Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Sri Lanka

Project Title: **Integrated Food Systems for Climate Adaptation & Community Resilience**
Project Number: 01001340
Implementing Partner: UNDP
Start Date: 7 March 2025 **End Date:** 30 April 2030 **PAC Meeting date:**

Brief Description

The project aims to address critical challenges in Sri Lanka's food system, particularly in 15 climate-vulnerable districts, through a transformative approach integrating climate adaptation, economic empowerment, and sustainable agriculture. The country faces severe climate-related threats, including unpredictable monsoons, droughts, and floods, which significantly impact agricultural productivity, food security, and rural livelihoods. Additionally, inefficient market systems, poor infrastructure, and limited financial access hinder economic stability for farmers and fisher communities.

To counter these challenges, the project will implement climate-smart agricultural practices, enhance governance structures, and foster inclusive economic growth. Key interventions include supporting smallholder farmers with resilient crops, promoting sustainable fisheries management, improving post-harvest storage and processing facilities, and increasing financial access for vulnerable communities. Gender and youth inclusion are central to the initiative, ensuring equitable participation in decision-making and value chains.

The expected results include improved food security, enhanced climate resilience, and economic upliftment for over 3,640 direct beneficiaries. The project will create 18,200 new and alternative livelihood opportunities, expand sustainable farming practices, and establish inclusive market linkages. By strengthening governance frameworks and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships, the project aims to create a long-term, resilient food system that ensures environmental sustainability and economic stability for Sri Lanka's most vulnerable communities.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD):

By 2027, more people and communities in Sri Lanka, especially the vulnerable and marginalized, are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks, have enhanced water and food security, and benefit equitably from ambitious climate action and increasingly sustainable management and protection of the environment and natural resources.

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker[1]:

The project aligns with GEM 2 criteria, aiming to transform agricultural and food systems with a strong emphasis on inclusivity, sustainability, and resilience. It prioritizes support for vulnerable communities, with approximately 60% of the target beneficiaries being women.

Total resources required:		USD 3,750,000
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor: CITI Foundation/ Lacoste/ Hirdaramani	USD 580,000
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		USD 3,170,000

[1] The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Agreed by (signatures)[2]:

Government	UNDP	Implementing Partner
Name:	DocuSigned by: 169FE630BB0640B... Name: Azusa Kubota Designation: Resident Representative	Name:
Date:	Date: 15-Jul-2025	Date:

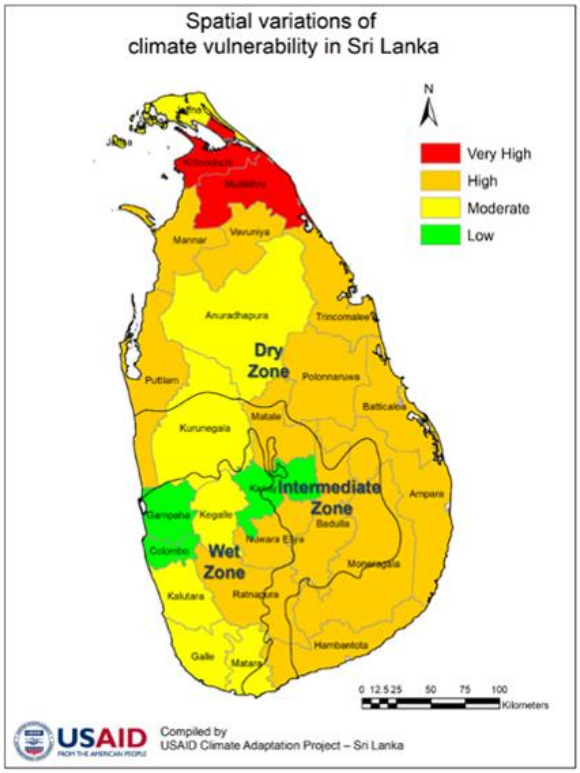


Figure 1: Climate Vulnerable Districts

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Sri Lanka, an island nation in the Indian Ocean, spans approximately 65,610 km² and is home to a population of around 23 million. The Sri Lanka Country Planning Framework 2021-2025[3], indicates that Global Risk Index ranked Sri Lanka as the sixth most climate-vulnerable country due to severe monsoon rains, flooding, and landslides. Climate vulnerability of smallholder farming systems in Sri Lanka, USAID/Tetra Tech (2024) specifies that fifteen of the twenty-five districts, accounting for over 66% of the country's total land area, are categorized as climate-vulnerable districts[4]. (Figure 1)

Sri Lanka faces a multitude of challenges in its food system, driven by climate change and compounded by economic, social, technological, infrastructure, and governance issues. The economic crisis of 2021-2022 has further deepened these vulnerabilities, severely impacting smallholder farmers and the fisheries sector. High inflation and rising production costs have made agricultural inputs unaffordable, leading to reduced cultivation and harvests. Similarly, the fisheries sector struggles with increasing fuel and fishing gear costs, overfishing, declining fish stocks, and habitat degradation, threatening the livelihoods of over a million people dependent on coastal and inland fisheries.

Beyond economic challenges, Sri Lanka's food system also faces significant social, technological, infrastructure and capacity/awareness deficiencies. Persistent poverty and food insecurity, particularly in climate-vulnerable regions, limit smallholder farmers' ability to adopt resilient agricultural practices. Gender disparities further hinder women's participation in agriculture and fisheries, restricting access to resources and decision-making opportunities. Additionally, the lack of access to modern agricultural technologies, climate-smart practices, and digital tools limits productivity and adaptability to climate change. Weak infrastructure, including inadequate irrigation systems, storage facilities, and market linkages, exacerbates post-harvest losses and inefficiencies in the supply chain. Moreover, capacity gaps among smallholder farmers, including limited technical knowledge and skills, constrain their ability to adopt improved agricultural practices and adapt to climate change.

Governance and policy gaps further hinder efforts to build a sustainable food system. Weak enforcement of environmental regulations, conflicting land-use policies, and a lack of coordinated action among government agencies contribute to unsustainable resource management and hinder climate adaptation efforts. The economic crisis has

[2] Note: Adjust signatures as needed

[3] GGGI Sri Lanka Country Planning Framework 2021-2025

[4] Assessment of the climate vulnerability of smallholder farming systems and the feasibility of providing climate information services to transform rural agricultural farming systems dependent on Village Tank Cascades (VTCs) in Sri Lanka, from subsistence to enterprising, *Climate* Rationale Contract No: 72038321C00001 (USAID/Tetra Tech)

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

shifted government priorities away from long-term food security strategies, limiting investment in conservation, climate adaptation, and resilient agricultural practices.

Addressing the interconnected challenges across these developmental barriers necessitates urgent policy interventions, strategic investments in climate-resilient agriculture, enhanced market infrastructure, and inclusive governance frameworks to build a sustainable food system in the country.

The specific challenges currently present in the areas of Technological and Infrastructure, Governance and Policy, Social, Economic, and Environmental sectors are outlined below. Figure 2 illustrates the Theory of Change (ToC), highlighting the root causes and essential strategies needed to develop a more sustainable and resilient food system for Sri Lanka.

Environmental Challenges

The agriculture sector of Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with extreme weather events such as prolonged droughts, floods, and unpredictable weather patterns, which are frequent. Droughts severely impact paddy cultivation and rain-fed crops. Intense rainfall and inadequate drainage systems cause seasonal flooding, which damages crops, livestock, and infrastructure. The unpredictable monsoon rains also disrupt traditional farming cycles, reducing crop yields and farmer incomes. The inadequate access to climate-resilient crops and technologies makes it difficult for farmers to adapt to changing conditions.

In intensively cultivated regions of the dry Zone, excessive chemical fertilizers, pesticide usage, improper crop rotation, and unsustainable farming practices have led to soil degradation and nutrient depletion. Overuse of fertilizer by farmers has depleted soil organic matter and reduced its capacity to retain moisture. In 2021, the government's effort to ban chemical fertilizers from organic farming created further challenges.

Poor land management leads to soil erosion and land degradation. Inefficient irrigation systems and over-extraction of groundwater further deplete water resources. In addition, deforestation and the expansion of agricultural land into forests have led to habitat destruction and human-wildlife conflicts, particularly with elephants.

Environmental protection and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are global issues that contribute to climate change. Agricultural activities in Sri Lanka contribute 7% to GDP and account for 20% of the national GHG emissions[5]. Strategies such as promoting climate-smart agriculture, reducing chemical inputs, and improving water management are needed to lower emissions and enhance resilience to climate impacts.

In addition to coastal erosion due to both natural causes and anthropogenic interventions, increased population and accelerated economic activities in the coastal region have caused damage and/or degradation of the quality and quantity of fragile and vulnerable coastal ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangrove, lagoons and estuaries, sea grass beds, seaweeds, and salt marshes, resulting in socio-economic and environmental repercussions.

The coastal and marine fisheries operate in an open-access environment, leading to overfishing, habitat destruction, and declining fish stocks. Approximately 75-80%[6] of coastal fish species are overfished, causing reduced catches and threatening the livelihoods of over 1.25 million people dependent on the fisheries sector. Additionally, climate change impacts such as heavy rains, winds, and rough seas have reduced fishing days, increased operational costs, and reduced income for fishermen. Coastal erosion caused by rising sea levels has led to conflicts between boat owners and the tourism sector. The destruction of vital coastal habitats such as mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds has further impacted biodiversity. Addressing these environmental issues requires strengthening fisheries governance, adopting rights-based management systems, protecting ecosystems, and promoting sustainable aquaculture practices and other livelihoods of coastal communities.

While adequate supply of stocking material is unavailable culture-based inland fisheries, unpredictable water availability in seasonal reservoirs in the dry zone due to climate-induced anomalies in monsoonal rainfall patterns may impact operations of rural fry-to-fingerling producers who supply fingerlings to fish farmers.

[5] A study on GHG emission assessment in agricultural areas in Sri Lanka: the case of Mahaweli H agricultural region Hemali Rathnayake1 · Takeshi Mizunoya

[6] Sharma, R. 2023. Mission Report on Small Pelagics and Lobster FMP in Sri Lanka on the West Coast - Prepared for the World Bank (Unpublished).

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Coastal fisher communities are also involved in agriculture, animal husbandry and tourism as other livelihood activities. While floods, tides, high temperature, and salinity are a big threat to year-round home gardening, vegetable and fruit farmers cultivating seasonal crops experience climate-induced impacts such as more insect pest damages, retarded crop growth, increased mechanical damages to crops, and decreased crop production. High ambient temperatures causing heat stress to animals are characteristics associated with livestock in most coastal areas. Climate change impacts will continue to cause loss of natural and built assets, affect tourism planning, profitability, and cost-effectiveness of operations, and coastal tourism-based livelihoods.

Economic Challenges

Inefficient market systems that hamper food security often struggle to access broader markets due to poor infrastructure, limited storage facilities, inadequate processing facilities & transportation networks, resulting in post-harvest losses and reducing farmers' income. That is harder for them to reinvest in their agricultural practices. Due to a lack of reliable market linkages, they cannot quickly sell their produce fairly, leaving them as middlemen and fluctuating market conditions.

The fragmented land ownership hinders the adoption of modern farming practices and limits economies. Small, scattered plots disadvantage farmers when implementing mechanized farming, managing irrigation efficiently, and increasing crop productivity. They hinder the adoption of modern farming practices, limit economies, and reduce farmers' ability to produce sufficient food for sustainability and market purposes.

Price fluctuations, weather conditions, and supply-demand imbalances create income uncertainty for farmers. Insufficient funding for agricultural research, innovation, and infrastructure development limits their ability to improve productivity and sustainability. High post-harvest losses and a lack of value-added processing further reduce profitability, making it problematic for farmers to achieve economic stability.

Market fluctuations, high operational costs, and limited infrastructure access threaten the economic sustainability of coastal communities. Fishermen must travel long distances offshore to catch fish and face rising fuel costs. Between 2021 and 2023, in the Puttalam district, the shrimp farming industry experienced a 27%[7] decline in production due to high operational costs and environmental issues, and resulted in some abandoned shrimp ponds. In remote villages, fishermen struggle with inland fishery activity due to price fluctuations during gluts, lack of transportation and cold storage facilities, making it difficult to sell their catch. Coastal agriculture faces seasonal overabundances, resulting in significant wastage and climate-induced impacts on crop production.

With over 70% rural households engaged in poultry farming, persistent productivity challenges including disease outbreaks weaken contribution from this sector to Sri Lanka's rural economy.

Social Challenges

The social challenges include an aging farming population with fewer young people interested in pursuing agriculture as a profession and limited participation of women in the agriculture sector[7]. This threatens long-term sustainability in the agriculture sector.

Gender disparities are a reason for food insecurity, and vulnerable people face food deficiency problems due to unaffordability, creating limitations for land, resources, training, and decision-making opportunities. These disparities are mainly due to deficiencies in relevant policies and programs that lower women's participation and the overall performance in the agriculture sector. Weaknesses in addressing gender disparity are a challenge in overcoming food security to ensure that all farming community members contribute effectively to agricultural productivity.

Food security is a significant barrier to overcoming poverty and financial constraints. In these climate-vulnerable districts, many smallholder farmers face difficulties investing in modern farming activities due to a lack of access to credit, insurance, and financial resources to recover from crop failures. These financial constraints increase their susceptibility to food shortages and limit their ability to build resilience against future tremors.

