Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 08-Nov-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSC18771

Public Disclosure Authorized

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name
Sri Lanka	P160005		Climate Resilience Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach (P160005)
Region	**Estimated Appraisal Date**	**Estimated Board Date**	**Practice Area (Lead)**
SOUTH ASIA	Feb 04, 2019	May 15, 2019	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument	**Borrower(s)**	**Implementing Agency**	
Investment Project Financing	Ministry of Finance, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management	

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	790.40
	790.40
Total Project Cost	**790.40**

Environmental Assessment Category	Concept Review Decision
A - Full Assessment	Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

Type here to enter text

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Sri Lanka is a lower-middle-income country with a per capita GDP of US$ 3,811 (2014) and a population of 20.5 million. Growth over the past decade has been strong, averaging 6-7 percent per year, and has resulted in significant poverty reduction. Absolute poverty declined from 22.7 to 6.7 percent from 2002 to 2012/13 while per capita consumption of the bottom 40 percent grew at 3.3 percent a year, as compared to 2.8 percent for the total population. Since 2009, however, consumption and income inequality have been increasing. Roughly one quarter of the Sri Lankans remain nearly poor, as defined by living above the national poverty line (about US$ 1.5 but below US$ 2.50 per day (2005 PPP terms). Living standards of the near-poor are closer to those of the poor than those living above US$ 2.50. Sri Lanka has comfortably surpassed most of its Millennium Development Goals. Primary school enrollment is near universal, while secondary and tertiary enrollment has substantially

increased. Maternal and infant mortality rates are at very low levels, and life expectancy at 74 years has been above its regional peers for over a decade.

2. Following the end of the civil war in 2009, investment in reconstruction and new infrastructure, including with World Bank support, and increased consumption have delivered a strong economic peace dividend. The non-tradable sectors and public sector investments have been the main drivers of this growth that has led to higher labor demand and employment. Sri Lanka is also undergoing a structural transformation away from agriculture, which now accounts for 10 percent of GDP towards industry (32.5 percent) and services (57.5 percent) with associated productivity growth and accelerating urbanization. However, this transformation is progressing relatively slowly with 30 percent of the labor force remaining in agriculture. More recently, Sri Lanka has undertaken renewed efforts in governance reforms and political reconciliation to secure long-term peace. Notwithstanding the post-conflict environment, Sri Lanka's economic policies over last ten years have been inward-looking with an increasing degree of protectionism and anti-export bias. This has prevented the country from: capitalizing on comparative advantage and exports; attracting domestic and foreign investments to foster technology transfer; and generating new sources of innovation driven growth and employment.

3. The country's fiscal landscape is challenging. In 2014, a widened deficit and a slowdown in growth increased the fiscal deficit to 5.7 percent and the public debt to 71.8 percent, as a share of GDP, marking a slight reversal of the fiscal consolidation path of the post-conflict period. The fiscal budget for 2016 presented to Parliament projected a deficit of 6.0 percent of GDP for the years 2015 and 2016. The Government presented its economic policy in November 2015 that includes as priorities the generation of one million job opportunities, enhancing income levels, developing the rural economy, and creating a wide and a strong middle class. It proposed fiscal consolidation through increasing revenue collection, reforms of state owned enterprises, and enhanced trade and foreign investment.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. Climate-related hazards pose a significant threat to economic and social development in Sri Lanka. Extreme variability of rainfall is a defining feature of the country's climate, and its geography creates an uneven spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall which exposes a significant portion of the island to flood and drought risk. Weather patterns are driven by the monsoon, with the southwest monsoon causing severe flooding in the Western and Southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces, and the northeast monsoon causing flooding in the Eastern, Northern and North-Central provinces. The monsoon also exposes the country to drought risk, particularly in the southeastern, northern, north central and northwestern regions. Originating from the Bay of Bengal, mostly during northeast monsoon, the northern and eastern seaboards are exposed to cyclone risk. Sri Lanka is also exposed to landslides in the hilly central highlands.

