

# National Programme Submission Form – Sri Lanka

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UN-REDD PROGRAMME SEVENTH  
POLICY BOARD MEETING

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25-26 March 2012  
Asunción, Paraguay



# National Joint Programme (NJP)

## Submission Form to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board

### 1. Policy Board Submission

Policy Board Meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. 8	Inter-sessional Meeting <input type="checkbox"/>
Date of Meeting: 25-26 March 2012	Date of Inter-sessional Decision:

### 2. National Joint Programme Summary

#### *Details of National Joint Programme*

Country	Sri Lanka
Programme <sup>1</sup> Title	Sri Lanka REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal
Implementing Partner(s) <sup>2</sup>	Ministry of Environment Forest Department

#### *Details of Participating UN Organizations' Representatives*

UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative Name: Subinay Nandy Title: U.N. Resident/ Humanitarian Coordinator	Contact details: Telephone: +94112580691 Email: <a href="mailto:subinay.nandy@one.un.org">subinay.nandy@one.un.org</a>
FAO: Name: Patrick Thomas Evans Title: Country Representative	Contact details: Telephone: +94112504672 Email: <a href="mailto:FAO-LK@fao.org">FAO-LK@fao.org</a>
UNEP: Name: Ibrahim Thiaw Title: Director, Division of Environmental Policy	Contact details: Telephone: +254 20 7623508

#### *Type of National Joint Programme*

Full NJP:	Initial NJP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Full NJP	<input type="checkbox"/> New Initial NJP
<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation from an Initial NJP	<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation from previous funding
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)

<sup>1</sup> The term "programme" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to National counterparts. List the lead entity first.

### 3. Executive Summary

As a signatory to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Sri Lanka is committed to addressing the threat of human-induced climate change through all sectors, both by increasing the resilience of its people and its ecosystems through adaptation measures, and by decreasing the intensity of climate change itself through mitigation measures.

Sri Lanka's forests, uniquely among its land-use sectors, can make a significant contribution to both adaptation and mitigation. The Government, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment (MoE), seeks to maximize this contribution by developing a national strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

The nation's forests are of global significance, in social, environmental and historical terms. As an island, Sri Lanka's 2 million ha of forests are rich in endemic species of flora and fauna. They are also host to the remnants of a unique ancient civilization, in which power rested with those who controlled waterways and irrigation systems. The indigenous Veddha people, though newly-accustomed to settled village life, retain a wealth of knowledge and wisdom on the important products and services that these unique ecosystems provide.

Having emerged only recently from a debilitating 30-year internal conflict, many areas of the country were cut off from development and economic growth. Sri Lanka's forests are therefore particularly vulnerable as roads and other infrastructure expand. Moreover, home garden systems, known as 'forest analogues', cover 22% of the land area and contribute the majority of the country's timber and fuelwood supply. As the tea and rubber industries continue to grow, it is essential that this crucial aspect of the rural economy is preserved.

The unique value of Sri Lanka's forests, and the nature of the threat they face, makes the country a strong candidate for an effective National REDD+ Programme. To help prepare for such a Programme, the MoE submits this Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) to the UN-REDD Policy Board. The R-PP sets out a comprehensive plan to steer the country through the first of the three phases of REDD+, the Readiness Phase.

**Component 1** of the R-PP outlines plans to organize a management structure for the REDD+ Readiness process and to consult fully with all stakeholders with an interest in the development and implementation of a National REDD+ Programme. The Forest Department (FD) will be at the core of the management structure, with the Climate Change Secretariat and the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC) also featuring prominently. A number of new bodies will be created, including a REDD+ Programme Management Coordination Committee (RPMCC) as the key decision-making authority and a REDD+ Programme Office to oversee implementation of activities under the R-PP. A Programme Management Unit of the UN-REDD National Programme will initially take on the task of the National REDD+ Office on an interim basis, until the Office has been set up and is fully functional. Task Forces with specific advisory capacities will operate under the direction of the RPMCC and the National REDD+ Office.

Building on the experience of past multi-stakeholder consultations on the national climate change adaptation strategy, the R-PP proposes that the FD will develop a REDD+ Roadmap and will subsequently co-ordinate a targeted Communication and Consultation Strategy and Plan (CCSP) for the National REDD+ Programme. Compliance with the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be central to the CCSP. To oversee the FPIC process, a Forum of Civil Society Organisations, Indigenous Peoples and other non-government stakeholders will be instituted, which will have a key advisory role within the REDD+ management structure.