[7] Federica Consentino *, Gabriella Vindigni, Daniela Spina , Clara Monaco and Iuri Peri & Clara Monaco (2023) An Agricultural Career through the Lens of Young People,
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372454494_An_Agricultural_Career_through_the_Lens_of_Young_People

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

There is a geographical imbalance in coastal aquaculture development, with northwest and north attracting greater attention compared to other areas, marginalising coastal communities in many areas from enjoying economic and livelihood benefits available from coastal aquaculture.

Animal husbandry still depends largely on low-productive local breeds, infrastructure & technology, and extension services, while there is proven evidence of highly productive imported breeds due to the lack of proper hygienic conditions required by the technology. Over 70% of rural households engaged in poultry farming, a persistent productivity challenge, including disease outbreaks, to strengthen Sri Lanka's rural economy. The leadership and skills development training is a challenge to create new and alternative livelihood opportunities in sectors of agriculture, livestock, fisheries & aquaculture, tourism and food processing, focusing on integrating women, youth, and marginalized groups into value chains.

Women play many essential but often overlooked roles at multiple levels in coastal fisheries value chains (sorting, gutting, processing, marketing, etc.), but their role in fisheries appears to be largely invisible and unacknowledged, mainly due to the paucity of sex-disaggregated data and lack of gender analysis of the role of women in the fisheries sector. Cultural inhibitions among some ethnic groups restrict women's participation in livelihood opportunities, particularly in fishing and fishery related activities (Ministry of Fisheries, 2019[8]). Many women in fisher households are involved in traditional livelihoods such as tailoring, mat weaving, handicraft making, food preparation, etc. but face problems in securing raw materials and difficulties in marketing their products. In addition, both men and women are handicapped in asserting their rights over resources, with only 36%[9] in marine fisheries including women and 22%[9] in the inland and aquaculture sectors listed as members of the fisher organizations active in the 15 most vulnerable coastal districts.

Technological and Infrastructure Challenges

The agriculture sector of Sri Lanka lacks advanced technologies such as climate-smart practices, precision agriculture, and renewable energy solutions that help resilience to climate change. The low productivity in agriculture is mainly due to a lack of access to proper information systems, weather-resilient strategies, digital tools for weather forecasting, and innovative agricultural technologies such as water management and resource mapping. Also, limited resource access, such as a lack of high-quality seeds, fertilizers, machinery, and advanced agricultural techniques, causes low productivity and yields, which hinders the ability of farmers to adopt efficient farming practices. Promote farmer organizations & farmers to access available relevant databases to strengthen agricultural activities by getting the required information to improve agriculture practices on time.

The farmers lack the tools for digital weather forecasting and crop management, sensor-based irrigation systems, and precision farming equipment. Due to the lack of these technologies, they cannot boost resource use, reduce costs, and improve productivity and become reluctant to adopt new technologies and sustainable practices.
Due to a lack of best farming practices, including restricted access to reliable data on weather patterns and limited access to real-time information on climate risks, soil conditions, and pest outbreaks, farmers are unprepared to respond effectively to environmental changes. Informed decision-making is hampered due to the lack of access to timely, accurate information and data-sharing platforms, and that reduces productivity and risk management. These knowledge gaps prevent them from implementing important measures to mitigate climate variability impacts, affecting their income, productivity, and long-term resilience.

Technological and infrastructure deficiencies affect the economy of the coastal and inland fisheries of Sri Lanka due to the lack of cold storage to preserve the catch and efficient transport facilities to transport them to relevant destinations on time. Post-harvest processing activities, such as salt drying and Maldive fish preparation in coastal fisheries and fish smoking in inland fisheries, suffer from poor quality raw materials, traditional un-hygienic processing techniques, and disorganized marketing structures. In coastal aquaculture, the high energy costs have discouraged new investors in shrimp farming, with abandoned shrimp ponds in some districts posing an environmental hazard. However, in recent years, many technological initiatives have been taken to expand aquaculture, including breeding and diversifying cultivable species and mobilizing the private sector and communities to undertake commercial aquaculture operations. Inadequate infrastructure, including poor road networks, insufficient storage facilities, and a lack of advanced processing technologies, creates inefficiencies in both green & blue economic supply chains. This leads to significant post-harvest losses and reduces market competitiveness.

[8] MoF 2019. Master Plans for integrated development of Panama and Arugambay lagoons (Unpublished). Ministry of Fisheries, Sri Lanka, 2019

[9]Ministry of Fisheries 2024 – National Fisheries Statistics, 2024.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Governance and Policy Challenges

Policy reforms are needed in both blue and green economies to address the challenges of the agriculture and fisheries sectors. The main challenges are to promote the participatory management of coastal fisheries, improve irrigation efficiency, provide climate-resilient crop varieties, and conserve the natural ecosystems.

To face these climate impacts successfully by improving their socioeconomic resilience, it is challenging to strengthen extension services such as introducing crop insurance systems and providing credit facilities. Further government initiative is needed to support the broadening of livelihood programs, empowering farmers to reduce dependence on agriculture alone. Based on the unique conditions of the climate-vulnerable districts, policy reforms must be flexible and adaptable, ensuring farmers receive the required knowledge, training, and resources to face the ongoing challenges successfully.

Governance and policy are a significant barrier to effective coastal fisheries management in Sri Lanka. Although a governance framework exists for the participatory management of coastal fisheries, institutional and regulatory barriers hinder its implementation. Due to inadequate regulatory enforcement, coastal fisheries operating in an open-access environment often suffer from overfishing and resource depletion. Governance problems are further aggravated due to monetary barriers and a lack of coordination among government agencies, private sector stakeholders, and local communities. It is challenging to strengthen policy frameworks to enhance enforcement mechanisms to combat illegal fishing, promote sustainable fisheries and aquaculture practices, and promote participatory governance models, including local community decision-making processes.

In addition, capacity gaps among government agencies, extension service providers, and local institutions hinder the effective delivery of support service, knowledge dissemination, and implementation of policy reforms. Strengthening institutional capacity is essential to ensure that farmers and coastal communities can benefit from improved governance frameworks and access necessary resources for climate resilience.

Addressing agricultural challenges in green & blue economies requires a complex approach to integrate environmental, economic, social, technological, and governance strategies. It is possible to build a more resilient and sustainable agricultural sector in Sri Lanka by promoting sustainable and suitable farming practices, improving infrastructure, and reshaping the required policies to benefit local and coastal communities and empower, women and the nation as a whole. Enhancing the resilience of affected farmers, including coastal communities in vulnerable districts, requires necessary improvements in resilient agriculture practices and unlocking the full potential of the agricultural economy in Sri Lanka.

II. STRATEGY

The agriculture sector most extensively affected by climate change in Sri Lanka is smallholder farmers & coastal fishers due to energy shortages, rising input costs, and supply chain disruptions. About half of the smallholder farmers have ceased cultivation, aggravating food insecurity and economic instability. The significant actions required to overcome this situation are empowering marginalized groups, promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, strengthening value chains, and fostering inclusive decision-making to create a sustainable climate-resilient agricultural sector that enhances productivity. Addressing agricultural challenges in green & blue economies requires a complex approach to integrate environmental, economic, social, technological, and governance strategies. The Theory of Change (ToC) in Figure 2 outlines the procedure to face such challenges

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

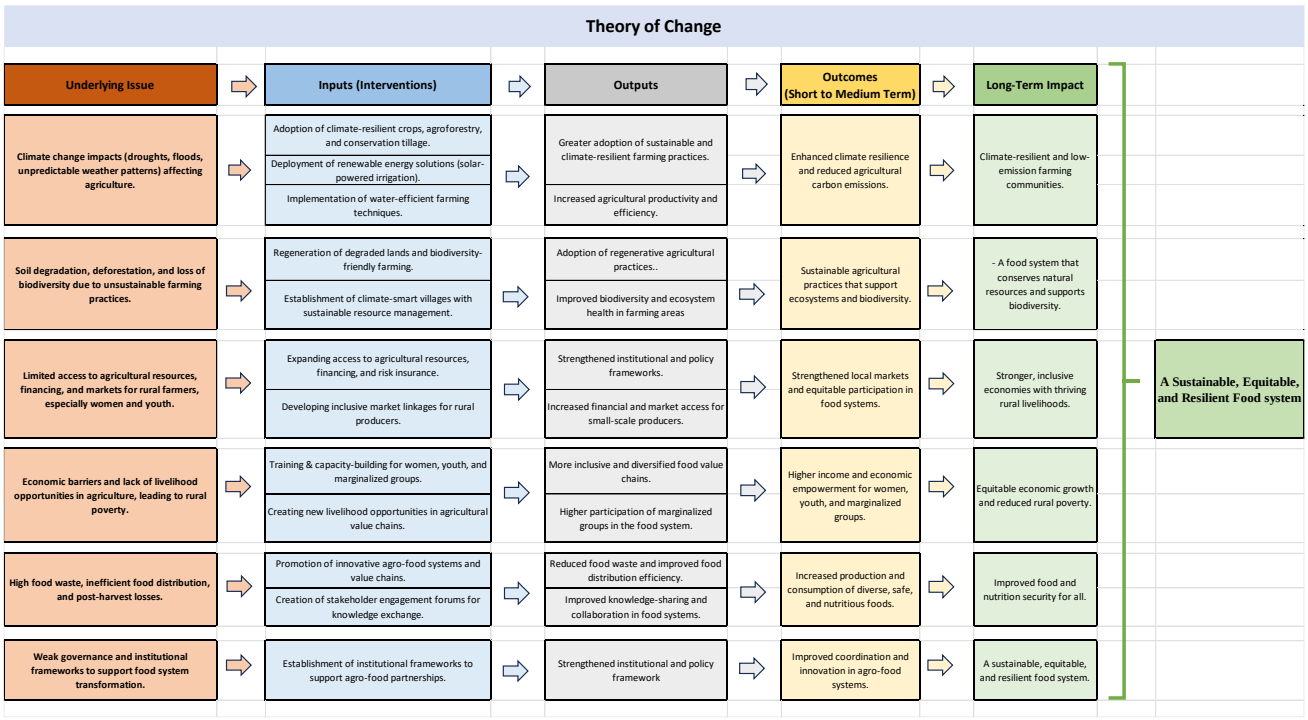


Figure 1: Theory of Change

Environment Conservation

Ecosystem Restoration and biodiversity conservation strategy aims to restore degraded ecosystems and conserve biodiversity. It proposes rehabilitating lands for reforestation and initiating agroforestry and soil conservation while promoting biodiversity-friendly farming among farmers. Establish buffer zones with designated feeding grounds for wildlife to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts, construct micro-wildlife corridors to connect fragmented habitats to support local fauna movement, safeguard sensitive ecosystems adjacent to agricultural lands, and promote tourism. The Project plans to educate farmers on sustainable land management, biodiversity conservation, and biodiversity-friendly farming practices, including in coastal areas, ensuring long-term ecological restoration and improved agricultural productivity.

To reduce the usage of boosted amounts of chemical fertilizer and pesticides leading to soil degradation and nutrient depletion, crop rotation and organic farming will be promoted with improved soil management techniques to enhance soil fertility and moisture retention. The Project plans to strengthen land management practices to prevent soil erosion and degradation in intensively cultivated regions.

Agroforestry, conservation tillage, and integrated pest management will enhance productivity and reduce Green House Gas emissions, promoting sustainable agriculture and climate resilience. Efforts will focus on introducing climate-resilient crop varieties that can withstand adverse weather conditions and establishing Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) demonstration sites to showcase best practices and innovative techniques. Farmers will receive targeted training on agroforestry, conservation tillage, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to improve soil health, enhance productivity, and reduce environmental impacts.

While sector agencies such as the Forest Dept., Dept. of Wildlife Conservation, Central Environment Authority, Marine Environment Protection Authority, etc. have their statuettes for the conservation of environment and biodiversity, the Ministry of Fisheries and the Dept. of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Management provide the backdrop for strengthening sustainable coastal resources management and environment/ecosystem conservation, through effective participation of coastal communities and a diversity of stakeholders under legally constituted institutional arrangements supported by the project.

The Fisheries Act provides for the designation of specific fisheries or areas (including lagoons) as Fishery Management Areas (FMAs), and the multi-stakeholder Fisheries Management Coordinating Committees comprised of fishers and representatives of other stakeholder agencies are tasked with developing and implementing Fisheries Development and Management Plans for the particular FMAs, ensuring sustainable management of fisheries and conservation of environment/ecosystems. The Project will support adopting a holistic approach under the same legal provisions to

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

integrate management of all fisheries across a large area, such as a district, to ensure greater protection to the resources and environment/ecosystems.

The Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Act provides for establishing Special Management Areas (SMA's) – well-defined geographic areas with special ecological and economic significance. The multi-stakeholder Special Management Area Coordinating Committees, constituting the community, local administrative institutions, and relevant stakeholder agencies, oversee the SMA plan development and implementation, focusing on conservation of coastal biodiversity, sustainable coastal resource utilization, climate change adaptation, pollution control, resilience, and disaster risk reduction. The Project will support the Special Area Management (SAM) plan development and implementation in the sites identified under the Revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) 2024-2029 and falling within the climate-vulnerable districts.