5. Annual average fiscal loss associated with disasters in Sri Lanka is estimated to be already in excess of US$380 million, but disaster losses can significantly exceed this amount in a given year. Flooding is the most frequent natural disaster, with an estimated annual loss of US$ 240 million, representing almost two thirds of total disaster losses in any given year on average. In 2011, floods affected more than a million people in the Northern, North Central and Eastern provinces and caused more than US$ 600 million in direct damages. Floods in 2012 and 2014 affected nearly a half a million and 1.2 million people, respectively, whilst, most recently, in May 2016, extreme rainfall led to floods and landslides that affected 425,000 people and destroyed 500 houses, with another 3,995 houses being partially damaged. Each of these events severely impacted the agriculture sector by destroying crops, livestock and agricultural infrastructure, as well as critical road infrastructure.

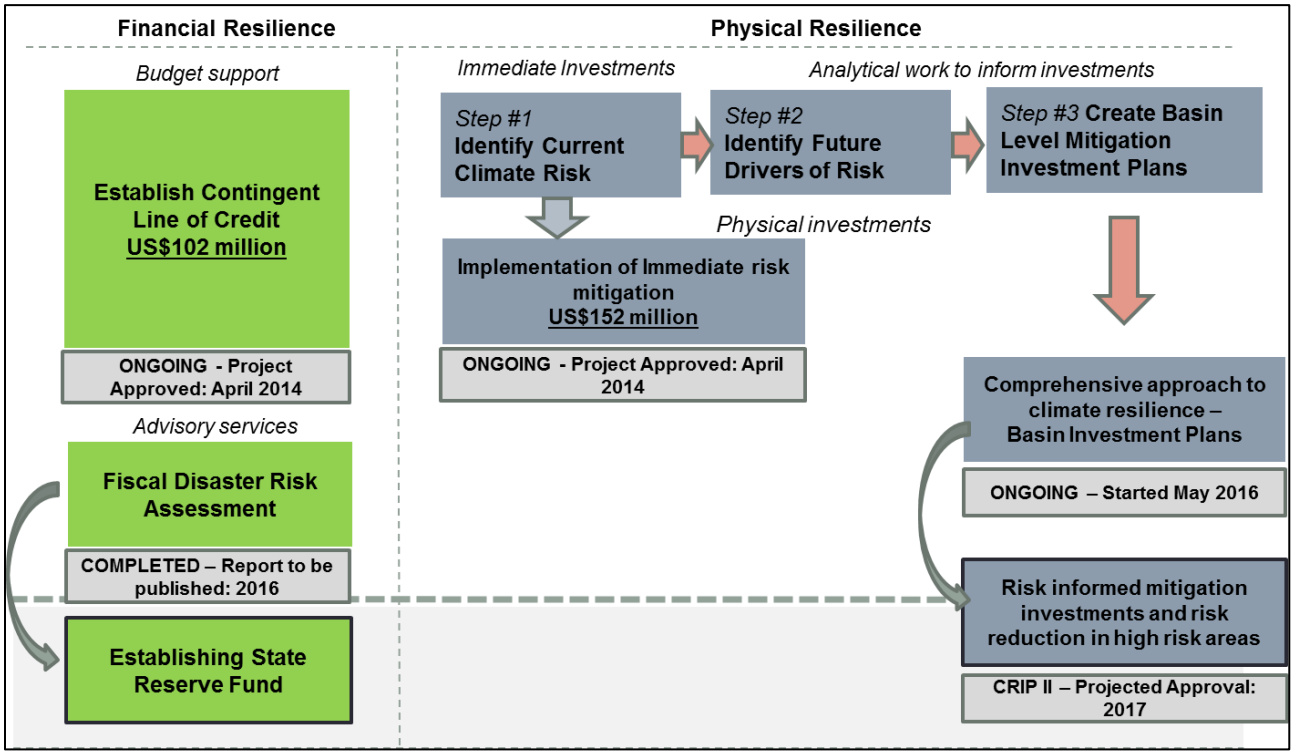
A Comprehensive Climate Resilience Program in Sri Lanka

