



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Country: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
PROJECT DOCUMENT



Project Title: Strengthening capacity to control the introduction and spread of alien invasive species in Sri Lanka

UNDAF Outcomes: Economic Growth and Social Services are pro-poor, equitable, inclusive and sustainable in fulfilment of the MDGs and MDG plus and focus in particular on the rural areas

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary outcome: Mainstreaming Environment and Energy

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary outcome:
Expanding Access to Environmental and Energy Services to the Poor

Expected CP Outcomes: Economic policies, strategies and programmes address geographical and income disparities and aid utilisation is more effective and coordinated

Expected CPAP Outputs: (a) Improved policies and strategic interventions ensure sustainable environment management and climate change adaptation.
(b) Communities in selected areas adopt and benefit from improved environment and energy best practices, technologies and related investments.

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) of Sri Lanka

Implementing Entity/Responsible partner: Biodiversity Secretariat of the MENR

Brief Description

Sri Lanka's geographic location, varied climatic conditions and topography have given rise to its unique biological diversity. The country's globally significant biodiversity is being threatened by increasing introduction, establishment and spread of invasive alien fauna and flora. Weak and overlapping legislative and institutional mandates, the lack of a coherent or integrated strategic planning and management framework combined with limited information base and awareness of the threat posed by invasive alien species (IAS) are contributing to the loss of biodiversity as well as undermining associated economic processes and human well-being. As Sri Lankan markets become increasingly integrated into the global economy and in the face of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, it is likely that the threats posed by invasion will worsen in the future – as would their impacts on the natural environment, human production systems and pro-poor economic growth.

The project will support the development of an enabling policy and legal environment for effective IAS control. It will assist in finalizing the National IAS Policy, develop the National IAS Control Act for approval by the Cabinet of Ministers and finalize the National IAS Strategy and Action Plan through stakeholder participation and technical assistance. The project will also enhance integrated management planning and action, with corresponding budgetary and technical support for the prevention, detection, and management of IAS. It will build capacities of the National Focal Point for IAS and other stakeholders, especially those involved in enforcement and of local communities, to encourage their support for IAS control activities. Information related to IAS will be assembled and managed through a national database that will be made widely accessible through the internet. For this, the project will support the finalization of the National IAS Communication Strategy to create awareness and further strengthen the understanding of IAS control and establish site-specific, cost-effective IAS control mechanisms through public-private partnerships.

The project will generate substantial benefits at the national and global levels on biodiversity conservation and human and economic well-being. The ecological services from biodiversity that are necessary for livelihoods and agricultural production will be sustained, benefitting primarily the poor whose livelihoods depend on healthy ecosystems. The project will make a major contribution to the global environment by safeguarding Sri Lanka's globally important biodiversity, including reducing the risks to endemic species, unique and threatened ecosystems and protected areas. It is also anticipated that by improving the control of the export of potentially invasive species out of Sri Lanka, the project will reduce the threats to biodiversity in other parts of the world and risks to production and trade which are important to the economies and livelihoods in other countries.

The project will be executed by the Biodiversity Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) of Sri Lanka in close cooperation with national level line agencies and research institutes, provincial governments and directorates, national and local NGOs and community representatives.

Program period:	2010-2015
years	
Atlas Award ID:	00059712
Project ID:	00074810
PIMS No.:	3013
Start Date:	January 2011
End Date:	March 2016
Management Arrangements:	NIM
PAC Meeting date:	April 07, 2010

Total Resources Required: 6,380,000 US \$	
Total Allocated Resources	
• Regular :	
• Other (baseline) GOSL	1,140,000 US \$
• Other (increment)	
GEF:	1,825,000 US \$
Government:	3,350,000 US \$
Other:	65,000 US \$
In-kind Contribution:	Av 85% of Govt and NGO

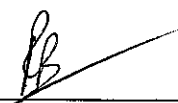
Agreed by (Government):



02/02/11
(dd/mm/yy)

Dr. R.H.S. SAMARASINGHE
Secretary
Ministry of Environment

Agreed by UNDP:



28/02/11
(dd/mm/yy)

Razina Bilgrami
Deputy Country Director (Programme)