, including at working group consultations and at implementation level, to contribute to gender aspects of the project.

Capacity Building – The project has identified shortfalls in capacities in human resources technology, and technical expertise. Due to continuous hiring of consultants CCC and supporting instiutions face challenges in knowledge-management and knowledge-retention to ensure consistency and continuity. Sri Lanka has insufficient capacities for

(i) country-specific ETF reporting and (ii) reporting on climate-related adaptation with adequate quality to guide national policies. Gender consideration will be key in assessing capacity gaps. Women will be part of organizational capacity building to ensure expertise is shared between genders at policy and field levels. The lack of in-house technical skill to improve data management is identified as high priority and a major technical barrier. Women will be a key consideration in addressing the issue of institutional retention and access to knowledge and expertise in human resources and staff cadre. The lack of appropriate long terms staff and gaps in their existing technical capacities have been identified as major concerns. Women will be better integrated into processes related to transparency within government and in data collection and reporting through capacity building.

· Build capacities of women for improved decision-making, and where relevant assistance for participation in international negotiations

· Women to be a key consideration in the recommendations for cross-cutting capacity interventions related to data and information management. This will include training in standardized data collection products and protocol.

· Capacity building will also extend to quality-control, verification and quality-assurance (QA) that is accompanied by a guideline. Women will be trained on the planned Relational Normalized Database system to provide data from various departments.

· Lack of knowledge on Climate Change, GHG emission sources and mitigation measures by ground level data collectors has been identified as an issues and therefore women playing this role will be provided training to enhance their level of expertise,.

· Women will be adequately represented in activities pertaining to ToTs.

· Institutional stakeholders identified as recipients of gender analysis training will be enabled to identify women's practical needs and current constraints.

· When strengthening institutional capacities to carryout research on areas such as biodiversity, climate change and land degradation women will be represented in training.

· Technological transfer training will target both women and men.

· Consider women in training for data processing currently not a mandated functions of any of the key ministries

· *In ensuring* Tier 2 reporting for key categories women will be adequately represented in the prioritised areas for capacity building.

Programmatic-technical - The PMU will advise the TWG to consider gender-related issues in the formulation of the NCCMF and other project-related technical issues. For example, the TWG will be asked to consider gender among the issues that might be associated with differential climate-related impacts or vulnerabilities, and how such issues might be reflected in adaptation-related M&R. The PMU will also request that the TWG consider the ways in which gender-related issues should potentially be reflected in the NDC.

Proposed Gender Action Plan

Activity	**Strategy**	**Performance/target Indicators**	**Responsibility**
Proactively assess the potential to include women in decision making roles The TWG and PSC will both be expected to include substantial representation by women.	Ensure inclusivity in decision-making at all level	A minimum of 25% women in decision making roles	TWG and PMU
Clearly stipulate GFP roles and responsibilities under the project and ensure participation in project activities	The active participation of institutional gender focal points (GFP) from project inception	80% of institutional GFP actively participate in project activities	PMU to assess, monitor and report on the activities
Ensure assignment of adequate women in Provincial level "climate cells"	Adequate representation of women in Provincial level "Climate Cells"	A minimum of 30% women actively engage in "Climate Cells"	PMU to assess, monitor and report on the activities

· All project participants, including key institutional stakeholders, CCS. PMU and TWG participate in the gender awareness training · External gender expert to provide training · Gender focal points of ministries to play a key role in this activity · If necessary field level training to be included through the participation of beneficiaries	Increase institutional awareness on a gender-responsive project design and implementation and how to support women to participate during project implementation/in project's activities. The training will cover all aspects of gender equality and gender analysis to improve their understanding of gender concerns and increases their capacity to implement the Project's gender action plan.	· Stakeholder list and details of gender awareness training sessions across the wider stakeholder group · At least 90% of the total number of men and women and men to participate in the sessions	PMU to assess, monitor and report on the activities
Gender disaggregated data to be incorporated in standardized data collection and reporting products and protocols	Use of gender-disaggregated data for the AFOLU sector.	All planned data protocols have incorporated gender-disaggregated data as agreed upon by all stakeholders	TWG and PMU
Conduct a gender assessment, gender analysis and present findings	Provide evidence on gender dynamics in the AFOLU sector to inform project activities	Completed gender assessment, gender analysis and presentation of findings	PMU to recruit the necessary expertise to carry out the activities
The PMU to advise the TWG to consider gender-related issues in the formulation of the NCCMF and other project-related technical issues. *(Consider gender among the issues that might be associated with differential climate-related impacts or vulnerabilities, and how such issues might be reflected in adaptation-related M&R.*	Gender mainstreaming in programmatic and technical areas of the project	List of specific gender considerations being reflected in M&R	TWG and PMU
The project will collect gender-disaggregated reporting for capacity-development activities, such as training.	Gender disaggregated reporting for capacity building activities to demonstrate adequate engagement of men and women at acceptable levels	Gender disaggregated capacity development reporting	PMU