Economic Enhancement

The agricultural extension services need to enhance productivity by providing real-time weather forecasts, pest control advice, and market trends and reaching remote farming communities through mobile apps and SMS alerts. Enhancing access to agricultural data, strengthening connectivity for private partnerships, and improving online trading increases agricultural information availability and use. Training sessions on business development, financial literacy, market standards, packaging, and suitable workshops will strengthen farmer-market linkages, enhance rural producers' resilience, and ensure equitable distribution of resources and profits.

Contract farming will be promoted to establish direct agreements between farmers and buyers, such as supermarkets or exporters, ensuring guaranteed purchases at fair prices. Encouraging farmers to export agricultural products by assisting them in obtaining certifications from the organic/fair-trade labels to achieve higher value for their products in the high-end local & international markets and forming partnerships with export agencies to promote Sri Lankan agri-products globally.

Introducing farmer companies & cooperative models to enable collective bargaining for inputs, logistics, and market access. The strategy supports developing community-based social safety networks and training local leaders to manage these initiatives. Rural producers will be assisted by developing farmer markets, mobile markets, roadside markets, and urban wholesale marketing hubs, stabilizing prices and incomes through a minimum support price (MSP) system and buffering stock programs.

The agricultural risk insurance and agro entrepreneurship will be strengthened to protect against extreme weather and market instability by arranging grants and soft loans for farmers through partnerships with financial institutions, awareness campaigns on financing options, and insurance benefits through farmer organizations. Collaboration between the government and private sectors in agricultural research, focusing on climate resilience, crop diversification, and sustainable practices, will be encouraged to enhance agricultural production.

Agricultural resource availability contributes to safeguarding vulnerable populations from shocks through improved financing and social security networks. Community-based social safety networks will offer crisis assistance, with local leaders trained to manage these programs. Agricultural farmers will be mobilized into agro-tech farms and linked to agriculture-input service centers, machinery hubs, and resource-sharing platforms and cooperatives to support marginalized groups.

Digital platforms will ensure transparent resource allocation, streamline financing, and monitor agricultural productivity, strengthening farming communities' resilience to economic and environmental challenges. During market fluctuations, the maintenance of buffer stocks will be facilitated to manage supply and demand imbalances.

Enhancing the economic status of the coastal communities through expansion and diversification of coastal aquaculture would include addressing issues associated with ongoing aquaculture initiatives - support to promote energy saving initiatives to minimize operational expenditure of shrimp farms, rehabilitation of abandoned shrimp farms to reduce environmental hazards, shrimp stock enhancement in selected lagoons to support shrimp capture fisheries and, support to create producer markets for ornamental fish growers to maximize their incomes.

Strategies proposed to expand coastal aquaculture would include carrying out strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) of aquaculture development in priority coastal areas and selected coastal lagoons where aquaculture is less

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

developed to identify "environmentally low-risk areas" for aquaculture development - employing a range of analytical and participatory approaches to link environmental considerations with economic and social considerations. Identified low-risk areas to be subjected to a zonal planning process involving carrying capacity analyses, products, markets, stakeholder consultations, negotiations, rules of operation, etc., providing authorities insight into production potential, investments, and infrastructure requirements for each coastal district/province.

Strategies to sustain culture-based fisheries in the inland sector include support to self-help community groups in the rural areas to establish and operate backyard hatcheries using simple technologies and linking/harmonizing fingerling-producing community groups with the agricultural farming communities in non-perennial reservoirs as well as in minor perennial reservoirs to prevent financial losses to fingerling producers and improve climate change adaptations of rural communities.

Promotion/expansion of eco-tourism and community-based tourism seen in some coastal areas at different intensity levels and generally with comparatively low capital outlay provides the best option for the socio-economic advancement of coastal fisher communities from tourism. Key areas of activity to be supported include comprehensive area-specific eco-tourism resource profile development, Eco-tourism/Community Based Tourism (CBT) awareness, training and capacity development, establishing stakeholder interventions and partnerships (Corporate Social Responsibility - CSR, Public-Private Partnerships- PPP, etc.), infrastructure & facility development, eco-tourism product development, marketing and promotion. Other possible interventions may include language and communication skills development, homestay training and facilitation programs, and tourism infrastructure development.

Social Upliftment

Strengthening food system governance and value chains by empowering women, youth, and marginalized groups through leadership training to help them establish governance structures and ensure participation in decision-making processes. The training on financial assistance and resources will promote their involvement in entrepreneurship, marketing, and overall agricultural processes. Awareness campaigns promote gender and social inclusion by sharing success stories to inspire others and facilitate networking opportunities to connect underrepresented groups with key stakeholders, fostering a more equitable and inclusive food system.

For widespread adoption, it is expected to create and distribute case studies, policy briefs, and videos showcasing innovative agro-food systems and their impact on sustainability and livelihoods. For public awareness, launch social media and print campaigns about the benefits of innovative agro-food systems and encourage widespread adoption. Conduct national and district forums, workshops, and/or webinars to bring together farmers, policymakers, researchers, and industry leaders to share successful practices and discuss strategies for replication. Create knowledge management platforms such as farmer companies, cooperatives, and knowledge-sharing groups, and undertake field demonstration visits to enable hands-on learning and exchange experiences among stakeholders. Ensure gender equity and establish and build the capacity of farmer cooperatives/ companies and /or associations to facilitate the decision-making capabilities of women & marginalized groups.

Conduct studies on area-specific agri-food systems and livelihood opportunities in climate-vulnerable districts. The proposed research focuses on food processing, production, and value chain development while evaluating the current extent of involvement, capacity, and willingness of women, youth, and marginalized groups to new livelihoods and addressing governance, participation, and market access gaps to initiate appropriate actions.
Conduct leadership and skills development training to create new and alternative livelihood opportunities in sectors of agriculture (field crops, horticulture, Floriculture), livestock (Dairy, Goat and Poultry), fisheries (coastal, lagoon and inland) and aquaculture, tourism (agro & coastal) and food processing, focusing on integrating women, youth, and marginalized groups into value chains and empowering them in governance, decision-making, and economic activities to enhance food security and community resilience.

Addressing the scarcity of gender-segregated data/information related to agriculture and coastal fisher livelihoods, as well as current status and issues related to such livelihood activities in specific areas, is pivotal for identifying target areas and groups for potential project support and intervention mechanisms. Training, capacity building, and start-up support for women and youth to enable their participation in new and alternate livelihoods would enable families to meet the challenges of climate-change-induced impacts on their traditional livelihoods. Such interventions need to be preceded by studies/assessments to identify area-specific opportunities and skills/capacity of intended recipients. Entrepreneurs need to be involved, establish a marketing linkages network, and adopt value chain approaches to overcome marketing problems for existing and new livelihoods.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Infrastructure and Technology Innovations

Climate-Smart Villages (CSV) with sustainable water and natural resource management systems, complemented by community training in land-use planning and ecosystem stewardship will be promoted. Participatory approaches will be adopted to develop climate-smart villages, initiate resource mapping for land-use zoning, and focus on livelihood strategies in agro-based activities with alternative incomes. Create cascade-level plans conserving natural resources, ensuring sustainable harvesting, equitable resource sharing, and effective management.

To support farmers and farmer organizations, digital infrastructure will be enhanced to improve data accessibility and decision-making. Platforms like Agrarian.lk provide real-time farm monitoring, market insights, and weather forecasting, while the Ministry of Agriculture's centralized system streamlines agricultural planning and resource allocation. GeoGoviya offers advisory services, land parcel statistics, and crop health monitoring powered by EO4ARM for disaster management. To better serve climate-vulnerable districts, a comprehensive database will be developed to address existing information gaps and improve farmers' access to critical data. Upgrading transportation infrastructure, such as agri-roads, supported by government initiatives, facilitates rural connectivity, addresses agri-sector needs, and strengthens the rural-urban market linkages to improve infrastructure, enabling rural producers to access broader markets and promote resilience and economic growth.

Land use planning and zoning maps to be developed to initiate climate-resilient agriculture and optimize the use of resources through zone-based strategies, resulting in Small Tank Cascade Development Plans promoting sustainable agricultural development by managing resources efficiently.

Fragmented small land ownership issues will be resolved through land and plot consolidation programs that encourage cooperative land use agreements and create larger farming units suitable for modernization and efficient irrigation, focusing on arranging incentives and subsidies to farmers in land merging. Key improvements include mechanization, water management, and land flattening techniques like laser levelling, GPS-guided grading, bund cultivation, training on installing AWD monitoring instruments, operating and maintaining irrigation systems, and upgrading irrigation channels, which enhance productivity, reduce costs, and improve crop growth.

Climate-smart commercial farming units upstream and paddy farming units downstream in minor tanks will be developed, adopting water-efficient practices that reduce agriculture's carbon footprint. Micro irrigation systems and precision agriculture tools will be introduced for market-oriented home gardens and commercial farming units. Introduce high-yield, drought-resistant, and flood-tolerant crop varieties to reduce the risk of crop failure and train farmers in nutrition-sensitive practices like crop diversification, agroecology, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM).

Financial assistance will be provided to smallholders through soft loans to adopt micro-irrigation technologies and other essential inputs. To mitigate crop damage caused by extreme weather conditions, climate-controlled farming systems will be implemented. This includes the use of greenhouses and polytunnels equipped with automated environmental controls to regulate temperature, humidity, and other essential factors for optimal crop growth. For paddy cultivation, Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) techniques will be demonstrated to farmers, along with the distribution of water level monitoring instruments to optimize water use and reduce methane emissions.

Agricultural processing units established will diversify income and improve market access, boosting food security. Promote multi-cropping systems and agroforestry to maximize land use on small agri-plots integrated farming practices. Integrating aquaculture, crops, and livestock will encourage rural communities to expand income sources and improve the utilization of resources much more efficiently.

The project leverages the tank catchment area to establish market-oriented, women-managed Home Gardens (HGs), each equipped with irrigation and cultivating vegetables and perennial crops on half a quarter to one-acre plots. The initiative includes establishing seed production units and community-cantered Agri-Tech farms supported by women-managed integrated market-oriented HGs, providing extension services to enhance productivity, promote sustainable farming, and strengthen women's roles in market-oriented agriculture.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Sustaining year-round home gardening in coastal areas characterized by minimal land availability, floods, and water-logged conditions will be achieved through the provision of small-scale polytunnels, net houses, and column farming technologies, including training and capacity building to overcome the problem of flooding as well as threats from animals. As villagers use compost with low nutrients, they will be exposed to composting knowledge, such as microbes, fish waste, earthworms, Jeeva murtha, vermicompost, etc.

Enhance Poultry farming by establishing backyard hatchery units and year-round feed cultivation. Farmers will receive technical support, quality inputs, and microfinance access, along with improved disease control, biosecurity, and market linkages. Training programs will focus on better management to boost productivity and ensure affordable eggs and meat for local markets.

The Climate-Smart Dairy (CSD) model enhances food security by improving dairy productivity through climate-resilient livestock practices. Animal husbandry still depends largely on low-productive local breeds, while there is proven evidence of highly productive imported breeds. Establishing goat and cattle farming units with such adaptable breeds will boost output and resilience. Key initiatives include increased veterinary services, vaccinations, and climate risk monitoring to safeguard livestock health. Drought-resistant fodder, rainwater harvesting, and manure management practices like biogas and composting improve feed security, soil fertility, and emissions reduction. Nutritional strategies and rotational grazing further optimize livestock management for sustainable dairy farming. Strategies proposed to improve and make the dairy industry a profitable one include milk chilling facilities to enable day and night milking to increase the family income of dairy farmers, Biogas units to minimize expenses on energy sources and also save neighbouring forest reserves and, increased availability and capacity of Veterinary Officers to improve Artificial Insemination (A/I).

Protection for backyard poultry undertaken in many households will be provided against predators, and provision of technology for preparing supplementary feed (using fish waste, poonac, BSF, etc.), including the introduction of the high-yielding Giriraj poultry breed from India will also help poultry farmers increase their incomes.

Post-harvest losses will be reduced by establishing rural collection centers and urban wholesale hubs with cold storage and processing facilities in climate-vulnerable districts. The food waste and post-harvest losses will be reduced by establishing renewable energy-powered food processing centers with storage and processing facilities to extend shelf-life and increase incomes. Green fishery harbours will have renewable energy-powered cold storage and modern refrigeration systems to support fish preservation and distribution. The initiative includes farmer training sessions on post-harvest handling and packaging to cut losses and community-driven food waste reduction programs to produce compost, animal feed, and bioenergy. An efficient agro-transport system will be supported to streamline the movement of goods, support the processing centers, improve market connectivity, and reduce post-harvest losses. Develop pooled transport and shared marketing services by establishing agri-input service centers in the 15 districts.

Tool and machinery hubs will be created as resource-sharing entities with leasing facilities for Agri-farming in collaboration with agro-tech farms through farmer companies/cooperatives. That ensures vulnerable groups have equitable access to these facilities. Digital tools for price tracking, demand forecasting, direct sales, and diverse markets will be introduced.