Through **Component 2**, the bodies within the REDD+ management structure will prepare a strategy of policies and measures to be implemented under a National REDD+ Programme. To begin with, a comprehensive assessment of relevant policies and legislation will be conducted. The Forestry Sector Master Plan (FSMP), which runs until the year 2020, numerous studies on forest biodiversity since 2006, and consultations carried out during the preparation of this R-PP will be the prime sources of information in this regard. Patterns of forest land tenure and use rights, as well as prior experience with community participation in forest management, will also be examined closely.

### 3. Executive Summary

The underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation have been tentatively identified and will be verified in order for appropriate REDD+ strategies to be developed. Data used for FSMP formulation in 1995 showed that deforestation rates were at their highest during the 1980s, but slowed after a moratorium on logging in natural forests after 1990 and during the long internal conflict throughout the next two decades. However, over-exploitation of remaining forests continues, and consultations during the R-PP preparation indicate that most drivers are either economic (e.g. demand for plantation crops such as tea and rubber, as well as a general rise in rural living standards) and governance-related (e.g. a mismatch between long-term sustainability goals of central government and the short-term development priorities of local politicians and decision-makers). More intensive studies of the trends in home garden systems and the role of private sector stakeholders and agribusiness will be required during the Readiness Phase in order to develop appropriate REDD+ strategies. The R-PP outlines a number of indicative strategy options to be examined under the Readiness Phase. These options will be subject to a consultation process and analysis, particularly regarding their respective costs and benefits.

Component 2 also outlines the frame conditions required for a viable National REDD+ Programme, in terms of institutional, legal and financial support structures. Under the R-PP, these aspects will be analysed and recommendations provided in order to determine the implementation framework for REDD+ in Sri Lanka. This will include the development of a comprehensive Capacity Building Action Plan (CBAP) for all stakeholders, in order to ensure that the appropriate knowledge, skills and competencies are present, at all levels, to formulate and implement REDD+ strategies. Task Forces within the REDD+ management structure will also develop a system of nationally-tailored social and environmental standards which must be maintained in order to comply with the safeguards set out in the Cancun Agreements. A multi-stakeholder consultation process will develop national indicators which will allow the National REDD+ Programme to be objectively monitored against these standards.

**Component 3** of the R-PP describes the development of a national Reference Emission Level or Reference Level so that a future REDD+ Programme will have a base against which future emissions reductions and removals can be assessed, and performance verified. The emphasis under this component will be on the collection of data and information management systems, as well as the specific skills to continue these activities under a full National REDD+ Programme.

**Component 4** outlines how Sri Lanka will develop improved forest monitoring systems as well as methodologies for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of activities under REDD+. Key to the successful completion of activities under this component will be the identification of Activity Data (AD) which must be collected for each potential REDD+ strategy, as well as the corresponding Emission Factor (EF). By the completion of the Readiness Phase, the forest monitoring and MRV systems will be fully tested in pilot sites, including appropriate inclusion of participatory forest monitoring methodologies.

**Component 5** comprises a results framework. It provides information on Outputs, Activities and budget estimates for the following five Outcomes:

OUTCOME 1: National consensus reached on the Sri Lanka REDD + programme

OUTCOME 2: Management Arrangements contributing to the National REDD+ Process

OUTCOME 3: Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Engagement

OUTCOME 4: National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework

OUTCOME 5: Monitoring and MRV Results for REDD+ Activities Provided

Finally, **Component 6** shows the Monitoring Framework for the three-year UN-REDD National Programme.

<b>4. National Programme Budget (UN-REDD Fund Source only)*</b>					
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>National Total (\$)</b>	<b>Pass-through Funding Allocations</b>	<b>FAO (\$)</b>	<b>UNDP (\$)</b>	<b>UNEP (\$)</b>
1. National Consensus Reached on the Sri Lanka REDD+ Programme	275,000		170,000	105,000	0
2. Management Arrangements Contributing to the National REDD+ Process	675,000		635000	40,000	0
3. Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Engagement	593,000		0	220,000	373,000
4. National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework	810,000		320000	490,000	0
5. Monitoring and MRV results for REDD+ Activities Provided	1,385,318		1285000	60,000	40,318
Sub-total	3,738,318		2,410,000	915,000	413,318
Indirect Support Costs	261,682		168,700	64,050	28,932
<b>Grand Total (\$)</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>		<b>2,578,700</b>	<b>979,050</b>	<b>442,250</b>

NOTES:

- A breakdown of the budget allocations using the UNDG “harmonized input budget categories” must be provided to the UN-REDD Secretariat (for onward transmission to the Administrative Agent) with the signed NJP document. Please see Annex 1.
- If requested and agreed by the three participating UN Agencies and the Government, budget allocations per agency may be revised as long as the total budget allocation is not changed.