· Assess capacity gaps, with a specific focus on gender disparities in all project activities and define capacity requirements stipulating the inclusion of adequate women representation, along with the technical skills required for various roles associated with MRV, QC and primary data management, including ETF and data necessary for UNFCCC reporting in AFOLU sectors. · Plan, design and carry out training to upgrade the capacities of personnel and officers in AFOLU sector in line with training protocols, targeting both women and men	Capacity building to be inclusive in engaging women and men in an adequate manner	Gender disaggregated capacity development reporting	PMU
Design and conduct training workshops for ToTs that includes a network on women and men for associated technologies and QC protocols to enable measurements in line with data-provision guidelines	Develop women's networks to be included in ToT programs to enable MRV aligned with data-provision guidelines.	Gender disaggregated capacity development reporting for ToTs	PMU

Documents

Title	Submitted

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

The project itself has benefited to date from extensive engagement from various stakeholders, including substantial representation by women. The proposed memberships of the TWG and PSC both expected to include substantial representation by women. In cooperation with governmental partners, the project's intervention will align with GEF's Gender Equality Action Plan. FAO, the PSC, and the PMU will ensure that the project addresses any gender-specific needs, that women have equal access to the project's governance and activities, and that women benefit equitably from the project.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Objective: By 2022, Sri Lanka is preparing reports to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) covering all components identified in Sri Lanka's Nationally-Determined Contribution (NDC), including strengthened agriculture and land use sector components, inventories of emissions sources and sinks and information necessary to track progress against priority actions in the NDC.						
Component 1: Institutional arrangements to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for agriculture, land-use and other relevant sectors enhanced						

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements coordinating information and data collection from the agriculture and land use sectors into ETF processes and reports enhanced.	**A:** Coordinated sharing of data, information, and analyses from agricultural and land-use sub-sectors in a manner that facilitates ETF processes and reports[1][1]	Data, information, and analyses from the majority of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors are not being produced and shared in a timely and coordinated manner; no agreed protocols for such data-sharing	Data-provision/ data-sharing protocols established; Primary opportunities and mechanisms identified and being strengthened for improved sharing of data, information, and analyses for key categories in the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors.	ETF-relevant data, information, and analyses within the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors are shared in accordance with adopted and enacted protocols for data-sharing/ data-provision.	Status of the National Climate-change Monitoring Framework (NCCMF); ETF reporting	Sufficient political support to enact reporting guidance from the NCCMF
	B: CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities (Scale: 1 – 4)	2: Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.	2: Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.	3: Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.	Status of the National Climate-change Monitoring Framework (NCCMF)	Sufficient political support to enact reporting guidance from the NCCMF

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	C: ETF readiness in terms of institutional and human capacities	Low level of readiness as per section A of AFOLU readiness assessment and expected ETF requirements	Updated AFOLU readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements	Measurable increases in readiness level (Note: Quantitative targets to be defined based on updated AFOLU readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements)	AFOLU readiness assessment (final report)	Capacities are maintained and attrition is kept to a minimum
Outcome 1.2: Best practices on ETF reporting processes, information gathering, system infrastructure, methodologies in the agriculture and land-use sectors disseminated to relevant priority sectors (e.g. energy, industry/trade, transportation).	**D:** Level of engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors with ETF processes	Very limited engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sector stakeholders, including government, CSOs, and private-sector	Sub-sector coordination mechanisms established (e.g., NCCMF, TWG, MRV portal)	Broad engagement of stakeholders from agricultural and land-use sub-sectors via established coordination mechanisms	Engagement via TWG (e.g., attendance), MRV portal (e.g., active links), and mechanisms indicated in the NCCMF	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivations to engage
	E: Degree of engagement with other sectors	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors not contributing to ETF capacities of other sectors	Increased engagement with inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities in other sectors	Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports submitted, disaggregated by sex.	

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	F: Degree of engagement with regional and global ETF counterparts	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors minimally contributing to ETF capacities of regional and global counterparts	Increased engagement with regional and global ETF coordination mechanisms	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities of regional and global counterparts; at least 1 formal document of best practices and lessons learned shared; at least 2 specific summaries/ case studies of lessons learned circulated; regular engagement with established coordination mechanisms	Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports submitted, disaggregated by sex.	Global CBIT projects facilitate engagement with regional and global counterparts
Component 2: Capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from agriculture and land-use sectors and to design and monitor related emission reduction activities strengthened						