6. Following the catastrophic Tsunami in 2004, the GoSL took initial steps to introduce new legal provisions and institutional mechanisms for disaster risk management. However, the main focus of the disaster management initiatives over the past ten years has been to reduce the casualties caused by disasters. The increasing frequency of disaster events and resulting severe socio-economic impacts is driving the Government's interest to scale up its comprehensive approach to climate resilience. The Bank, through the Comprehensive Climate Resilience Program, is assisting the Government to achieve this.

7. The ongoing Comprehensive Climate Resilience Program is a forward-looking and strategic intervention to assist the GoSL in managing the economic impact of disasters through investments in understanding and reducing disaster risk. The current program consists of two lending operations totaling to $254 million. The Climate Resilience Improvement Project (CRIP I) (US$ 152 million) aiming to improve physical resilience

through strengthening of weak infrastructure to withstand future extreme events and improve the understanding of climate/ disaster risks so that future risk mitigation investments are targeted effectively, while also planning and designing new infrastructure investments to reduce flood and drought risk in 11 prioritized river basins. The other operation is a Development Policy Loan with a Catastrophe Deferred Draw-Down Option (CAT-DDO) (US$102 million) which is a contingent line of credit to provide the country with access to immediate financial resources during a major disaster to enable efficient response and recovery. A series of technical assistance activities are also part of the program, as detailed in the below paragraphs.

Figure 01: Sri Lanka comprehensive climate resilience program



Physical Resilience

8. The physical investments under the ongoing CRIP aims at addressing immediate risk mitigation needs to strengthen weak infrastructure that are vulnerable to future extreme events and rehabilitation of infrastructure, especially irrigation systems damaged by 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2014 floods. These investments include: i) strengthening of vulnerable irrigation, drainage, and flood control infrastructure; ii) rectification of landslide on key road connections; iii) augmenting low capacity bridges on key road links to facilitate flood discharge; and iv) mitigation of landslide risk in selected schools. This project also carries a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) which allows efficient reallocation of project resources in time of a disaster to assist the Government to efficiently undertake response and recovery initiatives.

9. Component 01 of CRIP I will identify over US$ 1 billion of long-term flood and drought risk mitigation investments in 11 river basins which are highly vulnerable to floods and drought. A comprehensive analytical study is currently underway to assess flood and drought risk and develop risk mitigation investment plans for the selected river basins. These investment plans will be informed by robust analytics and an understanding of future climate variability. Government engineers and experts will be supported by high caliber international experts to carry out comprehensive, high resolution flood and drought modeling leading to the identification of long term structural and nonstructural interventions for mitigating risk. The models will take into account climate risks such as expected extremes of water scarcity and excess, increase in inter-annual and intra- seasonal variability of monsoons, increase in duration of droughts, and depletion of ground water resources, which are all expected to adversely affect livelihoods and human lives in future.

10. The risk mitigation investments identified will be subjected to thorough social and environmental impact assessments and detailed economic analysis followed by a wider stakeholder consultation to prioritize most promising investments. Such investments will be included in the basin climate risk mitigation investment plans, which will provide the basis for the development in those basins. These basin investment plans will provide a single platform for the Government to advance the dialog with different donor groups and efficiently coordinate finances to implement risk mitigation interventions in these basins.

11. The activities financed under Component 01 of CRIP I include: i) acquisition of a high resolution digital elevation model; ii) flood and drought risk modeling; and, iii) identification of basin risk mitigation interventions; and iv) pre-feasibility studies to identify effective investments. Based on these assessments, the CRIP would develop a long term climate risk mitigation investment plan and produce feasibility studies for urgently required physical interventions. A well prioritized and sequenced implementation of these interventions is critical to mitigate adverse social, environmental and economic impacts of droughts and floods in these selected basins, which cause a significant proportion of disaster related losses in the country.