## 5. Secretariat Review

### *Submission Criteria*

(a)	Is the NJP consistent with the UN-REDD Programme Framework Document?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Has the UN Resident Coordinator been involved in submitting the NJP?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Is documentation of the in-country validation meeting(s) included?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	Did the validation include the national government counterpart (or designate)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	Did the validation include civil society/Indigenous Peoples representation as per the UN-REDD Operational Guidance <sup>3</sup> ?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	Does the NJP comply with the required format ( <i>incl., cover page, results framework, etc.</i> )?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	Does the NJP comply with UN-REDD Rules of Procedure and relevant Operational Guidance?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(h)	Is the required budget allocation provided (see section 3 above)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(i)	Are the Indirect Support Costs within the approved rate?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(j)	Is the Programme Summary completed? ( <i>for posting on website</i> )	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(k)	Is the Progress Report included? ( <i>for supplementary funding only</i> )	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>

If the answer is 'No' or 'Unclear' to any question, or further explanation is required, please provide here:

Sri Lanka is presenting its proposal using the harmonized FCPF/UN-REDD RPP template. An accompanying "National Programme Document" with UN-REDD specific elements (cover page, implementation arrangements) will be produced prior signature.

<sup>3</sup> In this context the representative(s) will be determined in one of the following ways:

i. Self-determined representative(s) meeting the following requirements:

- Selected through a participatory, consultative process
- Having national coverage or networks
- Previous experience working with the Government and UN system
- Demonstrated experience serving as a representative, receiving input from, consulting with, and providing feedback to, a wide scope of civil society/Indigenous Peoples organizations

ii. Representative(s) who participated in a UN-REDD Programme scoping and/or formulation mission and sit(s) on a UN-REDD Programme consultative body established as a result of the mission

iii. Individual(s) recognized as legitimate representative(s) of a national network of civil society and/or Indigenous Peoples organizations (e.g. the GEF Small Grants National Steering Committee or National Forest Programme Steering Committee)

## 5. Secretariat Review

### *Review Issues*

(l) Ownership of the NJP by government and non-government stakeholders

The document reflects high level of ownership among the following Government agencies: Forest Department, clearly identified in the Proposal as the lead implementing agency, Department of Wildlife Conservation, and the Ministry of Environment (MoE). The first two are responsible of managing the forests states in Sri Lanka and the latest acts as the UNFCCC focal point. Non-government stakeholders that were involved according to the document include non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), indigenous Veddha people and the private sector.

The reviewers recommend that capacity development of both government and non-government stakeholders should be a central element of the REDD+ readiness process in Sri Lanka in order to fulfil their roles in the implementation of the National Programme and ensure full ownership.

(m) Level of consultation, participation and engagement

The document reflects and documents extensive and comprehensive engagement of a wide range of stakeholders in developing the proposal, building on previous experience and established mechanisms developed under a variety of projects and other initiatives in recent decades. Supporting evidence includes:

- Statement from participants of the National Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) Review Workshop held in Colombo on 12 January 2012 to review the draft R-PP attended by over 40 participants and signed by 38 of them. Although NGO and CBO representation appears to be low, particularly in comparison to FD, the 3 NGOs are widely representative of NGO and CBO interests. For example, the Green Movement of Sri Lanka, which works for nature and people, is a consortium of 153 NGOs, CBOs etc and represented on 11 national and 13 international bodies.
- NGOs and CBOs were involved from the outset, with regional awareness workshops at entry point to REDD, followed by workshops in Colombo to develop the proposal and validate drivers of deforestation, as well as two workshops in Kanneliya to pilot local community involvement

(n) Programme effectiveness, coherence with country strategies and other relevant initiatives, and cost-efficiency

The Programme is coherent with country strategies in particular with the Forestry Sector Master Plan, which runs until 2020 and the Ministry of Environment's strategies and plans. As the independent reviewers point out there is a possibility that the end of the period of civil unrest could easily lead to an upsurge in deforestation in the country, it would be useful to include references to recent development sectors' plans-if existent-and their potential implications on deforestation and forest degradation.

There is no indication of government co-financing. To ensure the sustainability of the Programme, it is recommended to include references to all co-financing (including in-kind) illustrating the Government commitment to complement and continue the efforts supported by the Programme

The reviewers recommend setting up provisions for an effective Project Management Unit (PMU) with authority to take decisions and drive forward the Programme in a semi-autonomous, transparent and accountable manner.