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 2.1: Reporting on inventories of emissions sources and sinks and mitigation activities from agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened	**G:** AFOLU CCM component of CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 3: Quality of MRV systems (Scale: 1 – 10)	3: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/ non-standardized	3: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/ non-standardized	6: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/ transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data are verifiable) [Verification is expected to be the constraint at this stage.]	IPCC MRV assessment tool (see Annex 3); MRV portal functionality (see Activity 1.1.2.6)	
	H: Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	None	Drafted by TWG	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders	NCCMF; publication of protocols; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders	Stakeholders assured of sufficient, reliable support for their obligations under the protocols

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	I: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCM-related QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	Very low, particularly for decentralized locations	Technological needs determined based on drafted protocols; materials developed for human needs	High for all stakeholders with direct relevance to the NCCMF protocols	Training records; procurement records; outcomes of pilots, disaggregated by sex.	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development; post-project funding will support operation and maintenance
Component 3: Capacity to implement, monitor and report *adaptation* activities and actions in agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened						
Outcome 3.1: Strengthened measurement of climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.	**J:** Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for CCA in the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	None	Drafted by TWG	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders	NCCMF; publication of protocols; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders	Stakeholders assured of sufficient, reliable support for their obligations under the protocols
	K: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCA-related QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	Very low, particularly for decentralized locations	Technological needs determined based on drafted protocols; materials developed for human needs	High for all stakeholders with direct relevance to the NCCMF protocols	Training records; procurement records; outcomes of pilots, disaggregated by sex.	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development; post-project funding will support operation and maintenance

[1] Indicator refers to the institutional arrangements for data-sharing and data-provision, not the production of data/ information (i.e., measurement), which is covered under Components 2 and 3.

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposedmeasures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

No.	Description of Risk	Type of Risk	Probability and Impact (1-5)	Measures to Mitigate the Risk
1	Lack of coordination among concerned ministries and local government authorities	Institutional	P = 4 I = 3	· To address risks associated with coordination the project will work through existing coordination mechanisms established under the UN-REDD Programme. That will help in ensuring the smooth functioning of activities. · Project will work largely through LOAs with the PPRSs, so that such tasks are institutionalized and related capacities are strengthened. · Project will pilot approaches in order to identify and rectify operational challenges.

No.	Description of Risk	Type of Risk	Probability and Impact (1-5)	Measures to Mitigate the Risk
2	Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	Institutional	P = 3 I = 5	· To address risks associated with data management consultation and data system assessments will be crucial elements of activities under Outputs 2.1.2 and 3.1.3. The project will also build on existing systems where possible developed for REDD+ with respect to mitigation and for NAP. Clear data sharing agreement of the stakeholders to collect and hand over required data and information. · Engagement with National Advisory Committees · incorporation of relevant duties into the job descriptions and performance standards · full estimation of initial and on-going resource requirements · cost-efficiency approaches (e.g., reduced redundancy; proxy measures) · capacity-development for relevant stakeholders (including technology and training) · established QC and QA protocols
3	Inability for the government to fund the ETF related activities beyond the project cycle	Financial	P = 4 I = 1	· The proposed CBIT project will include measures to mainstream ETF activities into government budgetary and extra-budgetary processes. It will be proposed that ETF reporting be incorporated into current and future CPAP processes. · working through LOAs helps ensure near-term continuity · formalizing ETF-related institutional arrangements supports long-term continuity
4	Gender mainstreaming hindered by resistance from local and national stakeholders	Cultural	P=3 I=3	· Clear initial communication on gender equality as one of the key monitoring element for tracking the progress of the project – particularly with respect to adaptation monitoring and reporting and co-benefits.

No.	Description of Risk	Type of Risk	Probability and Impact (1-5)	Measures to Mitigate the Risk
5	Transparency related work loses momentum as the Paris Agreement is not adopted	Political	P = 1 I = 4	· To address this issue CBIT project activities will focus on the potential positive externalities associated with improved data collection, monitoring and reporting of agriculture and land-use sector mitigation and adaptation activities. These could include more effective targeting of initiatives to improve farm and land-use efficiency and strengthen rural resilience. This 'no-regrets' approach will aim to highlight the need for and benefits of this transparency work that will go beyond the lifetime of the Paris Agreement.
6	COVID-19 risks and opportunities: (i) Local consultations and on-the-ground implementation is hindered by COVID-19 restrictions. (ii) Co-financing may not materialize at the level foreseen.	Social and Financial	P = 3 I = 4	(i) The project interventions, most of which will take place in Colombo (capital city), will need to be regularly reviewed and revised, if necessary, as part of the adaptive management approach. For example, the project may institute mechanisms such as virtual meetings and holding training with smaller participants at a time to ensure that some work can continue. Detailed planning will be done with the government and stakeholders at project inception, and the project will ensure that all recommended safe practices are followed by the project team and by stakeholders. (ii) It is not anticipated that co-financing will be reduced due to COVID-19, in particular due to the additional investments in humanitarian and socio-economic response, however, the situation needs regular monitoring. If there are negative changes in co-financing, in consultation with the government, seek alternative options for and ensure continuity of resource allocation to support the ongoing initiatives.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangementfor project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