Expanding renewable energy solutions across farming systems will significantly reduce reliance on fossil fuels and promote sustainable agricultural practices. Key initiatives include installing solar-powered irrigation systems for commercial agricultural & shrimp farms, solar-powered cold storage and drying units, biogas plants, energy-efficient appliances in agro-processing facilities, and large-scale solar systems for agro-tech farms. Beneficiaries will gain access to affordable renewable energy technologies through soft loans, grants, subsidies, financing schemes, and private sector partnerships, including comprehensive training on renewable energy solutions' operation, maintenance, and benefits, ensuring effective implementation and long-term sustainability.

Support establishing integrated domestic and commercial farming systems in farmer lands of about 1-5 Acre plots that promote sustainable livelihoods combining crops, livestock, aquaculture, and coastal fisheries. These units consist of infrastructure like ponds, livestock shelters, and upgraded coastal fishing hubs to boost productivity. Training workshops will build the local capacity of farmers in integrated farming and sustainable fisheries. The initiative is also to provide high-quality seeds, fingerlings, and livestock breeds, establish collection hubs for efficient distribution, upgrade coastal fishing hubs with modern processing and storage facilities, and train communities in value addition to enhance market access and increase income generation.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Establishing model villages and assisting traditional dry fish & Maldive fish makers to apply modern and hygienic processing technology, provision of hybrid dryers powered by wood/solar for energy saving, improved packaging technologies such as vacuum packaging, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) certification, etc. for branded products and expanded markets will provide continuity of livelihoods and more significant economic benefits to fisher communities. Supporting a joint research activity linking the Coconut Research Institute (CRI) on the use of liquid waste from the dry fish industry for coconut cultivation will curtail the dumping of fish offal and heavy salt-concentrated wastewater into the lagoons, minimizing pollution of lagoon waters and provide additional incomes to coastal fisher communities.

Moreover, building the capacity of smallholder farmers, women-led groups, and local institutions is critical to ensure the successful adoption and sustainability of introduced technologies and practices. Targeted training programs, extensive services, and technical support will be strengthened to enhance local skills in climate-resilient farming, digital tool usage, and post-harvest management.

The expansion of improved technology, such as the FAO-Thiaroye Processing Technique (FTT), will improve the quality of smoked fish, reducing post-harvest losses and environmental issues. FTT can be mainstreamed for improved livelihood and food security, including institutional capacity development and setting relevant food safety standards.

Facilitating the establishment and operation of dehydration and semi-processing units (pulp making) will enable fruit farmers to make processed products, minimize wastage, and obtain additional income. Establishing demonstration model farming units equipped with micro irrigation and fertigation units and adopting espalier systems for planting, including inter-cultivation of genetically manipulated perennial fruit crops bearing fruits all year, would give farmers consistent harvest and incomes and also pave the way for a reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and other agrochemicals. Other proposed strategic interventions include support for entrepreneurship development through establishing farmer units, business plan development, market linkages with large-scale processors and exporters, crop insurance, and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) or Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) certification.

Governance and Policy

Governance and policy reforms in the agriculture sector of climate-vulnerable districts in Sri Lanka are essential to build resilience and ensure sustainability. Introduce relevant policies to prioritize climate-smart agriculture practices, integrating advanced technologies.

Strengthening institutional frameworks to support decentralized decision-making to empower local governments and communities to respond effectively to climate challenges. Reforms will promote equitable access to resources, including subsidies, financial support (soft loans), and capacity-building programs for smallholder farmers most affected by climate shocks. Improving risk management through crop insurance schemes, disaster preparedness plans, and sustainable land management practices will mitigate vulnerabilities. Collaboration between government, private sector, and international agencies will channel investments into research and development of climate-resilient crop varieties and to establish robust market linkages, ensuring that agricultural systems remain adaptive and economically viable amidst changing climatic conditions.

Cascade management committees of the farmer organizations in climate-vulnerable districts will support community-led governance and the development of local policies for sustainable livelihood and resource management. Comprehensive monitoring frameworks will assess the effectiveness of land-use zoning, climate-smart practices, and renewable energy interventions. Promoting continuous improvement and aligning with best practices will enhance decision-making and drive sustainable outcomes. Agro-food systems will be supported through governance frameworks and partnerships via MOUs with stakeholders.

The fisheries policy on co-management will be supported and translated into strategy and brought into the mainstream, through annual work plans, provision of dedicated staff, funds, and facilities.

The institutional arrangements provided under the Fisheries Act for collaborative ecosystem-based fisheries management will be adopted to introduce a holistic approach to fisheries management integrating all coastal fisheries across a broader region (district), ensuring socio-economic benefits to all the coastal fishers, including gender, social protection, infrastructure development, etc. When all coastal fishers in a district are involved, it will ensure greater management of all coastal fisheries as well as conservation of all coastal ecosystems within a district, compared to the currently adopted practice of fisheries management through specific fisheries or areas

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

New regulations will be framed under the Coast Conservation (Amendment) Act 49 of 2011 to establish legally mandated multi-stakeholder Special Management Area Committees (SMACC) within each of the Special Management Areas to implement the Special Management Area (SMA) plans.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

a. Expected Results

Given the global food system crisis driven by climate change, economic instability, and conflicts, urgent transformation is necessary, and UNDP is committed to fostering Resilient Food Systems (RFS) by leveraging its expertise in governance, climate resilience, and inclusive economic growth.

The project aims to enhance food systems and agricultural livelihoods in Sri Lanka's 15 climate-vulnerable districts by integrating climate-smart agriculture and sustainable practices. The project's overarching goal is to build resilience in food systems through economic empowerment, ecosystem management, institutional strengthening, and climate adaptation. This includes:

- Improving food security via sustainable and inclusive agricultural practices.
- Strengthening governance and institutional support for resilient food systems.
- Enhancing climate adaptation strategies to mitigate environmental and economic risks.
- Empowering marginalized communities by increasing financial access, market integration, and innovative agricultural solutions.
- Promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, private sectors, UN agencies, and civil society organizations.

The project seeks to transition food systems toward sustainability, equity, and resilience, ensuring long-term benefits for vulnerable populations and national economies.

A core objective is to drive transformation across agricultural and food systems, focusing on inclusivity, sustainability, and resilience of vulnerable communities. Over 67,440 new livelihood opportunities will be created through targeted training and capacity-building, particularly for women, youth, and marginalized groups. These efforts will strengthen participation in agricultural value chains and governance, fostering economic empowerment and social inclusion.

The project will establish equitable food systems by increasing the production of nutritious, safe foods through nutrition-sensitive agriculture. Sustainable farming techniques, including climate-smart home gardens, commercial farming units, and aquaculture ventures, will be developed to combat malnutrition, food waste, and post-harvest losses while improving productivity and market access.

Table 01: Key Challenges and strategies

Key Issues	Strategies
Environmental Challenges	
Climate change impacts (droughts, floods, unpredictable monsoons) affecting agriculture	Promote Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), introduce resilient crop varieties, establish CSA demonstration sites
Soil degradation due to excessive fertilizer and pesticide use	Encourage organic farming, crop rotation, and improved soil management techniques
Poor land management leading to soil erosion and water depletion	Strengthen land management practices, promote agroforestry, and improve irrigation efficiency
Coastal erosion and damage to marine ecosystems	Implement coastal zone management strategies, restore mangroves and coral reefs, and enforce sustainable fisheries governance
Overfishing and declining fish stocks	Introduce rights-based fisheries management, develop sustainable aquaculture, and enhance ecosystem protection
Economic Challenges	
Inefficient market systems and post-harvest losses	Strengthen farmer-market linkages, establish storage and processing facilities, and promote contract farming
Fragmented land ownership limiting mechanization	Implement land consolidation programs and encourage cooperative land use agreements
Price fluctuations and high operational costs affecting profitability	Develop agricultural risk insurance, facilitate buffer stock programs, and promote value-added processing
High energy costs and abandoned aquaculture operations	Support energy-efficient shrimp farming and rehabilitate abandoned aquaculture sites

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Social Challenges	
Aging farming population and low youth participation in agriculture	Conduct leadership and skills development training, promote youth engagement in agribusiness
Gender disparities limiting women's role in agriculture and fisheries	Provide financial assistance, promote women-led agribusiness, and conduct gender-inclusive capacity-building programs
Limited financial resources for smallholder farmers	Expand microfinance access, offer soft loans for technology adoption, and create rural safety nets
Geographical imbalance in coastal aquaculture development	Conduct strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) and identify low-risk areas for aquaculture expansion
Technological and Infrastructure Challenges	
Limited access to climate-smart agricultural technologies	Introduce digital farming tools, sensor-based irrigation, and precision agriculture
Poor road networks and lack of cold storage facilities	Improve rural infrastructure, establish collection hubs, and develop agro-transport systems
High post-harvest losses due to inadequate processing facilities	Set up renewable energy-powered food processing centers and promote efficient post-harvest handling
Governance and Policy Challenges	
Weak institutional frameworks for agricultural and fisheries management	Strengthen multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms, establish Fisheries Management Coordinating Committees (FMCC)
Lack of regulatory enforcement in fisheries and aquaculture	Develop and enforce sustainable fisheries and aquaculture policies
Limited coordination among government agencies and stakeholders	Foster public-private partnerships, improve policy coherence, and enhance institutional collaboration
Need for policy reforms to support climate adaptation and resilience	Develop and implement National Food Security and Climate Resilience Strategies

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

The project structured around three outcomes and six key outputs, addresses following critical issues in the food system supply and value chain while developing strategies to enhance micro and small enterprises.

Outcome 1: Enhanced capacities of local communities — including women, youth, and marginalized groups — to adopt and scale up sustainable, nutrition-sensitive, and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices that contribute to long-term climate resilience and adaptive livelihoods.

Output 1: **Tailored skill-building and training and leadership programs delivered to women, youth, and marginalized groups to strengthen their engagement in climate-resilient livelihoods and value chains**

Activity 1.1. Conduct studies assessment to identify area-specific agri-food system livelihood opportunities, including production, processing, and value chain development, capacity and willingness of women, youth, and marginalized groups to adopt new livelihoods and addressing gaps in governance, participation, and market access

Activity 1.2. Conduct 150 leadership and skills development trainings to create 3640 new and alternative livelihood opportunities in sectors of agriculture livestock (Poultry) and food processing, focusing on integrating women, youth, and marginalized groups into value chains and empowering them in governance, decision-making, and economic activities to enhance food security and community resilience

Output 2: Local communities equipped with skills, resources, and market-oriented training to promote nutrition-sensitive, climate-resilient, and diversified livelihoods through sustainable agriculture and eco-tourism initiatives

Activity 2.1. Conduct 250 trainings on nutrition-sensitive practices, including crop diversification, agroecology, IPM, integrated livestock farming, and improved fish preservation practices, etc. Support these efforts with 20,000 women-managed climate-smart home gardens and the distribution of high-quality seeds, fingerlings, and livestock breeds to improve productivity, resilience, and market-oriented outcomes.

Activity 2.2. Design, test and pilot a blended financing solution to enable accessible financing for smallholder producers, leveraging existing and new partnerships.

Outcome 2: Enhanced climate smart and nature positive livelihoods options of local communities, particularly women, through increased agricultural production and productivity, strengthened inclusivity across the agro-food value chain, and expanded adoption of renewable energy solutions and efficient water supply systems.

Output 3: Enhanced livelihoods, food security, and economic activities of local communities through improved productivity, diversification, and sustainable commercialization across all agricultural sectors, supported by modern infrastructure, climate-smart practices, and inclusive value chain development

Activity 3.1. Establish 01 model community agro-tech farm equipped with modern farming infrastructure (e.g., polytunnels, greenhouses) and techniques, providing extension services to surrounding farming units and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for 100 youth through the integration of green energy technologies.

Activity 3.2. Establish 2,500 integrated market-oriented home gardens.

Activity 3.3. Provide 1,000 chicken coops to support backyard poultry farming units

Activity 3.4. Provide 20 chicks for each backyard poultry unit to 1000 households.

Activity 3.5. Provide 1,000 Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) or/and GAP certifications to improve market access for agricultural produce.

Activity 3.6. Develop 500 hectares of integrated agroecological commercial farming units.

Output 4: Strengthened inclusivity of the agri-food system introduced through enhanced equitable access to agricultural resources, financing, risk insurance, and social protection networks for vulnerable groups, while provided broader market access through development of inclusive market linkages and infrastructures

Activity 4.1. Set up 02 farmers' markets with cold storage, and processing facilities to provide rural producers with accessible, localized venues for selling their goods and reaching a wider customer base.

Activity 4.2. Conduct 45 training sessions on business development, financial literacy, market standards, and packaging, along with 15 workshops to strengthen farmer-market linkages and enhance rural producers' resilience.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Output 5: Strengthened community adoption of value-added agricultural practices and enhanced market linkages by developing and disseminating knowledge resources and multimedia campaigns. Partnerships were forged with key stakeholders across the value chain to support the scaling up and adoption of innovative financing models, certification schemes, and farmer insurance pilots.

Activity 5.1. Develop and disseminate communication materials, knowledge products, and multimedia case studies showcasing success stories of farmers adopting value-added service provision to inspire broader participation.

Activity 5.2. Establish partnerships with private sector actors, cooperatives, local banks, and local markets to strengthen supply chains and create consistent demand for farm produce and to design and facilitate and roll out insurance products for smallholder farmers including the provision of technical advisory and facilitation support.

Activity 5.3. Using the Monitoring and Evaluation framework, UNDP's SDG Impact Standards and in-depth IMM experience to conduct case studies, impact analysis, risk analysis.