## 5. Secretariat Review

### *Review Issues*

(o) Management of risks and likelihood of success

The document identifies a number of risks and assumptions in the Monitoring Framework including: effective coordination mechanisms, political will, stakeholder participation and enabling conditions for them, access to information from remote areas, legal barriers to benefit sharing, availability of data and safeguards agreed between stakeholders. As pointed out by the independent reviewers, the Secretariat recommends to further elaborate on the strategies to mitigate key challenges in particular for:

- The absence of a definite coordination mechanism for environmental management
- The blurred line between formal and informal tenure and rights, and between statutory and customary rights and its implications for engaging rural communities in REDD+

Other points:

The Secretariat considers that the independent reviewers provided important recommendations that should be incorporated in the document prior signature, while acknowledging that some recommendations are pertinent for the implementation phase and require resources to be addressed.

Is important to note that there are no other multilateral initiatives supporting REDD+ efforts in Sri Lanka, and their RPP represents the first comprehensive plan for REDD+ readiness. Because of this, key technical studies (e.g. in-depth analysis of drivers of deforestation) have not been developed yet and are intended to be developed as part of the implementation of the RPP.

Finally, Sri Lanka is the first non-FCPF country developing an RPP using the harmonized template, thus an accompanying document serving as grant agreement will be developed and signed after the recommendations from the independent reviewers, Secretariat, and Policy Board are addressed.

## 6. Independent Technical Review

(a) Was an independent technical review undertaken?

Yes  No

If not, why not?



## 6. Independent Technical Review

### *Synthesis of Independent Technical Review*

The Secretariat sent Sri Lanka's RPP to three independent technical reviewers on January 2012. The reviewers highlighted:

- The comprehensiveness of the RPP document in supporting the Forest Department to initiate REDD+ efforts in Sri Lanka
- The extensive and comprehensive engagement of a wide range of stakeholders in developing the proposal, building on previous experience and established mechanisms developed under a variety of projects and other initiatives in recent decades
- The number of consultation with a multitude of stakeholders is evident from the Statement of the National R-PP Review Workshop and events held during the preparation, while highlighting the fact that at present there is still limited understanding of REDD can offer
- The strong relation between the proposal to other policies past and present, and to the current economic situation
- The level of national ownership while acknowledging the need to expand and seek highest political support levels
- The comprehensive identification of risks and assumptions in the Monitoring Framework and the need to further elaborate strategies to mitigate some of the key risks
- The consistency of the proposal with the UN-REDD Programme's Strategy
- The need to further elaborate on differences between deforestation and degradation and the implications of the different forest types in Sri Lanka, on developing the national REDD+ strategy

### **Recommendations from the reviewers include:**

- Clarify the distinction between deforestation and degradation (they are continually referred to together, as if there were no difference between them and no difference in their geographical incidence), specifying the potential of reduced degradation and forest enhancement under REDD+, which may have a big role for a country like Sri Lanka
- Spell out pros and cons (costs, feasibility of acceptance, likely carbon savings per hectare) of working in different types of forest (including dry forest and intermediate zones)
- Analyze how to include "homegardens" under REDD in Sri Lanka
- Include information of the current forest definition that Sri Lanka submitted to the UNFCCC and its implications on the RPP
- List of options for how REDD in Sri Lanka could tackle the real underlying drivers of deforestation and/or degradation.
- Expand the analysis of loss rates and the implications of the end of the period of civil unrest vis-à-vis deforestation in the REL section
- Expand the management of risks section, clarifying the strategy for mitigating them
- Develop a solid analysis concerning the range of options that are realistically open in Sri Lanka for developing policies that could reduce rates of deforestation, rates of degradation (as a separate issue) and enhance tree carbon stocks, including an assessment of which of these strategies is likely to yield better results, given the possible REL scenario
- Streamline the document by leaving all essential information to understand approaches in the main text (body) of the document and avoiding duplicated information in the annexes (e.g. 3 tables with respect to drivers are presented, 1 in the main part, 2 in annexes).
- Better integrated lessons learnt from activities on project level into the various R-PP components
- Identify priorities within each Outputs including the preparatory work needed to do before entering the readiness phase for REDD+
- Include information required on drivers and their impact on carbon and non-carbon values and their relevance for different regions of Sri Lanka. This data can be used (at least preliminary) for the development of suitable policies and strategies and associated activities to address the prioritized drivers. Use a similar approach when you decide which carbon pools should be monitored and which IPCC Tier will be used. Use superior Tiers for key categories.

## 6. Independent Technical Review

- Revise the RPP to carry out your plan with realistic expectations along the roadmap with milestones etc
- Revised the proposed schedule that appears very ambitious
- Monitoring framework should not only target the performance of the activities according to their indicators but also compliance to their respective budget
- Prepare a brief as part of the Communication & Consultation Strategy & Plan (CCSP), that concisely outlines the ingredients of this R-PP, the processes by which they are driven and the mechanisms for their coordination and collaboration
- Clearly articulate the key stages and other opportunities when stakeholders, especially non-governmental (NGOs), indigenous peoples, and community-based organisations (CBOs), should engage in the process
- Take in account the technical capacity and staff needs of the Climate Change Secretariat, specifically with respect to preparing GHG inventories, reporting under the MRV system for REDD+, and establishing and institutionalising mechanisms for coordinating its activities with other sectors
- Take in account the need of setting up an effective project management unit (PMU) with delegated authority from the NPD to take decisions and drive forward the Programme in a semi-autonomous, transparent and accountable manner, based on provisions embedded in the ToR
- Provide more explanation for the budget allocations and the basis for these figures (e.g. national versus international consultants, equipment and other capital costs etc).
- Expand the analysis of capacity and ability within the Forestry and Wildlife sectors to enforce law and policy
- Consider using international MAB reserves as demonstration sites for multiple benefits
- Include references to the National Conservation Review (NCR) its national significance, and implications for forest conservation
- Indicate sample sizes for the governance rating survey tabled for assessing the robustness of these data

Additional detailed comments are available in the full reports of the independent reviews available as part of the documentation for the Policy Board meeting. The Secretariat recommends that the recommendations are included in the RPP and accompanying NPD prior signature and transfer of funds, while acknowledging that some of the recommendations are pertinent to the implementation of the RPP/NPD.

## 7. Secretariat Response

- Provide comments and request re-submission to a future Policy Board meeting
- Provide comments to be addressed before forwarding to the next immediate Policy Board meeting
- Forward to the Policy Board (with comments if necessary) with a recommendation to fund specific portions or phases (including an inception phase) of the NJP
- Forward to the Policy Board (with comments if necessary) with a recommendation to fund the NJP.

### Explanation of Response:

The Secretariat considers Sri Lanka's submission as consistent with the UN-REDD Programme Strategy and the rules of procedures and operational guidance. The proposal shows sufficient Government ownership and an initial consultation processes with solid basis. It also reflects a comprehensive plan for REDD+ readiness in the country. Important recommendations were made by the independent reviewers, and should be incorporated in the document prior signature and transfer of funds. The Secretariat recommends the Policy Board approves the funding allocation request.

## 8. Decision of the UN-REDD Policy Board

Decision of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board:

- Full NJP approved, as per budget allocation in Section 4
- Initial NJP approved, as per budget allocation in Section 4
- Approved with a revised budget of \$
- Approved with modification/condition
- Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration

**Decision by the Policy Board:**

**Comments:**

*Rodrigo Mussi Buzarquis*  
*Director of Strategic Planning, Secretariat for the Environment, Paraguay*  
**Co-Chair, UN-REDD Programme Policy Board**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature**

*Ibrahim Thiaw*  
*Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation, United Nations Environment Programme*

**Co-Chair, UN-REDD Programme Policy Board**

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**Signature**

**9. Administrative Agent Review**

Action taken by the Administrative Agent: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, Bureau of Management, UNDP

Programme consistent with provisions of the UN-REDD Programme MPTF Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors.

Administrative Agent:  
Bisrat Aklilu, Executive Co-ordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Funds  
Bureau of Management, United Nations Development Programme - MPTF Office

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Signature

.....  
Date

## Annex 1: Standard Joint Programme Budget

CATEGORY	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	NUMBER OF UNITS	AMOUNT**
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport				
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)				
3. Training of counterparts				
4. Contracts				
5. Other direct costs				
<b>Total Programme Costs</b>				
Indirect Support costs***				
<b>GRAND TOTAL**</b>				

\*\* The AA requires only completion of 'AMOUNT,' 'Total Programme Costs,' Indirect Support Costs,' and 'GRAND TOTAL.' The Steering Committee may require additional details which can be included in this budget.

\*\*\* Indirect support cost should be in line with the rate or range specified in the Fund TOR (or Joint Programme Document) and MOU and SAA for the particular JP. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs is 7%.

All other costs incurred by each Participating UN Organization in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs, in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution 62/209 (2008 Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review principle of full cost recovery).

Note: This budget format needs to be submitted for each Participating Organization's budget allocation within a National Joint Programme, in addition to the total budget for the entire Joint Programme.