1. Project Management Unit (PMU). The Project Management Unit (PMU) will coordinate the daily execution of the project's activities. The PMU will be located with the Climate Unit of Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) under the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Resources at the National Level and operate through the relevant government departments at the district level Based on delegation from the BH[1], the PMU will be led by a National Project Manager (NPM) and will be supported by an Administrative Officer, and a Finance Officer. These three staff will be the core staff within the PMU. The NPM will work closely with the governmental counterpart, the National Project Director (NPD), who will be designated by the government to manage the government's side of the project's daily operations. It is anticipated that the NPD will be a member of CCS. The National Project Manager (NPM) will facilitate a decision-driven approach to the project's outcomes, including mitigation-related MRV, adaptation-related M&R, and project-related M&E.

The NPM will help to ensure that capacities and systems are developed to produce action-oriented information that efficiently enables stakeholders to achieve national and local climate-related goals, especially those of the NDC. During the project inception phase and ongoing implementation, the NPM will identify the specific technical assistance required for the project implementation and strengthen the quality inputs to guide the project towards the intended outcomes.

2. The PMU will arrange for execution through various forms of agreements with appropriate stakeholders. The PMU will endeavor, as appropriate and practical, to execute the project's activities through the stakeholders who will be expected to continue those activities after the project has ended—the post-project responsible stakeholder (PPRS). If the PPRS does not currently have the capacity to deliver the required activities, the PMU will coordinate with the PPRS to establish a transitional plan that enables the project's activities to be completed while building the capacities of the PPRS. The aim is to ensure that, by the end of the project, the PPRS is fully capacitated to conduct its post-project responsibilities. Ideally, the PPRS will take over those responsibilities prior to the end of the project and any transition of responsibilities will be gradual or phased.

3. PPRSs will be identified by the PMU in collaboration with the CCS and are anticipated to be primarily governmental agencies (e.g., ministerial subsidiaries) or public institutions (e.g. public universities, public research institutions). Particularly in cases where the mandates of governmental agencies or public institutions clearly delineate a relevant area of responsibility for the project's activities, the PMU (or its assignee, as stipulated through an LOA) may propose an execution partner.

4. For activities that do not have a relatively clear PPRS, the PMU will follow a process of competitive bidding, whereby the primary selection factor is value for money both during and after the project and sustainability which entails a consideration of the effective transition of responsibilities to the eventual PPRS. In some cases, project-relevant activities are arranged by governmental agencies, but technically supported through other partners, such as NGOs or private companies. In such cases, the PMU will consult with the NPD, Project Steering Committee (PSC) and with FAO in its implementing role to determine the best option by taking into consideration of the risks, policies, and controls of the potential PPRS intermediary.

5. The PMU will seek to strengthen governmental engagement with relevant CSOs where necessary by engaging with them for execution activities during and after the project when practicable and appropriate. However, specific CSOs, NGOs, and private companies cannot be identified as PPRSs. Such PPRS functions must be designated as a class of stakeholders for which any agreements are competitive.

6. The PMU will be technically supported by the three Technical Working Group (TWG) and will be operationally advised by the National Mitigation Advisory Committee and National Adaptation Advisory Committee through the preparation of the work plan and operational matters.

7. Technical Working Group: This project will form and work with Technical Working Groups which comprises the government agencies, private sector, academic/ researchers, NGOs and CSOs as appropriate. The project will strengthen their capacity to collect quality data, improve the quality of data analysis and reporting towards the NDCs.

8. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Resources. This project document establishes the project's intended and default execution arrangements, including work-plan and budget. However, it is anticipated that national circumstances and stakeholders' priorities will evolve during the course of the project, requiring some degree of adaptability and flexibility. Flexibility in the project's approach (including work-plan and budget) is ensured via the Project's Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will oversee and coordinate strategic aspects of the project's execution. PSC members act as the project's focal points in their respective institutions. The PMU keeps the NDA informed of the project's progress via the PSC and as part of normal business operations. Appendix 4 presents the terms of reference (ToR) and provisional membership of the PSC. The PSC will meet biannually (twice a year) and as needed.

9. GEF Agency. FAO will act as an implementing agency for this project, overseeing the fiduciary standard and technical quality to ensure efficient delivery of global environmental benefits. FAO will provide technical, operational, and financial oversight throughout the project cycle, and will fulfil annual reporting obligations to GEF Secretariat on the project's status.