Outcome 3: Expand agroecological land and sea scape to increase the production volume by adopting ecosystem-based approaches and sustainable practices within climate-smart villages to restore ecosystems, conserve biodiversity, and ensure sustainable resource management for resilient food systems.

Output 6: Restored degraded lands, coastal areas, and lagoons, enhanced biodiversity, and established biodiversity-friendly farming and livelihood practices through the creation of buffer zones and wildlife corridors.

Activity 6.1. Identify 10,000 hectares of degraded lands for reforestation, agroforestry, and soil conservation techniques, while promoting biodiversity-friendly farming and other livelihood practices such as tourism and revision of national LDN TSP2.0 country report.

Activity 6.2. Conduct inclusive national stakeholder consultations for LDN TSP

Activity 6.3 Mapping of key entry points for gender responsive and social inclusion considerations and approaches for policy development and programming across environmental and climate-related processes, NDC mitigation and adaptation sectors

b. RESOURCES REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE EXPECTED RESULTS

As key inputs, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will be staffed by 11members and the UNDP Country Office support services will be utilized for finance, procurement, human resources, travel and logistics, results management, communication, and advocacy, as well as staff time of UNDP Country Office personnel providing technical and operational inputs for project implementation. In addition to the Project Management Unit (PMU) established in-country offices, two more sub-offices with 02 field staff each will be established in Vavuniya and Badulla districts.

The project will engage multiple stakeholders at the national and provincial levels including the Ministry of Agriculture as the key counterpart and the Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management, Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment, Department of Animal Production & Health, Provincial agencies, Divisional Secretariats, Farmer Organizations, Community Based Organizations, Private Sector, and CSOs to receive technical support and to share resources to implement the project.

The project will also collaborate with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) already working with various UNDP projects in the targeted districts to leverage the operational support and field facilities available to them.

The project is expected to utilize existing lands and vacant state buildings as much as possible to establish production and processing centers. Furthermore, the project advocates for collaborations between the private sector and national as well as international agencies to provide technical support and facilitate business growth.

c. PARTNERSHIPS

- Partnership with the Government Agencies.

The project will be implemented in close coordination with national and subnational government agencies to ensure seamless execution and long-term sustainability. Key government partners include the Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management, Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment, Department of Animal Production & Health, as well as Provincial agencies, Divisional Secretariats, Farmer Organizations, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), the Private Sector, and Civil

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Society Organizations (CSOs). District-level coordination will involve administrative bodies from 15 districts, ensuring effective project oversight and integration into local development frameworks.

- Partnership with UN Agencies

UNDP will partner to the extent feasible with UN Agencies, including WFP and FAO (food and livelihood security), UNICEF and WHO (nutrition and health), and ILO (access to decent jobs), and leverage the respective technical expertise of the partner agencies to ensure that the interventions initiated under the project can lead to sustainability.

- Partnership with Japanese Agencies (NGOs, Private Sector, JICA, etc.)

UNDP recently partnered with the Japan International Co-Operation Agency (JICA) on UNDP's Individual and Private sector Facilities, to address the rising food insecurity in the country. This was through support extended towards food security under the crisis relief programme of UNDP.

Further, UNDP is currently in dialogue with JICA to collaborate on multiple fronts. One such engagement is on agriculture, food security and market-oriented agriculture. Moreover, a partnership seeking assistance on Japanese technology transfer and implementation of project activities is also being explored.

- Engagement of NGOs, and CSOs

UNDP will mobilize and collaborate with NGOs and CSOs operating in the project's target areas, capitalizing on their local knowledge, networks, and experience with communities. Priority will be given to CSOs with longstanding partnerships with UNDP, particularly those with a proven track record in project implementation within the same geographic regions. Their resources and technical expertise will be leveraged to support the project's objectives and enhance community participation.

- Private Sector Partnership

Using the existing networks, UNDP will promote private sector investments to upscale and expand project benefits to more beneficiaries. UNDP promotes private-community partnerships to facilitate market access and ensure community business sustainability.

d. RISKS ASSUMPTIONS

Table 02: Risks and mitigation strategies

Risk Assumption	Mitigation Strategy
UNDP's procurement processes may be impacted by shortages in required commodities and significant price escalations due to exchange rate fluctuations/price inflation.	- Diversify suppliers and establish long-term procurement agreements to ensure stability. - Use bulk purchasing and forward contracts to lock in prices where feasible. - Strengthen local sourcing strategies to reduce dependency on international suppliers.
High electricity costs could affect the operations of agriculture production and processing.	- Promote and support renewable energy solutions such as solar-powered irrigation and processing facilities. - Advocate for policy incentives or subsidies for renewable energy adoption in agriculture. - Implement energy-efficient technologies and practices to reduce operational costs. - Develop partnerships with energy providers to explore cost-effective solutions for rural communities.
Extreme weather events, particularly floods and droughts, may disrupt project implementation and agriculture production.	- Implement climate-smart agriculture practices, including drought-resistant crops and water-efficient farming techniques. - Enhance early warning systems and disaster preparedness strategies in target communities. - Invest in resilient infrastructure such as flood-resistant storage facilities and irrigation systems. - Develop insurance mechanisms for farmers to protect against climate-induced losses.
Due to cultural and social differences, There is a potential risk of targeted beneficiaries, especially women, may not be allowed to fully participate in project activities, enhancing the project's outreach and benefits	- Conduct community engagement and sensitization programs to promote gender inclusion. - Establish women-led cooperatives and capacity-building initiatives to empower female participants. - Ensure that project governance structures include female representation.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

to the most economically vulnerable households.	- Provide safe and accessible spaces for women's participation in agricultural and livelihood activities.
Potential market access to agro-products.	- Strengthen value chain linkages and market access through farmer cooperatives and business partnerships. - Enhance access to finance for smallholder farmers to improve productivity and meet market demands. - Support certification and standardization processes to increase competitiveness of agro-products. - Utilize digital platforms and e-commerce to expand market reach and connect producers to buyers.
There is a potential risk that vulnerable groups may be unintentionally excluded from beneficiary selection.	the project will develop clear, gender-sensitive selection criteria in consultation with key stakeholders, including government officers and secure formal approval. The selection process will actively involve local officials (e.g., Grama Niladharis, Agriculture Instructors, Samurdhi Officers) to ensure fairness and transparency. Awareness campaigns will inform communities about eligibility and procedures, and a grievance redress mechanism will be established to address concerns. Regular monitoring and mid-cycle reviews will ensure inclusivity and allow necessary adjustments.
There is a risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) during project activities, particularly in vulnerable or remote communities.	Awareness sessions will be conducted in local languages to educate beneficiaries on their rights, reporting channels, and available support services. Safe, confidential, and survivor-centered reporting and referral mechanisms will be established.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

e. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The project primarily targets 3,640 smallholder farmers and fishermen, with a focus on ensuring 60% female participation, who will receive direct support. Additionally, the project will benefit 18,200 vulnerable family members. Other key stakeholders include Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Field Extension Officers, and government officials at the Provincial, District, and Divisional levels, who will play a vital role in project implementation and sustainability.

f. KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge management is a key component of the project, designed to capture innovative insights from beneficiaries, replicate best practices, and scale up partnership investments to ensure the long-term sustainability of project interventions. To achieve this, the project will establish knowledge-sharing platforms and host webinars, complemented by human interest stories, news reports, blogs, and a documentary showcasing the project's impact on communities.

All project updates will be accessible through a dedicated project page on the UNDP Sri Lanka website and further amplified via UNDP's national, regional, and global channels to engage strategic audiences effectively.

The project team will collaborate closely with the UNDP Communications Team to enhance public awareness, producing communication and information materials that highlight key achievements. Special emphasis will be placed on strengthening partnerships with the private sector and potential donor agencies, ensuring continued investment and support for scaling up project initiatives.

g. SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALING UP

The project will be positioned within the Climate and Environment Team (CET) portfolio of UNDP, encompassing key sectors such as water, agriculture, energy, and the environment. This framework ensures cross-sectoral integration of project activities while facilitating coordinated monitoring and evaluation.

To ensure effective governance and sustainability, a Project Board will be established under the chairmanship of the UNDP Resident Representative, with representatives from donor agencies, government institutions, the private sector, and implementing partners. Sustainability strategies will be a key focus of the board's periodic meetings. Additionally, the project will be integrated into monthly district progress review meetings, led by District Secretaries, providing a platform for visibility, resource mobilization, and alignment with other government and development programs.

The project will also leverage existing funding mechanisms and financial partnerships to enhance sustainability and scalability. It will develop scalable small and medium business models to secure financing and leverage funding from:

- Corporates linked directly or indirectly to the agriculture and fisheries sectors.
- Government poverty alleviation programs, including the "Aswasuma" social assistance program, which promotes household-level enterprises.
- Donor agencies and international funding bodies to support expansion and scale-up initiatives.

To maximize impact and scalability, the project will generate models and lessons learned that can be replicated locally and regionally. The UNDP Communications Team will play a vital role in documenting and promoting successful business models and enterprise innovations through case studies, social media, and mass media platforms. Meanwhile, the UNDP Strategic Engagement Digital Innovation Team will focus on resource mobilization, advocacy, and partnership-building to scale and expand project interventions into new regions. This strategic approach will enhance visibility, foster collaboration, and ensure the long-term sustainability of project interventions.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

To maximize impact within available resources, the project will adopt a portfolio management approach, enhancing cost-effectiveness by integrating activities and partnerships with existing initiatives. This approach will involve co-financing salaries for new and existing staff and consultants within the Climate and Environment portfolio, ensuring efficient budget utilization while fostering greater policy and programmatic synergies across teams and projects.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Additionally, office space, transportation, and administrative services will be shared with other UNDP projects at both central and district levels to optimize operational costs. For districts without an existing field presence, appropriate resources will be allocated to facilitate effective project management and ensure smooth implementation.
UNDP applies a Results-Based Management (RBM) approach, ensuring that the project's outputs and outcomes are clearly defined and verifiable. These results align with the Country Programme Document, the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and UNDP's Global Strategic Plan.

The project will be implemented across 15 climate-vulnerable districts, categorized as follows:

Table 03: Project Locations

Vulnerability Rank (2024)[10]	Very Highly Vulnerable Districts	Highly Vulnerable Districts
Very High	Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi	
High		Ratnapura, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Badulla, Puttalam, Monaragala, Hambantota, Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Mannar, Polonnaruwa

Alongside the main office in Colombo, the project will operate two field sub-offices in Vavuniya and Badulla to support on-the-ground implementation. These sub-offices will be staffed by dedicated personnel to ensure effective field operations.

The Project Manager will be responsible for overseeing implementation, ensuring timely execution of project interventions in alignment with the approved work plan, and achieving the expected results.

A full-time Project Coordinator will manage field operations, supported by 3 District Coordinators, each covering a targeted district. Additionally, dedicated staff will handle procurement, financial management, communications, and administrative support to facilitate smooth project execution.

Table 04: Human Resources Plan

Job Title	Qty	Status
Project Manager	1	Full-time
Project Coordinator	1	Full-time
Procurement Associate	1	Full-time
Communication Associate	1	Part-time
Finance Associate	1	Part-time
Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	1	Part-time
Project Technical/Admin Associate	1	Full-time
GIS & Database Management Officer	1	Part-time
District Coordinators	3	Full-time

[10] Assessment of the climate vulnerability of smallholder farming systems and the feasibility of providing climate information services to transform rural agricultural farming systems dependent on Village Tank Cascades (VTCs) in Sri Lanka, from subsistence to enterprising, *Climate* Rationale Contract No: 72038321C00001 (USAID/Tetra Tech)

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Beyond the dedicated project personnel, the UNDP Country Office (CO) will provide essential operational support services to facilitate the effective implementation of the project. These services will include, but are not limited to, finance, procurement, human resources, travel, logistics, results management, communication, and advocacy.

Additionally, the project will cover the staff time and associated costs of UNDP CO personnel dedicated to its implementation. These services will be billed directly to the project based on the actual time and resources allocated to its execution, in accordance with UNDP's cost recovery policies and procedures. The project will collaborate with civil society organizations (CSOs) operating in the targeted regions, leveraging their expertise and facilities to enhance project delivery.

To ensure transparency and stakeholder engagement, the project will organize key events, including Project Launch (Inception), Project Closure, Site Visits, Training Sessions, and Other Milestone Events

A visibility plan will be developed and maintained throughout the project lifecycle to ensure media coverage (press releases, social media, TV features, and photo/video storytelling). This will reinforce continuous engagement with donors and key stakeholders, maximizing awareness and impact.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[11]

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:
By 2027, more people and communities in Sri Lanka, especially the vulnerable and marginalized, are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks, have enhanced water and food security, and benefit equitably from ambitious climate action and increasingly sustainable management and protection of the environment and natural resources.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:
2.1.2 Number of people benefiting from blue/green investments supported by UNDP
2.2.1 Number of people benefiting from food and water security, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction investments in line with NDCs
2.3.2 Terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:
Output 2.1. Development, financing and implementation of pro-poor, inclusive green growth policies strengthened.
Output 2.2. Policies introduced, solutions implemented for enhanced food and water security and strengthened climate and disaster resilience.
Output 2.3. Sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services improved through innovative partnerships and investment solutions.