Financial Resilience

12. Under the Climate Resilience Program, the Bank has also been working with the GoSL to develop a comprehensive disaster risk financing program. A CAT-DDO was approved in 2014 to enhance the capacity of the Government to manage the impacts of natural disasters by providing immediate liquidity in the aftermath of an event. As prior actions for the CATDDO DPO, three important policy documents were approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. These include: i) National Disaster Management Plan; ii) National Disaster Management Policy; and iii) National Data Sharing program.

13. A Fiscal Disaster Risk Assessment, which is the basis for developing a risk financing program, has been completed. This assessment provides a number of risk financing options for Government's consideration including: i) develop disaster risk financing strategy; ii) disaster reserve mechanism that can finance post disaster expenditures related to frequent disaster events; iii) develop insurance mechanisms for vulnerable public assets; iv) develop property catastrophe insurance products; and v) develop agriculture insurance market. This program has a significant potential for public-private partnership especially in developing catastrophe risk transfer mechanisms and products.

Technical Assistance

14. To complement the ongoing lending operations as well as to inform the second phase of the Climate Resilience Program, the Bank has been supporting the GoSL with a series of technical assistance activities aimed at improving both the physical and fiscal resilience of Sri Lanka. These technical assistance activities include: i) Disaster Exposure Mapping using OpenStreetMap and OpenMapKit; ii) Establishing and online spatial data sharing platform using GeoNode; iii) Strengthening GIS and hydrodynamic modeling capacity of the agencies involved in water management; iv) Development of landslides risk mitigation action plan; v) Develop online post disaster data collection system; vi) Fiscal Disaster Risk Assessment; and vii) Technical support to establish a Disaster Reserve Fund.

Relationship to CPF

15. CRIP II is part of the comprehensive Climate Resilience Program to reduce the economic losses caused by natural disasters, which are estimated to be around US$380 million annually. The proposed intervention is well aligned with the Bank's Twin Goals of eliminating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity through reducing disaster related economic and livelihood losses in rural districts of Sri Lanka with high poverty. The proposed operation is consistent with the pillar "improve resilience to climate and disaster risks" of Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) FY 2013-16 (Report No. 66286 –LK) approved by the Board of Executive Directors on May 22, 2012, which was updated by the CPS Progress Report (Report No: 84426-LK), approved by the Board on March 25, 2014. The project will support the country development goal of the CPS Progress Report of "Reducing the number of people impacted by adverse natural events, especially floods". Additionally, the SAR Regional Strategy Update for 2015 specifically recognizes the need to address the challenges of both climate adaptation and mitigation across the South Asia Region.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective of the project is to improve Sri Lanka's resilience to extreme climate events and the Government's capacity to respond to disasters effectively.

Key Results (From PCN)

16. Achievement of the PDO will be monitored through the following proposed key outcome indicators:
a) Area benefitted with reduced flood and drought impacts
b) National flood forecasting and early warning system operational

D. Concept Description

Project Component

17. Given the current lack of understanding of the multi-sectoral impacts of climate change and the associated extreme events, a comprehensive scenario analysis is required to develop effective risk mitigation interventions. This is being accomplished through the analytical work and basin investment planning exercise undertaken through the CRIP 1 (see para 9.). It was envisaged under the CRIP that this exercise would lead to the identification of approximately US$ 1 billion of priority risk mitigation investments. The investments identified by the analysis will encompass both physical mitigation structures as well as soft interventions to improve country's water management system. The Bank would finance a portion of these investments through this proposed second phase of CRIP in order to improve the country's physical resilience to extreme climate events in the future by incorporating projected climate change impacts in to the designs.