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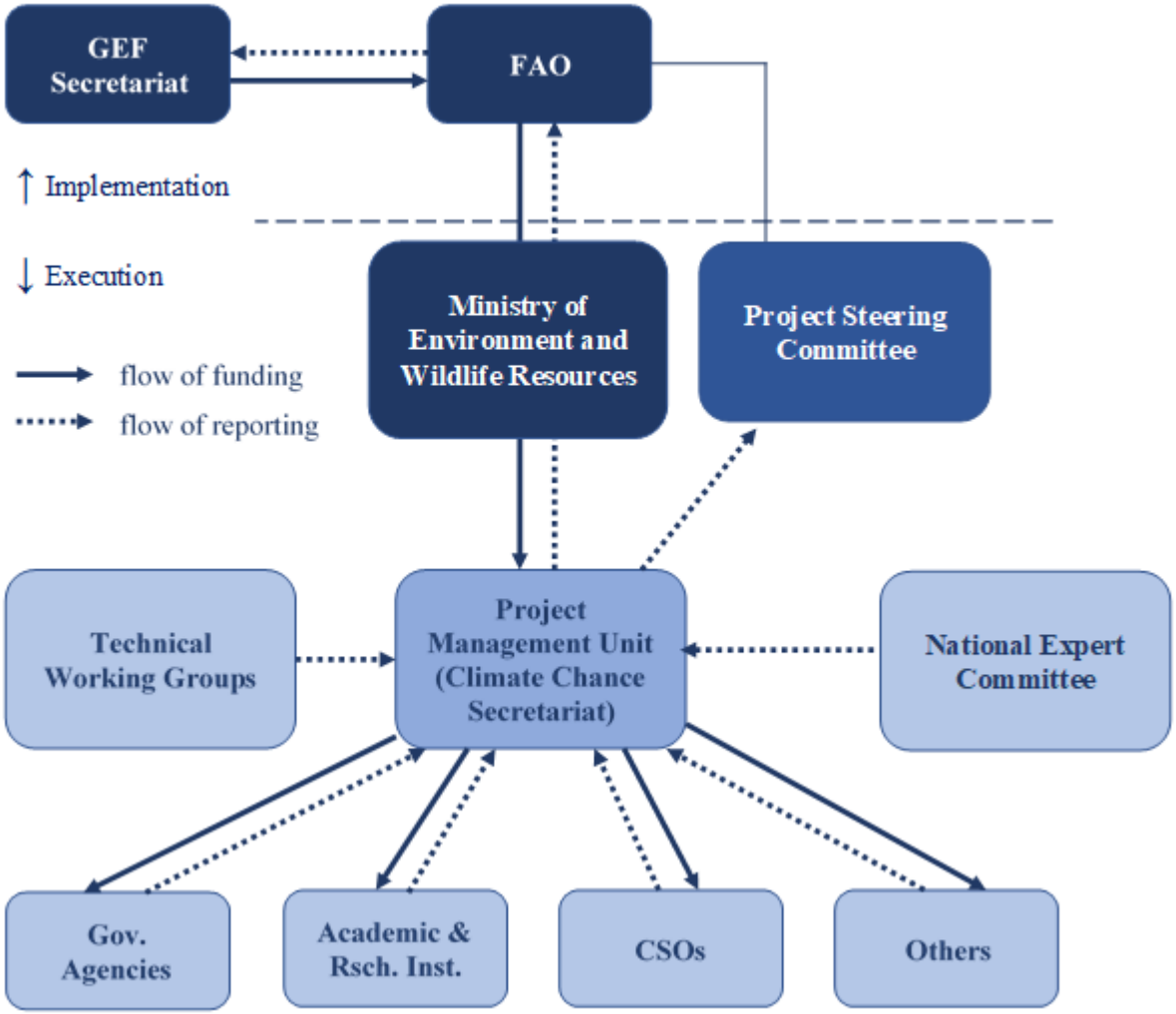
[1] The BH for execution funds is typically the FAOR, who is typically also the BH for the portion of agency fees allocated by FAO for national-level implementation.

Overview of the Project's Institutional Arrangements



Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environement benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

This project is not expected to affect people's livelihoods and employment status directly. Indirectly, the project is expected to contribute overall socio-economic benefits by supporting the effective and efficient management of natural resources as well as publicly funded initiatives to steward those resources. Given that the national and local economies intimately rely on environmental resources, this project's benefits for the quality, transparency, and accessibility of related information will greatly benefit all citizens, especially those directly engaged in the AFOLU sector and vulnerable to climate change.

Sri Lanka's society and national economy depend on agriculture, forestry, and other land uses. It's forests also benefit diverse groups and provide substantial economic value to the country. Forestry sector contribution to society is of immense importance ranging from ecosystem services upto contribution to GDP of the nation. Moreover, an appropriate transparency framework can generate multiple social, economic and environmental co-benefits such as human capacity, local and national institutions, cost-effective national budgeting and planning, reduced vulnerability of its food systems, and the national resources and ecosystems that the food systems depend upon. Through improved and more transparent data, the project also supports improved and better targeted local, regional and national investment and decision making.

The project's activities and institutional arrangements (e.g., required NGO/ CSO representation on the project's steering committee) ensure that the project will directly benefit all levels of stakeholders by improving the quality of information related to climate change in the AFOLU sector. Better information will enable better decisions, and increased transparency improves governance and accountability.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings. conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document ina user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

As is the case for other national CBIT projects, the CBIT project for Sri Lanka aims to enhance and facilitate a knowledge sharing culture and mechanism on data collection, analysis and reporting in the country, the region, and globally through the ongoing CBIT Global Coordination Platform. More specifically, the activities will include coordination among existing databases, provincial government offices, other relevant projects and development partners.

It will also include joint training on ETF principles so that various actors can learn and collaborate towards improved transparency in climate change-related data. Knowledge products will be designed and targeted at specific audiences using communication channels designed to reach those audiences, and translated into local languages.

As described in the Activity 3.1.1.7 Prepare knowledge-management plan, products and demonstrate for adaptation activities. A key aspect of success in adaptation planning is building awareness and generating critical information on alternatives available to stakeholders. This is ensured through multiple strategies. From basic information dissemination to the public to introduction climate information products, the scope of knowledge management can be relevant in all adaptation and mitigation work. In addition, specialised support services such as climate-indexed insurance play a vital role in adapting to Climate Change, and knowledge and information of such services should be readily available. Knowledge management products and its demonstration will be carried out under this activity.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

1. This project directly assists Sri Lanka's in fulfilling its commitments under the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC. The project's objective and outcomes also directly support several domestic priorities and initiatives, including:

2. Sri Lanka NEXT - A Blue Green Era (2016) initiated to support a “blue-green” development strategy to help Sri Lanka sustainably manage its vast marine and coastal resources, whilst identifying actions for low carbon development in key sectors. “Blue development” strategy involves enhancing offshore wind and oceanic thermal energy conversation; sustainable utilization of oceanic fish and other marine biological resources; explore oceanic mineral resources. “Green” development involves scaling up green energy generation; sustainable agriculture; green buildings and transport; and eco-friendly industrial production.

3. National climate change strategy : National Climate Change Policy was developed in 2012 to highlight the country’s most pressing climate concerns and outlines several principles that should be considered when developing actions in NDC priority sectors such as energy, transport, industry, waste management, as well as other sectors, such as agriculture and livestock. As a policy relevant to a vibrant topic in global environment and development dialogue, climate change policy has seen many useful developments over the last 15 years. While the policy has evolved, its linkages to other policies and ordinances have not received equal attention.

4. National Heritage Wilderness Area Act No. 3 of 1988: This act was enacted to enable the preservation of unique natural ecosystems under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department. Thus far, only Sinharaja forest has been declared under this Act.

5. Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (revised in 2009, Act No. 22 of 2009): This act has formalised the preparation of management plans for the national reserves or sanctuaries mandatory, establishes buffer zones for PAs, and contains many other new features that facilitate an efficient management of reserves by the DWLC. There have been many amendments to this Act for the purpose of strengthening it, but enforcement remains fairly weak with regard to protected species and encroachments.

6. National Environmental Act (2000): The NEA served to create the Central Environmental Authority, while its amendment of 1988 empowers all project approving agencies to obtain an EIA for prescribed developmental projects from any developer (including the State). The NEA provides for the establishment of District Environmental Agencies (DEAs) in each administrative district for devolution of powers to the regions in relation to environmental management through the Provincial Councils and the DEAs.

7. Soil Conservation Act, 1996: This act empowers the Minister of Agriculture to declare and acquire “erodible areas’; to specify measures regulating the use of land in such areas; and to acquire land for carrying out measures to prevent erosion. Deficiencies in the original Act have been rectified in the Amended Act of 1996. Accordingly, there has also been a shift of focus from the control of soil erosion to land resource management, while covering damage by floods, stream bank erosion, salinity, alkalinity and water logging.

8. National Agricultural Policy of 2007: Amongst other matters, this policy promotes home gardening and urban agriculture to enhance household nutrition and income; conservation of water resources, efficient water management and soil moisture retention techniques; prevention of water pollution from agriculture; adhering to the National Land Use Policy when allocating land for cultivation purposes; land conservation within watershed areas; enforcing the provisions of the Soil Conservation Act; and facilitating exchange of relevant knowledge among the farming community.

9. National Environmental Policy of 2003: This policy aims to ensure sound environmental management within a framework of sustainable development in the country to balance the needs for social and economic development and environment integrity. It presents the course of action to be taken by Sri Lanka for safeguarding the environment and ensuring that economic development is sustainable. The policy addresses environmental dimensions under conservation and management of four basic groupings of natural resources, namely: land, water, atmosphere and biological diversity

Alignment with GEF priorities

10. This project directly contributes to achieving CBIT's goals. Namely, as is manifest in the above description of the project's activities and outputs, the project (i) strengthens national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities, (ii) provides relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and (iii) assists Sri Lanka in improving the transparency of climate-related MRV over time. The project also directly contributes to GEF-6's Climate Change Mitigation focal-area objectives in line with Indicator 3: "MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data."[1]

11. Under global CC related conventions, Sri Lanka is part of programming under the following conventions and covenants: Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) , Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971), Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change , Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), International Plant Protection Convention 1952 and United Nations Convention to combat Desertification (1996).

In brief, the project's objective and outcomes also directly support several domestic priorities and initiatives, including:

- Sri Lanka NEXT
- National climate change strategy
- National Heritage Wilderness Area Act No. 3 of 1988
- Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (revised in 2009, Act No. 22 of 2009)
- National Environmental Act (2000)
- Soil Conservation Act, 1996
- National Agricultural Policy of 2007
- National Environmental Policy of 2003

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

M&E activity	Responsible party(ies)	Schedule or Deadline	Budget
Inception Workshop	PMU in consultation with the CCS and PSC	Within one month following project start-up	USD 5,000
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	PMU	No later than one month after each biannual reporting period (Jan-Jun and Jul-Dec)	USD 15,000 (PMU staff time)
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Prepared by the PMU and submitted to GEF by FAO	1 August of each reporting year	GEF Agency fees
Annual joint supervision	Government, FAO	Annual	FAO's costs from GEF Agency fees (others via project's travel budget as needed)
GEF Tracking Tools	Lead Technical Officer with PMU	Mid-point and end-of-project	GEF Agency fees
Final workshop	PMU	At the end of the project	USD 5,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) including terminal report	PMU, FAO	Six months prior to the actual project completion date	USD 40,397
Total Project Budget for M&E			USD 65,397

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Alexander Jones, Director Climate and Environment Division	5/24/2019	Wijeratne Dharmassree Assistant FAO Representative in Sri Lanka		Dharmassree.Wijeratne@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin, Senior GEF Unit Coordinator	5/24/2019	Yurie Naito Programme Officer, FAO GEF		Yurie.Naito@fao.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Objective: By 2022, Sri Lanka is preparing reports to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) covering all components identified in Sri Lanka's Nationally-Determined Contribution (NDC), including strengthened agriculture and land use sector components, inventories of emissions sources and sinks and information necessary to track progress against priority actions in the NDC.						
Component 1: Institutional arrangements to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for agriculture, land-use and other relevant sectors enhanced						
Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements coordinating information and data collection from the agriculture and land use sectors into ETF processes and reports enhanced.	**A:** Coordinated sharing of data, information, and analyses from agricultural and land-use sub-sectors in a manner that facilitates ETF processes and reports[1]	Data, information, and analyses from the majority of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors are not being produced and shared in a timely and coordinated manner; no agreed protocols for such data-sharing	Data-provision/ data-sharing protocols established; Primary opportunities and mechanisms identified and being strengthened for improved sharing of data, information, and analyses for key categories in the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors.	ETF-relevant data, information, and analyses within the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors are shared in accordance with adopted and enacted protocols for data-sharing/ data-provision.	Status of the National Climate-change Monitoring Framework (NCCMF); ETF reporting	Sufficient political support to enact reporting guidance from the NCCMF

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	B: CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities (Scale: 1 – 4)	2: Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.	2: Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.	3: Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.	Status of the National Climate-change Monitoring Framework (NCCMF)	Sufficient political support to enact reporting guidance from the NCCMF
	C: ETF readiness in terms of institutional and human capacities	Low level of readiness as per section A of AFOLU readiness assessment and expected ETF requirements	Updated AFOLU readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements	Measurable increases in readiness level (Note: Quantitative targets to be defined based on updated AFOLU readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements. Targets will also address the % of women participating)	AFOLU readiness assessment (final report)	Capacities are maintained and attrition is kept to a minimum

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1.2: Best practices on ETF reporting processes, information gathering, system infrastructure, methodologies in the agriculture and land-use sectors disseminated to relevant priority sectors (e.g. energy, industry/trade, transportation).	**D:** Level of engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors with ETF processes	Very limited engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sector stakeholders, including government, CSOs, and private-sector	Sub-sector coordination mechanisms established (e.g., NCCMF, TWG, MRV portal)	Broad engagement of stakeholders from agricultural and land-use sub-sectors via established coordination mechanisms	Engagement via TWG (e.g., attendance), MRV portal (e.g., active links), and mechanisms indicated in the NCCMF	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivations to engage
	E: Degree of engagement with other sectors	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors not contributing to ETF capacities of other sectors	Increased engagement with inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities in other sectors	Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports submitted, disaggregated by sex.	
	F: Degree of engagement with regional and global ETF counterparts	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors minimally contributing to ETF capacities of regional and global counterparts	Increased engagement with regional and global ETF coordination mechanisms	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities of regional and global counterparts; at least 1 formal document of best practices and lessons learned shared; at least 2 specific summaries/ case studies of lessons learned circulated; regular engagement with established coordination mechanisms	Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports submitted, disaggregated by sex.	Global CBIT projects facilitate engagement with regional and global counterparts

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Component 2: Capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from agriculture and land-use sectors and to design and monitor related emission reduction activities strengthened						
Outcome 2.1: Reporting on inventories of emissions sources and sinks and mitigation activities from agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened	**G:** AFOLU CCM component of CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 3: Quality of MRV systems (Scale: 1 – 10)	3: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/ non-standardized	3: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality,methodologies, and where possible sex-disaggregated, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/ non-standardized	6: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/ transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data are verifiable) [Verification is expected to be the constraint at this stage.]	IPCC MRV assessment tool (see Annex 3); MRV portal functionality (see Activity 1.1.2.6)	
	H: Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	None	Drafted by TWG	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders	NCCMF; publication of protocols; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders	Stakeholders assured of sufficient, reliable support for their obligations under the protocols

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	I: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCM-related QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	Very low, particularly for decentralized locations	Technological needs determined based on drafted protocols; materials developed for human needs	High for all stakeholders with direct relevance to the NCCMF protocols	Training records; procurement records; outcomes of pilots, disaggregated by sex.	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development; post-project funding will support operation and maintenance
Component 3: Capacity to implement, monitor and report *adaptation* activities and actions in agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened						
Outcome 3.1: Strengthened measurement of climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.	**J:** Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for CCA in the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	None	Drafted by TWG; including sex-disaggregated data provisions	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders	NCCMF; publication of protocols; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders	Stakeholders assured of sufficient, reliable support for their obligations under the protocols
	K: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCA-related QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	Very low, particularly for decentralized locations	Technological needs determined based on drafted protocols; materials developed for human needs	High for all stakeholders with direct relevance to the NCCMF protocols	Training records; procurement records; outcomes of pilots, disaggregated by sex.	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development; post-project funding will support operation and maintenance

[1] Indicator refers to the institutional arrangements for data-sharing and data-provision, not the production of data/ information (i.e., measurement), which is covered under Components 2 and 3.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF Review	Agency Response (10 April 2018)
4. Is the project designed with sound incremental reasoning?	AT/JDS, April 4, 2018: Not yet. Page 19, Component 1 (para. 46-50.): Please describe how the project will promote institutional arrangements between AFOLU and other sectors. For example, in order to promote solar power generation and biofuel production under the NDC, the Government of Sri Lanka needs to coordinate policies and measures between MMDE, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Power and Energy, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Transport and relevant stakeholders. In Table B, Component 1 includes "other relevant sectors (than AFOLU sector)", therefore further justification is requested. And please add other relevant Ministries mentioned above and CSOs (if applicable) to TABLE 6 (CBIT Project stakeholders and roles). Likewise, please include in Table 8 additional opportunities for coordination such as Sri Lanka's TNC project that will complement the proposed project. At/JDS, May 17, 2018: Comments cleared.	Paragraph 47 (on page 19) has been updated according to the suggestions. • Table 6 (on page 24) updated by adding additional stakeholders • Table 8 (on page 28) updated by adding TNC project and its linkage with CBIT

5. Are the components in Table B sound and sufficiently clear and appropriate to achieve project objectives and the GEBs?	AT/JDS, April 4, 2018: Not yet. Table B: With respect to Component 2, we suggest deleting activities on adaptation because project outputs in this component are not related to adaptation. And please integrate the above adaptation-related component into Component 3 and revise the project outcome and outputs in this component as appropriate. Under Component 2, para. 54, please ensure the language "investment in human resources" does not translate to staff hires. AT/JDS, May 17, 2018: Comments cleared.	Table B has been updated by removing the adaptation activities, as per the feedback. Component 2, para. 54 has been updated to clarify the project intension is to build capacity (technical skills) of partner institutions.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **50,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
Project management (BL5011)	2,381	0	2,381
Consultants for preparation of project submission documents (BL5013)	34,140	15,956	18,184
Travel	6,980	827	6,153
Training (PPG consultation and validation workshops), stationary	6,075	549	5,526
General operating expenses	424	451	-27
Total	50,000	17,783	32,217

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
					Number Achieved	
				Endorsement	MTR	TE
			Female	9		
			Male	21		
			Total	30		

ANNEX F: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
Stakeholders	Type of Engagement	Partnership	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge and Learning	Knowledge Management	
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Sex-disaggregated indicators	

Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Climate Finance
		Climate Change Mitigation	Financing
		United Nations Framework on Climate Change	Nationally Determined Contribution
Rio Marker	Climate Change Mitigation 2		
	Climate Change Adaptation 1		

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

For detail, please see the uploaded budget file.