Project title and Quantum Project Number: Integrated Food Systems for Climate Adaptation & Community Resilience

Expected Outputs	Indicator No.	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets (By frequency of data collection)						Data collection methods & Risks
				Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Final	
Output 1: Tailored skill-building and training and leadership programs delivered to women, youth, and marginalized groups to strengthen their engagement in climate-resilient	**1**	1.1Number of studies conducted to identify area-specific agri-food system livelihood opportunities, including value chain development and market access for women, youth,		0	2025	-	2	4	3	1	10	For area and sector-specific agri-food-based and gender-segregated livelihoods, data is collected through surveys, focus groups, and livelihood assessments. Risks include inaccurate data due to respondent bias, challenges in gender-sensitive analysis, and limited participation from marginalized groups. Additionally, there may be

[11] UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

livelihoods and value chains		and marginalized groups.									barriers in translating data into actionable policies or programs.	
	2	1.2 Number of leadership and skills development trainings conducted, and participants trained to create new and alternative livelihood opportunities, integrating women, youth, and marginalized groups into value chains and governance structures	Training reports/Attendance sheets	6	2025	15	30	50	20	15	130	For area-specific new and alternate livelihood opportunities, data is collected through community surveys, focus groups, and market analysis. Risks include limited participation, lack of market demand, and sustainability of new ventures. For capacity assessment of women, youth, and marginalized groups, data comes from skills inventories, interviews, and training needs assessments. Risks include low skill uptake, social barriers, and limited access to resources. Training and capacity-building programs may face challenges like inadequate engagement, poor follow-up, and resource constraints. Creating 20,000 new livelihoods risks include mismatch of skills to market needs, funding limitations, and low retention rates.	

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Output 2: Local communities equipped with skills, resources, and market-oriented training to promote nutrition-sensitive, climate-resilient, and diversified livelihoods through sustainable agriculture and eco-tourism initiatives	**3**	2.1 Number of improved productivity, resilience, and market-oriented outcomes reported by women-managed climate-smart home gardens	Field Monitoring Reports	200	2025	2,000	4,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	20,000	Data is collected through beneficiary surveys, field reports, yield data, qualiative interviews with participants and case studies that capture outcomes related to productivity, resilience, and market engagement of women-managed climate-smart home gardens. Potential risks involve difficulty in disaggregating the impact of the program from other external factors such as seasonal variation. Attribution challenges may arise if control groups or baseline data are weak or absent. Self-reported data can introduce bias, especially if respondents feel incentivized to report positive outcomes.	
	4	2.2 Number of trainings conducted and participants trained on nutrition-sensitive practices		0	2025	20	50	80	70	30	250	For trainings on nutrition-sensitive practices, data is collected through participant surveys, pre- and post-training assessments, and feedback forms. Risks include low engagement, poor retention of information, and limited application of practices.	

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Output 3: Enhanced livelihoods, food security, and economic activities of local communities through improved productivity, diversification, and sustainable commercialization across all agricultural sectors, supported by modern infrastructure, climate-smart practices, and inclusive value chain development	**5**	3.1 Number of sustainable farming initiatives implemented including model community agro-tech farms, floriculture nurseries, and seedling production units.		0	2025	-	-	1	-	-	1	For establishing model community agro-tech farms, data is collected through site assessments, farmer feedback, and crop performance monitoring. Risks include low adoption of technology, inadequate infrastructure, and climate challenges. For seed and seedling production units, data is gathered through production tracking, quality assessments, and market surveys. Risks include poor seed quality, supply chain disruptions, and market fluctuations. For integrated commercial farming units and downstream paddy farming, data comes from soil assessments, water usage monitoring, and farm productivity evaluations. Risks include water scarcity, poor land management, and coordination challenges between upstream and downstream farmers.	
	7	3.3 Number of integrated market-oriented home garden established	Geospatial database	200	2025	200	600	800	700	200	2,500	Data collection would include registration and verification records from implementing partners, baseline and follow-up household surveys, trackingof household income change post-establishment, together with household	

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

											interviews or focus group discussions. Risks include exclusion of resource-poor or labor-constrained households from participation, gardens being established but not maintained or used productively, and lack of market access or demand-driven production planning.	
	8	3.4 Number of chicken coops provided to support backyard poultry farming units	Distribution Logs	100	2025	100	200	300	250	150	1,000	For backyard poultry farming, data is collected through distribution logs, surveys, interviews, and observations on farming practices, breeds, and housing. Risks include underutilization of the coops due to poor maintenance. In the long term, if these poultry units are not supported with training, veterinary services, and linkages to local markets, the intervention may fail to improve household nutrition or income.	
	9	3.5 Number of chicks provided for backyard poultry unit	Distribution Logs	2,000	2025	2,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	20,000	Data is collected through distribution logs, surveys, interviews, and obervations on farming practices and breeds. Potential risks include inflated reporting, loss of chicks due to poor initial care or disease, and environmental threats from predators or weather. In the long term, if these poultry units are not supported with	

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

											training, veterinary services, and linkages to local markets, the intervention may fail to improve household nutrition or income.	
	10	3.6 Number of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) or GAP certifications issued	Verified Certification Lists	100	2025	100	250	300	200	150	1,000	For trainings on nutrition-sensitive practices, data is collected through participant surveys, pre- and post-training assessments, and feedback forms. Risks include low engagement, poor retention of information, and limited application of practices. For supporting women in climate-smart home gardening, data is gathered through farmer interviews, garden performance monitoring, and training evaluations. Risks include lack of resources, climate variability, and insufficient knowledge transfer leading to low adoption of practices.	
	11	3.7 Number of hectares developed for integrated agroecological commercial farming units	GPS/GIS Data and Satellite Imagery	10	2025	50	100	150	150	50	500	Data can be collected through project monitoring reports from implementing partners, community self-report survey, and on-site verification visist. Potential risks include inconsistent interpretation of "agroecological farming" thus resulting in misreporting, data gaps, the possibility of failing	

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

											to sustain agroecological farming practice over time.	
Output 4: Strengthened inclusivity of the agri-food system through enhanced equitable access to agricultural resources, financing, risk insurance, and social protection networks for vulnerable groups, while provided broader market access through development of inclusive market linkages and infrastructures	**12**	4.1 Number of farmers' market with cold storage and processing facilities established.		0	2025	-	-	1	1	-	2	Data is collected through market demand surveys, transportation logistics assessments, and feedback from rural producers. Risks include inadequate infrastructure, poor adoption by farmers, high transportation costs, and logistical inefficiencies. Additionally, market fluctuations and limited access to finance could affect the sustainability of these systems.	
	13	4.2 Number of training sessions and workshops on business development, financial literacy, market standards, and packaging conduced improve farmer-market linkages and rural producers' resilience	Training Attendance Sheets	2	2025	5	10	20	15	10	60	For trainings on business-development practices, data is collected through participant surveys, pre- and post-training assessments, and feedback forms. Risks include low engagement, poor retention of information, and limited application of practices.	

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Output 5: Strengthened community adoption of value-added agricultural practices and enhanced market linkages by developing and disseminating knowledge resources and multimedia campaigns, while forging partnerships with key stakeholders across the value chain	**18**	5.1 Number of communication material and multimedia case studies produced and disseminated to inspire broader participation	Copies or Links to Materials	2	2025	2	6	10	8	4	30	For communication materials and multimedia case studies, data is collected through interviews, document reviews, and audience feedback. Risks include limited reach, misinterpretation of content, and poor dissemination channels. Additionally, there may be challenges in ensuring the accuracy and relevance of the materials to target audiences.	
	19	5.2 Number of partnerships established with private sector actors, cooperatives, and local markets to strengthen supply chain resilience for farm produce		0	2025	-	1	2	1	1	5	Data for tracking partnership building can be gathered from partnership agreements, MOUs, project progress reports, and records from implementing agencies detailing collaborations with private sector actors, cooperatives, and local markets. Risks include overreporting informal or short-term collaborations as formal partnerships, and challenges in verifying the actual impact of partnerships on supply chain resilience.	
Output 6: Restored degraded lands, coastal areas, and lagoons, enhanced biodiversity, and established biodiversity-	**20**	6.1 Number of hectares of degraded land rehabilitated using reforestation, agroforestry, and		0	2025	1,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500	10,000	Promoting biodiversity-friendly farming, data is collected through farm surveys, interviews, and case studies. Risks include farmer non-compliance, limited awareness, and lack of	

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

friendly farming and livelihood practices through the creation of buffer zones and wildlife corridors		soil conservation techniques.									incentives. For workshops on sustainable land management, data is gathered via participant surveys, needs assessments, and expert consultations. Risks involve low attendance, inadequate follow-up, and difficulty in applying practices on the ground.	
	21	6.2 Number of inclusive national stakeholder consultations hosted for LDN TSP	Attendance Sheets	2	2025	1	2	4	2	1	10	To monitor the number of inclusive national stakeholder consultations hosted for LDN TSP, data will be collected through methods such as participant registration forms, meeting minutes, consultation reports, stakeholder feedback surveys. Risks involve low participation, underrepresentation of key stakeholder groups.	
	22	6.3 Number of deliverables completed for identifying key entry points to integrate gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches into policy development and programming across environmental and climate-related		0	2025	-	1	2	1	1	5	Data for tracking deliverables on integrating social inclusion and sustainable consideration into policy development is collected through project reports, policy review documents, consultant outputs, meeting minutes, and workshop summaries. Risks and challenges include difficulty in verifying the integration of gender and social inclusion in complex policy processes as well as the scale of impact of such policies	

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

		processes, including NDC mitigation and adaptation sectors.										

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (USD)
Monitoring progress in implementation of Project activities	Progress data/information against the 22 results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed 6 outputs in accordance with the Implementation Plan.	Quarterly	Project management to address if progress is slow.		30,000
Monitoring and Managing Risks	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risks. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		20,000
Knowledge Management	Knowledge, good practices and lessons learned will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		25,000
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		15,000
Review and On-course Corrections	Internal review of data /information from all monitoring actions to improve/strengthen decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the PSC and used to make course corrections.		10,000
Project Report	A progress report will be made by the PO and presented to the PSC and key stakeholders, showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	Annually, the project team will compile and submit a progress report detailing achievements, challenges, and deviations from the plan, along with updated timelines and budgets. At the end of the project, a final report will be prepared, summarizing overall outcomes, lessons learned, and recommendations for future initiatives. Both reports will include key performance indicators (KPIs) and financial summaries to ensure transparency and accountability.		20,000
Project Review (Project Steering Committee)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., Project steering Committee) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the PSC shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Semi annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress to be discussed by the PSC and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		10,000

Evaluation Plan[12]

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Terminal Evaluation	-	2.1, 2.2, 2.3	2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.3.2	March 2031	Project Beneficiaries	Potential Donor

VII Multi-Year Work Plan

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Output 01. Tailored skill-building and training and leadership programs delivered to women, youth, and marginalized groups to strengthen their engagement in climate-resilient livelihoods and value chains	Activity 1.1. Conduct studies and assessment to identify area-specific agri-food system livelihood opportunities, including production, processing, and value chain development, while evaluating the current extent of involvement, capacity and willingness of women, youth, and marginalized groups to adopt new livelihoods and addressing gaps in governance, participation, and market access.	-	16,667	33,333	25,000	8,333	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	83,333

[12] Optional, if needed

	Activity 1.2. Conduct 150 leadership and skills development trainings to create 3,640 new and alternative livelihood opportunities in sectors of agriculture livestock (Poultry) and food processing, focusing on integrating women, youth, and marginalized groups into value chains and empowering them in governance, decision-making, and economic activities to enhance food security and community resilience	15,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	-	UNDP		71600_Travel	28,000
		4,000	8,000	14,667	8,000	5,333	UNDP		75700_Training, Workshops and Conf	40,000
		10,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	UNDP		71300_Local Consultants	20,000
Gender marker: 2	**Sub-Total for Output 1**	**29,000**	**34,667**	**58,000**	**36,000**	**13,666**				**171,333**
Output 02. Local communities equipped with skills, resources, and market-oriented training to promote nutrition-sensitive, climate-resilient, and diversified livelihoods through sustainable agriculture and eco-tourism initiatives	Activity 2.1. Conduct 250 trainings on nutrition-sensitive practices, including crop diversification, agroecology, IPM, integrated livestock farming, and improved fish preservation practices, etc. Support these efforts with 20,000 women-managed climate-smart home gardens and the distribution of high-quality seeds, fingerlings, and livestock breeds to improve productivity, resilience, and market-oriented outcomes.	35,000	15,000	-	-	-	UNDP		71300_Local Consultants	50,000
	Activity 2.2. Design, test and pilot a blended financing solution to enable accessible financing for smallholder producers, leveraging existing and new partnerships.	5,333	13,333	21,333	18,668	8,000	UNDP		75700_Training, Workshops and Conf	66,667
		48,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	UNDP		71300_Local Consultants	80,000