18. The nature of the activities to be financed under CRIP II is more transformative than those financed under CRIP I. In the case of CRIP I, the objective was to increase the resilience of already vulnerable infrastructure. In the case of CRIP II, the objective would be to finance new infrastructure systems that will improve the ability of the Government to actively manage water levels in the case of intense rainfall or droughts. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has also shown interest to finance a portion of these resilience investments.

19. Four river basins have been selected as priority for the implementation of the investment plans. The four river basins include: Kelani Ganga, Attanagalu Oya, Mahaweli Ganga (downstream of Minipe diversion); and Mundeni Aru. Prioritization was done in consultation with the main stakeholders, in particular Ministry if Irrigation and Water Resources Management (MIWRM), Ministry of Disaster Management (MDM) and Department of National Planning (NPD). The prioritization exercise was based on basins with the highest probability of occurrence of climate related disaster losses, the value of exposed assets at risk, and considerations following the latest flood event that occurred in May 2016.

The project will have the following components:

Component 1: Flood and Drought Risk Mitigation Investments

20. The objective of this component will be to reduce the vulnerability of the people and infrastructure in areas with high flood and drought risk. This will be achieved through two sub-components:

21. ***Sub-component 1.1:*** This sub-component will finance flood and drought risk mitigation investments, both structural and non-structural, in four prioritized river basins assessed with high flood and drought risk. The four river basins include: Kelani Ganga, Attanagalu Oya, Mahaweli Ganga (downstream of Minipe diversion); and Mundeni Aru. The interventions to be financed under this component are being identified from two ongoing flood and drought risk modeling exercises: i) CRIP component 01 studies for Kelani Ganga, Attanagalu Oya and Mahaweli basins; and ii) flood risk modeling study, supported through a GFDRR grant, for the Mundeni Aru basin. The two activities will complete feasibility studies for urgent risk mitigation interventions in the four basins.

22. Structural interventions would include construction of new infrastructure such as storage reservoirs, flood embankments, storm water drainage canals, access roads and road bridges as well as upgrading the existing ones. Non-structural activities will focus on promoting best practices including: land use planning and management, catchment management, reservoir operations, implementation of guidelines and codes

for infrastructure development, resilient cultivation practices, as well as vegetation restoration and afforestation, original flood plain restoration, for example.

23. ***Sub-component 1.2:*** A contingent emergency response sub-component with a provisional allocation of zero dollars will also be included to allow for rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of a disaster. This component would finance expenditures on a positive list of goods, specific works, services and emergency operation costs required for emergency recovery upon request by the Government.

Component 2: Strengthening Hydrometeorological Services, Early Warning (EW) and Response Systems

24. The objective of this component is to strengthen the hydrometeorological services, EW and response systems provided by the authorized agencies at national level by enhancing agencies' capacity of monitoring, forecasting, communicating and disseminating relevant information and EWs to the Government and public.

25. This component will increase capacity of the Department of Meteorology (DoM), the Hydrological Division of the Irrigation Department (ID) and the Disaster Management Center (DMC) to provide information and services for disaster risk management, water resources management, agriculture, aviation and marine transport, fishery and other weather dependent sectors. Integrated modernization of the DoM will be a primary activity of this component. It will include institutional strengthening and capacity building of DoM, modernizing its observation and ICT infrastructure, improving forecasting capability and service delivery, including introduction of impact-based forecasting and more efficient and targeted early warning dissemination. Additional package of activities to support the ID's Hydrological Division and the DMC will be developed in order to create a seamless communication, information management and decision support system between these main institutions constituting a core of national EW system.

26. It is planned that component preparation will be based on a set of assessments such as: (i) brief review of the hazards and environmental conditions (weather, climate, and hydrological) and their impact on Sri Lanka; (ii) assessment of the current status and requirements for weather, climate and hydrological services and warnings at national, regional and river basin levels; (iii) assessment of the institutional capacity of DoM, Hydrological Division of ID and DMC including their mandates, staffing, funding, development priorities, the status of infrastructure, products and services, and status of international activities; (iv) social and economic assessment of the potential benefits of modernized hydromet system and enhanced EW and service. The latter assessment is particularly important to convince the government and increase regular public support to this sector which is currently very low. This in turn will increase sustainability of the component results.

27. These assessments which will be financed under the CRIP component 01will contribute to the development of DoM modernization program and define the scope and composition of activities supporting Hydrological Division of ID and DMC. To simplify implementation the team will explore and discuss with the clients potential integrated solutions such as turn-key or design-build-operate-transfer arrangements.

Component 3: Project Implementation and Monitoring

28. The objective of this component is to ensure the successful implementation of the activities carried out under the proposed project. This comprises: (i) implementation support in the areas of project management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), fiduciary and safeguards management and auditing; (ii) purchase of vehicles, office furniture, and IT equipment; and (v) incremental operating costs of the PMU and the implementing units.

SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project will focus on four priority river basins that are described below.

The Mundeni Aru river basin is located in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka and covers a watershed area of 1,350 Km2, overlaps Ampara and Batticaloa administrative districts of the Eastern Province, excluding a small portion of the upper watershed that lies in Moneragala district of Uva Province. The uppermost area of the basin is at 750 m.a.s.l and more

than 70 % of the basin area lie below 90 m.a.s.l.

The Kenai River basin forms around the Kelani River which originates in the central hills of the country and flows in Westerly direction reaching the sea from north of Colombo in the Western Province. The length of the river is about 145 km and its catchment area measures 2,314.5 km2.

The Mahaweli River basin forms along the Mahaweli river is the largest and longest river in Sri Lanka and the catchment area of the basin measures 10,267.8 km2 and the length of the river is about 335 km. The project focuses on the lower catchment from the Minipe Diversion.

The Attanagalu Oya basin is situated between the two major river basins Kelani Ganga and Maha Oya in the Western Province of Sri Lanka and covers an extent of 853.9 km2. A greater proportion of the Attanagalu Oya basin is located in the Western Province and is approximately 50 km long and 32 km wide. The Attanagalu Oya Basin is located within Gampaha and Kegalle Districst which belongs to Western Province and Sabaragamuwa Province respectively.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

Sri Lanka has made impressive strides in developing legislation on protection, management and enhancement of the environment and on prevention, control and abatement of pollution as well as frameworks for environmental planning and environmental assessments of development projects, out of which the most important legislation being the National Environment Act (NEA). Efforts have resulted in environmental management capacity particularly under the Central Environmental Authority. Within the context of the project, the proposed activities would involve structures to ease the water flow without flooding. These may include sub-projects under the prescribed list of the NEA that will require either initial environmental examinations or environmental impact assessments to be carried out based on terms of references also agreed by the World Bank. For any sub-projects that do not fall within the prescribed list of the NEA, the World Bank safeguards policies would still stipulate the need for appropriate screening and assessments.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management (MIWRM) has a past track record in implementing Bank-financed projects. The Project Management Unit (PMU) currently in place for the Bank-financed CRIP I has the core staff including staff to oversee the safeguards. However, the proposed project (CRIP II) will require more stringent due diligence in terms of environmental management, as the potential environmental impacts are likely to be more complex. I order to respond to this need, the PMU team will be strengthened with additional environmental expertise. Additional environmental safeguard capacity will also be put in place within the different implementing agencies who will be leading the technical aspects of the project.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Susrutha Pradeep Goonesekera, Social Specialist
Darshani De Silva, Environmental Specialist
Mokshana Nerandika Wijeyeratne, Environmental Specialist

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project overall is environmentally beneficial since the development objectives of the project is to mitigate basin-level flood risks where ensuring asset management and public safety, reducing water induced hazards to the whole environment. The nature of the proposed interventions under CRIP 2 will include larger scale physical interventions that will from include construction of new infrastructure such as storage reservoirs, flood embankments, dikes, storm water drainage canals, access roads and road bridges and also the upgrading the existing ones. While the exact locations of the investments are not known they will be focused in four priority river basins, Kelani Ganga, Attanagalu Oya, Mahaweli Ganga (downstream of Minipe diversion); and Mundeni Aru. Under the CRIP 1, Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) will be undertaken simultaneously to the development plans being done for the priority river basins. SEAs will provide upstream environmental management planning including identification of scope of detailed assessments to be undertaken for specific interventions that will be identified as part of the development plans. Key safeguard issues, such as natural habitats, pest management, physical cultural resources, involuntary resettlement and dam safety should be broadly addressed as part of the SEA process as well. Site specific assessments during project preparation at least for the first year of activities that will be identified for implementation, will be guided via an Environmental Assessment and Management Framework (EAMF) prepared by the borrower. The recommendations of the SEAs will also feed in to the EAMF.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The project intervention will be located in areas which are associated with natural habitats such as lagoons, rivers, mangrove habitats, etc., thus the policy is triggered. The due diligence requirements will be covered under the EAMF. The project will not

		finance the conversion of any sensitive natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The policy is triggered as the new construction work will involve interventions such as storage reservoirs, which may lead to the conversion of unprotected forested areas in the basin catchments. Detailed due diligence requirements to mitigate any identified impacts to forested areas will be covered in the EAMF.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project does not include activities that would require pest management or lead to the increased use of pesticides, thus the policy is not triggered.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy on Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11) applies given the uncertainty regarding the exact locations of activities to be carried out under the project. The EAMF would include specific provisions to assess the potential impacts on forests, sacred valleys or landscapes considered to have historical or cultural significance prior to any activities being undertaken on the ground. The EAMF will also include provisions for the treatment of physical cultural resources that may be discovered during project implementation (chance finds).
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	TBD	There may be small pockets of indigenous “Veddah” communities living in the forested areas on the Eastern boundary of the Mundeni Aru basin. As such, a decision to trigger this policy will be taken following a Social Assessment.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12) is triggered because of the potential land acquisition and involuntary resettlement resulting from the proposed new infrastructure. However, since the exact locations of the project interventions are not known at this stage, a framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be prepared as part of the project’s SMF. This framework will be consistent with the requirements of the Sri Lanka National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) and the Bank’s Operational Policy/Bank Procedure (OP/BP) 4.12.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	OP/BP4.37 is triggered because of the connectivity and dependence on water conveyance and control of the existing hydrological systems in the basins and the links of smaller tanks with the storage and operation of upstream medium/ large dams, which is typical for Sri Lanka’s cascading tank and irrigation

		infrastructure. While the project does not involve the construction of water bodies with embankments more than 15 meters high, it will include construction of new infrastructure such as storage reservoirs, flood embankments, dikes, storm water drainage canals which are hydrologically connected to existing small and medium tanks in the basins. Therefore due diligence measures with regard to the Safety of Dams will be included in the EAMF.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	NA
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	NA

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

May 15, 2017

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

EAMF, SMF, SEAs and site specific EAs for first year physical investments are planned to be completed by April 30, 2017.

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Federica Ranghieri, Suranga Sooriya Kumara Kahandawa
Sr Urban Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Finance, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Implementing Agencies

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management
RMW Ratnayake
Secretary
rmw_rat@yahoo.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The InfoShop
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 458-4500
Fax: (202) 522-1500
Web: http://www.worldbank.org/infoshop

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Federica Ranghieri, Suranga Sooriya Kumara Kahandawa

Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Maged Mahmoud Hamed	14-Aug-2018
Practice Manager/Manager:	Armando Guzman	15-Aug-2018
Country Director:	Idah Z. Pswarayi-Riddihough	08-Nov-2018