Gender marker: 2	**Sub-Total for Output 2**	**88,333**	**36,333**	**29,333**	**26,668**	**16,000**				**196,667**
Output 03.Enhanced livelihoods, food security, and economic activities of local communities through improved productivity, diversification, and sustainable commercialization across all agricultural sectors, supported by modern infrastructure, climate-smart practices, and inclusive value chain development	Activity 3.1. Establish 01 model community agro-tech farm equipped with modern farming infrastructure (e.g., polytunnels, greenhouses) and techniques, providing extension services to surrounding farming units and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for 100 youth through the integration of green energy technologies.	-	-	266,667	-	-	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	266,667
	Activity 3.2. Establish 2,500 integrated market-oriented home gardens	53,472	160,417	160,417	106,944	53,472	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	534,722
	Activity 3.3. Provide 1000 chicken coops to support backyard poultry farming units	25,000	50,000	75,000	62,500	37,500	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	250,000
	Activity 3.4.Provide 20 chicks for each backyard poultry unit to 1000 households	20,000	50,000	60,000	40,000	30,000	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	200,000
	Activity 3.5. Provide 1,000 Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) or/and GAP certifications to improve market access for agricultural produce.	2,500	6,250	7,500	5,000	3,750	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	25,000
	Activity 3.6. Develop 500 hectares of integrated agroecological commercial farming units	58,333	116,667	175,000	175,000	58,333	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	583,333
		17,361	52,083	52,083	34,723	17,361			64300 – Direct Project Cost - Services from CO Staff	173,611
Gender marker: 2	**Sub-Total for Output 3**	**176,666**	**435,417**	**796,667**	**424,167**	**200,416**				**2,033,333**

Output 04.Strengthened inclusivity of the agri-food system through enhanced equitable access to agricultural resources, financing, risk insurance, and social protection networks for vulnerable groups, while provided broader market access through development of inclusive market linkages and infrastructures	Activity 4.1. Set up 02 farmers' markets with cold storage, and processing facilities to provide rural producers with accessible, localized venues for selling their goods and reaching a wider customer base.	-	-	6,667	6,666	-	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	13,333
	Activity 4.2. Conduct 45 training sessions on business development, financial literacy, market standards, and packaging, along with 15 workshops to strengthen farmer-market linkages and enhance rural producers' resilience.	1,333	2,667	5,333	4,000	2,667	UNDP		75700_Training, Workshops and Conf	16,000
		11,520	3,840	3,840	-	-	UNDP		71300_Local Consultants	19,200
Gender marker: 2	**Sub-Total for Output 4**	**12,853**	**6,507**	**15,840**	**10,666**	**2,667**				**48,533**
Output 05. Strengthened community adoption of value-added agricultural practices and enhanced market linkages by developing and disseminating knowledge resources and multimedia campaigns. Partnerships were forged with key stakeholders across the value chain to support the scaling up and adoption of innovative financing models, certification schemes, and farmer insurance pilots.	Activity 5.1. Develop and disseminate communication materials, knowledge products, and multimedia case studies showcasing success stories of farmers adopting value-added service provision to inspire broader participation.	20,000	5,333	6,667	5,333	2,667	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	40,000

	Activity 5.2. Establish partnerships with private sector actors, cooperatives, local banks, and local markets to strengthen supply chains and create consistent demand for farm produce and to design and faciliate and roll out insurance products for smallholder farmers including the provision of technical advisory and facilitation support.	25,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	-	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	45,000
	Activity 5.3. Using the Monitoring and Evaluation framework, UNDP's SDG Impact Standards and in-depth IMM experience to conduct case studies, impact analysis, risk analysis.	30,000	10,000	-	-	-	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	40,000
Gender marker: 2	**Sub-Total for Output 5**	**75,000**	**25,333**	**11,667**	**10,333**	**2,667**				**125,000**
Output 06. Restored degraded lands, coastal areas, and lagoons, enhanced biodiversity, and established biodiversity-friendly farming and livelihood practices through the creation of buffer zones and wildlife corridors	Activity 6.1. Identify 10,000 hectres of degraded lands for reforestation, agroforestry, and soil conservation techniques, while promoting biodiversity-friendly farming and other livelihood practices such as tourism and revision of national LDN TSP2.0 country report	833	2,083	2,500	1,667	1,250	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	8,333
	Activity 6.2. Conduct inclusive national stakeholder consultations for LDN TSP	1,333	2,667	5,333	2,667	1,333	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	13,333
	Activity 6.3. Mapping of key entry points for gender responsive and social inclusion considerations and approaches for policy development and programming across environmental and climate-related processes, NDC mitigation and adaptation sectors	-	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	UNDP		72100_Contractual Services – Companies	10,000
Gender marker: 2	**Sub-Total for Output 6**	**2,166**	**6,750**	**11,833**	**6,334**	**4,583**				**31,666**

	Project Management cost	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000			71400_Contractial services Individuals	680,000
		3,158	3,158	3,158	3,158	3,158			73100_Rentel and maintenance premises	15,789
		8,881	8,881	8,881	8,881	8,881			71600_Travel	44,407
	Project Monitoring & Terminal Evaluation Cost	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000			71400_Contractial services Individuals	70,000
		7,099	7,099	7,099	7,099	7,098			71600_Travel	35,493
		-	-	-	-	20,000			71400_Contractial services Individuals	20,000
	Total Project Management and Monitoring	**169,138**	**169,138**	**169,138**	**169,138**	**189,137**				**865,689**
	Total Direct Costs	**553,156**	**714,145**	**1,092,478**	**683,306**	**429,137**				**3,472,222**
	General Management Support (8%)	**44,252**	**57,132**	**87,398**	**54,664**	**34,332**				**277,778**
	GRAND TOTAL	**597,408**	**771,277**	**1,179,876**	**737,970**	**463,469**				**3,750,000**

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented under UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), whereby UNDP assumes full programmatic and financial responsibility in accordance with its established policies and procedures. As per UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules, the following key principles will guide all grant-making and procurement processes:

1. Best Value for Money
2. Fairness, Integrity, and Transparency
3. Effective Competition

The UNDP Country Office (CO) in Sri Lanka will provide operational support, including recruitment, procurement, financial management, and engagement of responsible parties for specialized activities. The project will be implemented in strict adherence to UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) and aligned with internationally recognized best practices.

The project will be overseen by a multi-stakeholder Project Board, which will be responsible for reviewing progress, addressing implementation challenges, and ensuring quality results. The board will provide strategic direction, assess risks, and determine necessary management actions.

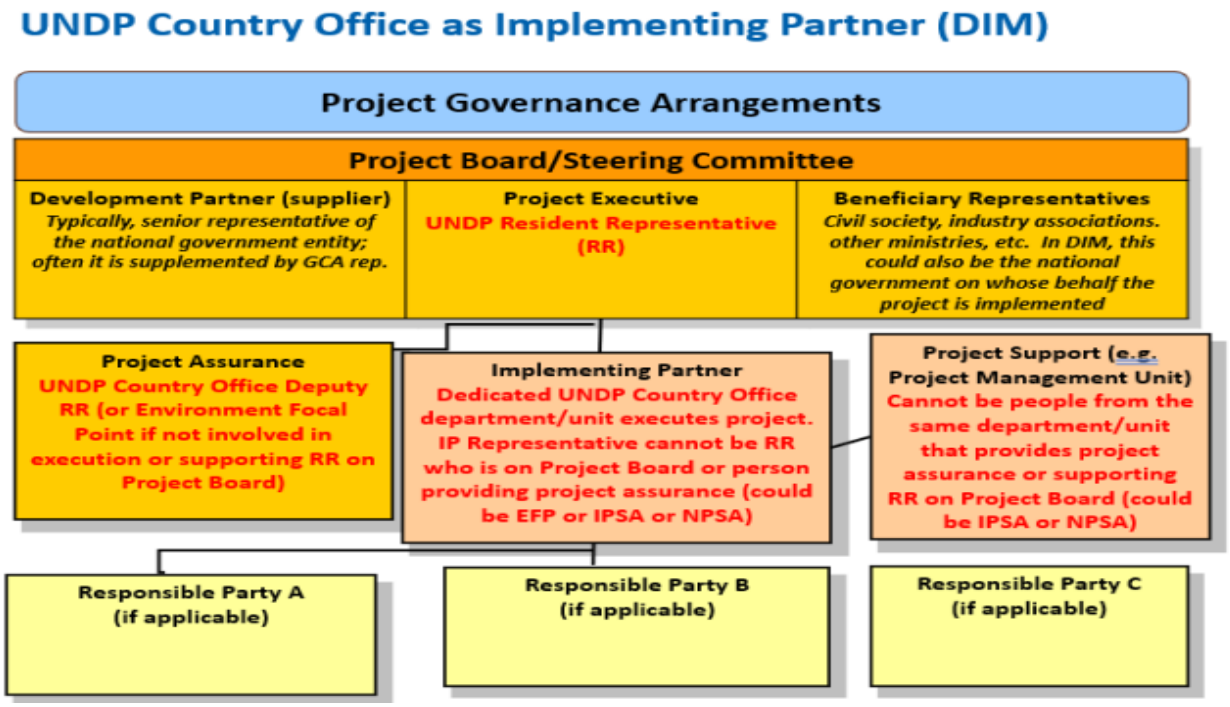
Chaired by UNDP (Executive), the board will include representatives from contributing donors, key government institutions, and civil society, etc. It will convene at least once annually to ensure effective oversight. To achieve project objectives, UNDP will identify and collaborate with partners from government, civil society, and NGOs to implement specific activities. These partners will be directly accountable to UNDP, in accordance with agreed terms.

Partner selection will follow UNDP's procurement and financial regulations, utilizing open and competitive processes where required. Responsible Party Agreements will be established with existing Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) currently engaged in other UNDP projects, allowing them to implement activities within their areas of expertise.

The project will be under the direct supervision of the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), who will provide strategic oversight and guidance. The Team Lead and Policy Specialist of the Climate and Environment Team will support the DRR in ensuring smooth implementation. Additionally, the Programme Quality and Design Analyst will oversee monitoring and quality assurance, ensuring compliance with government priorities and donor requirements.

Relevant international agencies, including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), will be consulted and engaged for specific activities as needed.

Project Government Structure



VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option c. For Global and Regional Projects

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP Sri Lanka ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply**.**

IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option b. UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][13] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][14] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

[13] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

[14] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:

a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:

   i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

   ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

(i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

(ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

(iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

(v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

   Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

k. Choose one of the three following options:

   Option 1: UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption, other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or

any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Option 2: Each responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of the Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption or other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Option 3: UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Option c. CSO/NGO/Non-UN or other IGO with no signed SBEAA with UNDP

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner[15].

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Sanctions Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Sanctions Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

[15] Use bracketed text only when IP is an NGO/IGO

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will, and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and such sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. UNDP is committed to the highest ethical standards and will not tolerate the diversion of the resources entrusted to it through Money Laundering or Terrorist Financing and will not partner with entities that tolerate the diversion of resources through Money Laundering or Terrorist Financing. To that effect, the Implementing Partner represents and warrants that it has not, and it shall not, at any time in the implementation of the Project engage in Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering. The Implementing Partner shall communicate the restriction of this paragraph to its and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Documents and shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that such persons do not engage in Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering.

10. The Implementing Partner shall immediately disclose to UNDP any actual, apparent, potential or attempted Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity that it becomes aware of. The Implementing Partner shall fully cooperate with any investigation or review of Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity by UNDP.

11. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering constitute financial irregulates and that if the Implementing Partner or any of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors

and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document engages in Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity that would constitute a material breach of this Project Document, which entitles UNDP to immediately terminate the Project without incurring any liability or penalty.

12. Furthermore, the Implementing Partner expressly acknowledges and agrees that, in the event that UNDP were to determine through an investigation or otherwise that Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering occurred, UNDP shall have, in addition to its right to immediately terminate the Project, the rights to:

i. apply and enforce the relevant sanctions in accordance with UNDP internal regulations, rules, procedures, practices, policies and guidelines, including referral of the matter to national authorities when appropriate; and

ii. recover all losses, financial or otherwise, suffered by UNDP in connection with such Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity.

13. For the purpose of this Project Document the following terms shall have the definition ascribed to the below:

i. "Money Laundering" is generally considered as concealment of the origins of money obtained illegally, typically by passing it through a complex sequence of financial or commercial transactions. ML usually involves three stages: (i) introducing the proceeds of crime into the financial system (placement); (ii) transactions to convert or transfer the funds to other locations or financial institutions (layering); and (iii) reintroducing the funds into the legitimate economy as "clean" money and investing it in various assets or business ventures (reintegration) appearing to have been legally obtained. The FATF recommends that ML be criminalized by every country on the basis of article 3(1)(b) and (c) of the Vienna Convention and article 6(1) of the Palermo Convention.

ii. "Terrorist Financing" means providing support to individuals or entities that appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List accessible at https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

14. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using the UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

15. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and

Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

16. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

17. The Implementing Partner will promptly inform UNDP in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption or other financial irregularity, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

18. *Choose one of the three following options:*

Option 1: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Option 2: The Implementing Partner agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of the Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Option 3: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud. corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with the Implementing Partner, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

19. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

20. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

21. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Option d. UN Agency other than UNDP, and IGO with signed SBEAA with UNDP

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, [Name of UN Agency/IGO] as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its regulations, rules, policies and procedures are consistent with the principles of UNDP relating to SEA and SH requirements. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the [Name of UN Agency/IGO], as the Implementing Partner, will notify UNDP of any such allegations and investigations it may conduct further to such allegations.

3. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient that is not a UN entity:

a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of [Name of UN Agency/IGO]'s property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
   i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, [Name of UN Agency/IGO] as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or handle SEA and SH.

4. UNDP agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][16] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][17] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Sanctions Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Sanctions Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list

5. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

6. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

7. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

8. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, [Name of UN Agency/IGO] as the Implementing Partner will ensure that its regulations, rules, policies and procedures are consistent with the principles of then in force UNDP's Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors, and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

[16] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

[17] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

10. [*This text should be included when the Implementing Partner is a non-UN IGO*: The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.]

11. [*This text should be included when the Implementing Partner is a non-UN IGO*: In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects or programmes. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.]

12. The Implementing Partner and UNDP will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption or other financial irregularity, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. *Choose one of the three following options:*

Option 1: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Option 2: The Implementing Partner agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of the Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Option 3: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

X. ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**

2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [English] [French] [Spanish], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*

3. **Risk Analysis**. Use the standard Risk Register template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Register for instructions

4. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment)

5. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions.** The standard Project Board TOR can be found here**.**

6. **On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner[18].** On-granting clauses for non-UNDP Implementing Partners can be found here.

[18] Applicable for non-UNDP Implementing Partner as Grant Making Institution facilitating on-granting.

Annex 02

XI. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Template (v. July 2022)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Integrated Food Systems for Climate Adaptation & Community Resilience
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Sri Lanka
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Project Design
5. Date	6 Mar 2025

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
Projects must adopt proactive strategies to ensure that no harm is caused to individuals at any stage of the development or implementation. The project ensures that all beneficiaries, particularly marginalized and vulnerable groups, are equitably included in the delivery of project outcomes. The "do not harm" principle is essential to prevent any unintended negative impacts. The project must prioritize confidentiality, safety, respect, nondiscrimination, and the best interests of all beneficiaries. Beneficiaries must be shielded from possible dangers via a human rights-based approach. The following human rights must be respected: • Equality and non-discrimination • The right to work and economic inclusion • Equal access to justice • Adequate living standards • Participation in governance and decision-making

Once the areas/villages or districts for project implementation are determined on the basis of vulnerability to climate change, the project will not discriminate between gender, race or religion in the development of project activities or on the selection of intended beneficiaries.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
Numerous efforts, including economic empowerment and infrastructural investment in utilities like electricity and water, will be taken into consideration in order to achieve gender parity in this project. By funding essential utilities like power and water, projects may create jobs and save women's time. Particularly the economic empowerment generates employment opportunities, promotes moral business conduct, and gives access to capital and skill development. Initiatives could promote women's participation in decision-making processes, especially at the local level. The ability of local governments to provide gender-sensitive social services can be strengthened through social service measures. Projects could help implement significant gender-related legislative and policy changes.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
Food systems are strained by climate change and related problems with sustainability's environmental, social, and economic aspects. Finding the components that support the resilience of the food and farming systems might help direct decision-making processes. Resilience ought to operate within the parameters of sustainability. By boosting system resilience at the expense of sustainability, disregarding the sustainability framework may lead to situations where resilience capacities become lock-ins and barriers to adjustments in the food system. Projects can create activities that enhance one another and have the greatest possible impact on the resilience of the impacted community by using a resilience-based development approach. Through inclusive and comprehensive planning, projects can include stakeholders in the design and implementation stages.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
Based on their primary issues and areas of interest, stakeholders can be categorized into a variety of groups. As a result, it's crucial to consider the project's potential hazards and impacts on these groups as well as efficient means of communication. The project's stakeholders might be divided into the following basic categories: vulnerable groups, other interested parties, and affected parties. Other interested parties could include individuals, groups, or companies that may not be directly impacted by the project. Those who could further disadvantage themselves or be disproportionately impacted by the program are considered vulnerable groups. Making plans to involve stakeholders is crucial. This will entail (i) informing stakeholders about the project and asking for their thoughts, worries, and complaints throughout the project, as well as (ii) using awareness-raising campaigns to increase community understanding of disease risks. Consultations with stakeholders are necessary. Engage a range of stakeholders in the project planning process, including relevant government officials, healthcare organizations, hospital administrators, medical experts, law enforcement, and representatives of vulnerable groups.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights? **Risk 1:** There is a risk that rights-holders may not have the capacity to claim their rights due to insufficient knowledge, lack of access to information, or socio-economic disadvantages, which could hinder their ability to fully participate in the project. **Principle 3**	I = 2 L = 2	Low	This risk is assessed as low. While there is a potential risk that local communities may lack the capacity to assert their rights, this can be effectively managed through comprehensive project orientation at the outset. Clear communication about project goals, benefits, and responsibilities, coupled with grievance redress mechanism (GRM), will ensure that community members can raise concerns and have their issues addressed.	The project design will include environmental and social assessment for each intervention to mitigate the risk associated with rights-holders' capacity to claim their rights. To address potential barriers, such as lack of knowledge and limited access to information, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) will be employed. This will include focused group discussions to actively engage local communities, ensuring their voices are heard and their concerns are integrated into the project design. This participatory process will bridge the gap between project implementation and the local population's needs, thereby enhancing their ability to fully engage in and benefit from the project. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to allow community to raise concerns, and participatory decision-making process will ensure that all stakeholders are included. In addition, monitoring of the right-holders' participation and accessibility to the project benefits will be regularly conducted to enhance inclusiveness. As the project has been classified as Moderate risk (two Moderate risks under Standard 2 and 8), targeted assessment and measures/ Plan will be conducted for the projects developed under the food system project portfolio.
activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities? **Risk 2:** There are significant number of the national park, national reserve, and sanctuary	I = 2 L = 2	Low	The projects within the food security portfolio are designed to largely avoid conservation areas, such as national parks, national reserve, and sanctuaries. By selecting project sites carefully and implementing strict land-use planning, the likelihood of disturbing protected ecosystems or biodiversity is minimal. In cases	The project design will include environment and social assessment for each intervention to mitigate the associated risks. Through mapping the boundaries of national parks, natural reserves, and sanctuaries in the project area, the environmentally protected and sensitive areas will be identified. Existing agricultural, livestock, and fisheries areas and potential zones for expansion will also be mapped and overlaid on the protected areas map. This overlay will highlight where agricultural expansion may come into conflict with ecologically sensitive

adjoining agriculture areas and inhabitant. These activities could involve land use changes, agricultural expansion, potentially disturbing protected ecosystems, biodiversity, and local water sources. Therefore, the project could lead to habitat destruction, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of livelihoods that depend on these ecosystems. **Standard 1.2**			where proximity to such areas is unavoidable, additional measures will be put in place to ensure minimal environmental impact.	zones. Although the likelihood of project sites being located adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive area is low, project will follow and avoid the existing forestry reserve demarcated areas further buffer zones will be established between agricultural activities and protected areas to minimize the disturbance to ecosystems. Environmental impacts from the agricultural activities will be reduced by promoting sustainable agricultural practices, such as ecological agriculture, agroforestry, organic farming, and efficient water management practices. Moreover, farmers will be provided awareness on ecological agriculture in order to adopt environmentally friendly farming techniques. A close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, local communities, conservation organizations, and local authorities regular audits will be established to ensure sustainable agricultural practices, particularly within buffer zones as for the scope of the respective projects developed under the portfolio. As the project has been classified as Moderate risk (two Moderate risks under Standard 2 and 8), targeted assessment and measures/ Plan will be conducted for the projects developed under the food system project portfolio.
areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions? **Risk 3:** Increasing rainfall intensity, exacerbated by climate change in Sri Lanka, has made more and more regions, particularly the project sites located in natural hazard prone areas, leading to floods, landslides. This could lead to disruptions in project implementation, damage to infrastructure, loss of crops, and negative impacts on local livelihood. **Standard 2.1**	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	This risk is assessed as moderate due to the increasing frequency of floods in climate-sensitive areas, driven by the impacts of climate change. Heavy rainfall events, while difficult to predict with precision, pose a potential threat to project areas. Given this growing unpredictability of weather patterns, mitigation measures will be necessary.	In addition to the social and environment assessment, hazard mapping will be conducted under the disaster risk assessment prior to project implementation to avoid areas highly prone to flooding and landslides. The proposed projects developed under the portfolio will undergo comprehensive vulnerability assessment process and regional level hazard profiles developed by UNDP will be adopted during the design stage. In cases where hazard- prone areas are selected for project sites, additional measures will be implemented to mitigate damages and losses due to natural hazards. Considering the nature of hazards, climate-smart agricultural infrastructures, techniques, and emergency response plan based on the weather forecast will be designed and introduced. The existing area based on the weather forecast will be linked with community networks and an early warning system, developed in collaboration with local communities, will also be established to ensure timely action during emergencies. As the risk level under Standard 2 is rated as Moderate, further assessments and management measures will be applied based on the specific project activities, alongside targeted assessments and mitigation plans.

transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation? the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? **Risk 4:** The improper waste handling, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials such as pesticide and fertilizer and mismanagement of the agricultural materials can increase accidental spills, contamination of soil and water with environmental pollution. Thus, in the longer term of the project, the health issues among the local communities and environmental impacts can be triggered. **Standard 3.2, 3.5, 8.2**	I = 2 L = 3	Low	This risk is recognized but considered manageable. Agricultural activities, including the use of chemical fertilizers, can generate waste and release hazardous materials. However, through proper training and capacity-building for local stakeholders, and promoting organic fertilizer and pesticide, the risks associated with hazardous material use can be significantly mitigated.	The project design will include social and environmental assessment for each intervention to mitigate the associated the risks. By conducting water quality monitoring and soil contamination assessment, the quality of water and soil can be measured before the implementation as baseline study of the project and in the middle of the project. Hazardous materials leakage and contaminated areas can be identified by comparing the previous data and right measures can be initiated. There is a slight possibility that hazardous materials may be discharged as a result of agriculture related activities. To prevent the misuse and leakage of such material, a comprehensive waste management plan will be developed to ensure the safe handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous substances. This plan will include detailed protocols for the proper use of pesticides and fertilizer. In addition, the project will actively promote the usage of organic or eco-friendly alternatives to hazardous chemicals, with integrated pest management techniques encouraged to reduce dependence on chemical pesticides. Farmers and project staff will also receive regular training on the correct use and management of agriculture inputs, covering best practices for the safe application of chemicals and procedures for handling accidental spills or the disposal of hazardous materials to minimize environmental contamination.
significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water? **Risk 5:** The unsustainable agriculture activities are expected to involve significant consumption of water, leading to excessive water extraction, particularly from local water bodies and groundwater sources. This high-water consumption could strain local water resources, and it leads to conflicts with communities. In addition, over extraction may result in the depletion of groundwater for domestic and agriculture water usage, which leads to agriculture productivity reduction, and downgrades of the surface water quality. **Standard 8.6**	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	A significant amount of water is required for agricultural practices and livestock management. To address this, each project under the agriculture food system portfolio emphasizes sustainable water use practices aimed at reducing water waste. These projects promote efficient water management techniques to ensure responsible use of resources.	Particularly, water is expected to be consumed more than other input considering growing the crops and taking care of livestock. Therefore, baseline water resource assessment will be conducted in pre-project stage. Current state of water resources, both surface water and groundwater in relation to water demand will be assessed and crop plan will be developed based on the availability of the water resources. Agriculture activities typically require significant amounts of water, necessitating measures to mitigate this issue. On and off site water management plans will be developed to ensure the efficient and sustainable use of water resources. This plan will include strategies such as precision irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting, and water recycling where feasible. In addition, water-efficient agriculture practices will be promoted, with farmers receiving training in techniques such as drip irrigation, mulching, and crop rotation. In areas where groundwater depletion is a concern, the project will explore initiatives to

				recharge groundwater sources, including constructing small-scale check dams and promoting soil and water conservation practices to enhance groundwater retention.
[add additional rows as needed]				
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Low Risk	☐		
	Moderate Risk	☐X		
	Substantial Risk	☐		
	High Risk	☐		
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)			

	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects					
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")					☐
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		☐			Targeted asses
	if yes, indicate overall type and status ***Are management plans required? (check if "yes)***		☐			ESIA (Environm Impact Assessm
	if yes, indicate overall type and status ***Are management plans required? (check if "yes)*** *If yes, indicate overall type*		☐			SESA (Strategic Social Assessm
	if yes, indicate overall type and status ***Are management plans required? (check if "yes)*** *If yes, indicate overall type*	☐				
	if yes, indicate overall type and status ***Are management plans required? (check if "yes)*** *If yes, indicate overall type*					
	if yes, indicate overall type and status ***Are management plans required? (check if "yes)*** *If yes, indicate overall type*					
	if yes, indicate overall type and status ***Are management plans required? (check if "yes)*** *If yes, indicate overall type*				***Status? (completed, planned)***	
	if yes, indicate overall type and status ***Are management plans required? (check if "yes)*** *If yes, indicate overall type*					

			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☐			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐			
	Accountability	☐			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	X			
	4. Cultural Heritage	X			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	No
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [16]	No
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participationin design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	Yes

[16] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[17]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

[17] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[18] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	No
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	Yes
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No

5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[19]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.* [*]	No
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes

[19] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

[*] Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7090D074-19DD-479F-94FF-F94AF4B11976

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes