



ADAPTATION FUND

PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Strengthening resilience of vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka and India to increased impacts of climate change
Countries:	Sri Lanka and India
Thematic Focal Area:	Food security
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)
Implementing Entity:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Executing Entities: ¹	Sri Lanka: Government of Sri Lanka India: Government of India
Amount of Financing Requested:	13,995,524 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context:

The key climate factors affecting the eastern coast of India and Sri Lanka originate from the Bay of Bengal and the two primary monsoon seasons (Northeast and Southwest). This region is predicted to experience increased frequency of extreme rainfall events, more frequent cyclone-induced hazards such as extreme winds, flooding and storm surges, causing disasters affecting a significant number of people and resulting in damages over a wide geographical area in both countries.

In addition, this region will also be impacted by rise in temperatures by 2°C until 2050, exceeding 3°C by 2100 across South Asia² with extremes in minimum and maximum temperatures predicted to also lead to an increase of extreme precipitation events. Higher temperatures will eventually reduce yields of desirable crops while encouraging weed and pest proliferation.³ Exacerbating this temperature rise, more frequent and intense El Niño events are also predicted resulting in more frequent and longer lasting heat waves with an increase in total number of dry days and hot nights. This cumulative effect has already resulted in increasing frequency and intensity of droughts which impact agriculture production and inland fisheries, with more projected.

Changes in precipitation pattern (timing and amount) increase the likelihood of short-run crop failures and long-run production declines, posing a serious threat to food security. Although there will be gain in some crops in some regions for some period, the overall impacts of climate change on agriculture are expected to be negative and need to be much better understood. Focusing on the impact of monsoon seasons climate projections indicate a decreased rainfall across the drier regions of northern, western and south-eastern coastline of India and the central and northern regions of Sri Lanka. The dominant Southwest (SWM)⁴, and Northeast (NEM)⁵ monsoons affect different areas of each country due to geographical and topographical considerations but with similar impact. The National Adaptation Plan of Sri Lanka has identified agriculture and fisheries as some of the most vulnerable sectors to the adverse effects of climate change, and particularly critical to maintain food security.

1. For Sri Lanka the SWM's intense impacts are felt primarily in the SW and Central regions while the NE Monsoon heavily impacts the North and East of the country. Although total annual rainfall (past 10 years

¹ During the full Concept Report development phase specific line ministries will be determined as executing entities.

² Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). 2014. The IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report: What's in it for South Asia?

³ IFPRI – Food Policy Report: Climate Change – Impact on Agriculture and Costs of Adaptation

⁴ Typically, during late-May to September (also called Yala for Sri Lanka)

⁵ Typically, during November to January (also called Maha for Sri Lanka)

compared to the 30-year average) remains steady⁶, the variability of the monsoon, including seasonal onset and duration, has been increasing. This is particularly true for the variability of rainfall experienced during the North-east Monsoon⁷, which supports agriculture in the Dry Zone (South-central and North regions of the country) and where extreme weather events are now more frequent and severe⁸. Moreover, fishing communities have faced difficulties in adapting and require support in building their resilience. A higher percentage of annual rainfall is projected during the monsoon period and the inter-monsoon periods are experiencing less rainfall with droughts expected to increase, especially in the dry and intermediate zones. According to the joint Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission, drought conditions in 2016 and early 2017 led to widespread crop failures almost 40 percent less than the last year's output and 35 percent lower than the average of the previous five years.

2. The Indian peninsula is also facing increased frequency of severe droughts, due to a combination of sustained heatwaves and rainfall variability during both inter-seasonal and monsoon periods. For India Eastern Coastal States of Odisha, Andhra and Tamil Nadu (impacted by the Bay of Bengal) the projected increase⁹ in daily variability of summer monsoons and frequency of heavy rainfall along the coastlines is expected with a decreased rainfall across the drier regions of each state.
 - a. Andhra Pradesh - is one of the states in India with the largest drought-prone land area. There are eight rain-shadow districts of the 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, with an annual average rainfall well below the state average, which are the worst affected by drought. The increased temperatures and rainfall variability of the monsoons potentially induce more intense and longer droughts that will require adaptation in the agriculture sector.
 - b. Odisha - more substantial climate change impact projected due to spatial shift in the pattern of rainfall during monsoons towards the already flood-prone coastal areas, while water-scarce regions become even more drought-prone and unproductive. Drought and dry spells at an interval of every two years in Western Odisha with a major drought every 5-6 years.¹⁰
 - c. Tamil Nadu - The lesser amount of annual rainfall occurs during south west monsoon (32% of annual rainfall) which is attributed to geographic location of the state in the rain shadow region of Western Ghats. This is different than the rest of the country as it receives the major share of the annual rainfall during the north east monsoon (48% of annual rainfall¹¹) through cyclonic activity. This unique rainfall pattern compared to rest of the country, and the poor water resources, render the state more vulnerable to drought and reduce per capita water availability.¹² (This is similar to the north and east of Sri Lanka where droughts often also occur during the SW season.)

Since Sri Lanka and India's rural farming and fishing communities face common socio-economic and shared climatic risks originating from prolonged more intense droughts and rainfall between monsoon periods, it will be cost-beneficial to sustainably build common climate resilient and last mile adaptation approaches to implement like technologies and practices among communities in response to their shared climate risks. The rural agricultural and fishing communities within each nation are especially challenged with low adaptive capacities, including a lack of access to knowledge, skills, tools, assets and services which further increases their vulnerability to climate change; women in particular lack this access.

There are mechanisms to share information between the countries as part of south-south cooperation and lessons learned to establish long-term governance and strengthening institutional support for comprehensive early warning, HydroMet and AgroMet systems at an institutional level, however last mile access to timely and locally-accurate climatic information still has not been developed to help them make well-informed ground-level decisions to protect their livelihoods and become more climate resilient.

⁶ Punyawardena et al. Spatial Analysis of Climate Change Vulnerability. Natural Resources Management Centre, Department of Agriculture, 2012

⁷ National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2016, Climate Change Secretariat and ADB 2010

⁸ Premalal KHMS and Punyawardena BVR 2013. Occurrence of extreme climatic events in Sri Lanka. In: Gunasena HPM, Gunathilake HAJ, Everard JMDT, Ranasinghe CS and Nainanayake AD (eds), Proceedings of the International Conference on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations for Food and Environment Security. Hotel Renuka, Colombo, Pages 49-57

⁹ Increase of 3-7% in summer monsoon rainfall amounts for the 2030s (compared to the 1970s).

¹⁰ ENVIS Centre of Odisha State of Environment - <http://orienviis.nic.in/index1.aspx?lid=24&mid=1&langid=1&linkid=22>

¹¹ Tamil Nadu State Action Plan for Climate Change

¹² This is similar to the north and east of Sri Lanka where droughts often also occur during the SW season.

In order to **build the climate resilience and food security of vulnerable communities across the central/north regions of Sri Lanka and eastern coastal states of India** the project will combine an improved availability of last mile climate and weather data and related advisories with the promotion of climate adaptation practices (using methods such as ecosystem-based adaptation, community-based adaptation and conservation practices) and the development of climate resilient livelihood options. The project will enable the use of climate and weather information to develop and adopt specific resilience and livelihood measures for different locations/zones. Since both countries have different strengths in a range of areas, the project will also **encourage cross-border institutional knowledge sharing to promote lasting resilience and strengthen bi-national cooperation**.

Project Objectives:

The project's main goal is to strengthen the climate change adaptive capacity of vulnerable households facing similar climate risks within both countries utilizing a regional, integrated approach by providing communities with integrated climate risk last mile management tools and services in a cost effective manner, whilst increasing their capacity to enhance their resilience to climate risks.

The Project will promote common climate change adaptation strategies by:

- 1) Strengthen last mile access to reliable, timely climate and weather information to address climate change impacts, particularly on food security;
- 2) Improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable households, through the implementing of climate change adaptation good practices, risk management strategies and climate services for both short and long term climate risks.

A detailed review of vulnerable regions through strong consultations with all stakeholders engaged in climate change adaptation practices will help identify key gaps and barriers and avoid duplication and overlaps during the development of the concept note and full proposal, to focus scale of need for these last mile solutions.

Project Components and Financing:

Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (USD)
1. Strengthening last-mile access to climate and weather information to manage climate variability and change	1.1 Good understanding of community level needs and obstacles to access climate and weather information	1.1.1. Strategy for the co-development and dissemination of tailored climate and weather information validated through stakeholder workshop	Sri Lanka and India	\$0.40M
	1.2 Strengthened systems and capacities to develop climate services tailored to user's needs.	1.2.1 Strengthened national and district level Hydro-meteorological agencies and key stakeholders to co-produce tailored climate services	Sri Lanka and India	\$1.20M
	1.3 Strengthened access to climate services	1.3.1 Establish dissemination channels for last mile climate services/advisories	Sri Lanka and India	\$0.80M
Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (USD)

		1.3.2 Strengthened capacities of local government, service providers and local communities to access, understand and use climate information	Sri Lanka and India	\$0.78M
2. Strengthening adaptive capacities of local communities to climate variability and change	2.1 Capacity building on climate change and expected impacts on livelihoods in the medium and long term	2.1.1 Community adaptation plans developed through participatory approaches to identify short to long term adaptation strategies	Sri Lanka and India	\$0.80M
		2.1.2 Technical support to communities to implement priority actions of the community-based adaptation plans to support longer term adaptation.	Sri Lanka and India	\$1.40M
	2.2 Strengthened capacities for anticipatory actions through the adoption of different strategies to prevent, mitigate and prepare for extreme weather events	2.2.1 Climate proofing of livelihoods and key community infrastructure and households' assets	Sri Lanka and India	\$4.00M
		2.2.2 Strengthened access to climate risk finance to strengthen anticipatory action and long-term adaptation.	Sri Lanka and India	\$2.40M
	2. Project Execution cost (9.5%)			
3. Total Project Cost				\$12,899,100
4. Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (8.5%)				\$1,096,424
Amount of Financing Requested ¹³				\$13.995,524

Project Duration: (4 years)

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

The resources will be invested to address key technical, financial, social and information-based barriers to implement effective climate change adaptation strategies, at bi-national, national and local level. Working with the vulnerable communities, this project aims to connect families with technical support that will improve their climate change resilience, agricultural production and introduce them to adaptation practices, with a special focus on women's and vulnerable group's needs and barriers. This can include appropriate **ecosystem-based adaptation, community-based adaptation and conservation practices**, including the conservation and suitable use of soil and water, crop diversification, smart agricultural practices, water harvesting and irrigation, and **risk reduction**. These aim to assist vulnerable households and communities to improve their access to knowledge, skills, tools, assets and services to concurrently adapt livelihoods and food security.

The project will address the remaining barriers in institutional frameworks that can support the connection of rural communities with technical, financial and climate information services. It will also emphasize institutional capacity strengthening at bi-national, inter-institutional and local levels by sharing knowledge and information on adaptive sustainable practices and experiences across both countries.

The regional approach is key to cost effectively strengthen **knowledge transfer** and **collective learnings** to address cross boundaries' climate change challenges across shared climate risks from the effects of climate conditions over the Bay of Bengal. Over the years, the two countries have addressed separately and are developing capacities in different fields, including early-warning systems, climate change adaptation strategies. Emphasizing the regional approach will allow both countries to learn from each other,

¹³ Includes WFP Indirect Support Cost of 6.5%

share strengths and knowledge, harmonising resources to generate solutions for communities in both countries.

Alignment: The proposed project aligns with key governments' policies and strategies in the area of agriculture (including fisheries), rural development and climate change adaptation. These include:

Sri Lanka: Climate Change Policy (2012), the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Impacts (2016-2025), the National Climate Action Plans prepared by the Ministry of Environment, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Sri Lanka 2011-2016-Ministry of Environment, National Disaster Management Policy of Sri Lanka.

India: National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NSMA), National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change, the National Water Mission and the National Livelihood Mission.

Gender focus: While developing interventions, specific barriers and needs will be identified and actions will be implemented in order to achieve meaningful participation, and disaggregated to ensure the needs of the most vulnerable people are addressed. Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) processes will be employed with active participation of women, youth, disabled and elderly promoted, allowing their specific needs to be included in the project design and work plans. With women currently being under-represented in decision making at community level, particular attention will be given to ensure women participation in the consultation and design processes to ensure that proposed activities will reflect differentiated needs and will be focused on identifying key interventions to reduce women dependency and vulnerability, making them active leaders in climate change adaptation.

Social and economic benefits for vulnerable groups: The project targets households vulnerable to climate risks and food insecurity through ensuring they have timely relevant last mile climate information tailored to their needs. In addition, by rehabilitating environmentally degraded areas through an ecosystem-based approach, populations will have better access to productive lands and water. Enhancing local adaptive capacities through community participatory planning, this project will improve risk management and livelihood stability in the face of natural hazards and empower communities to cope with climate change.

Effective planning: During the concept note formulation analyses will include i) prioritization of most vulnerable regions; ii) review of available Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Assessments to determine gaps; iii) community consultations through focus groups to identify needs; iv) relevant preliminary feasibility studies. All studies will incorporate a gender-transformative approach into action plans.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented according to (i) the countries' climate change and environment priorities and strategies; (ii) the Basic Agreement between WFP and the Governments; (iii) WFP's Sri Lanka¹⁴ and India¹⁵ Country Strategic Plans; and (iv) the 2017-2021 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

WFP will serve as the Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) of the project. It will be responsible and accountable for managing the project, including ensuring effective use of project funds, oversight and reporting and for achieving project objectives.

It is envisaged that the executing entities of the project will include the key national and state/provincial Ministries within each country – this will be determined during the full Concept development stage. At the local level involvement of Civil society engaged in climate change agricultural and fisheries adaptation practices will be facilitated through the participation of NGOs, smallholder farmer organizations and community leaders in various project activities.

¹⁴ <https://www.wfp.org/operations/lk01-sri-lanka-country-strategic-plan-2018-2022>

¹⁵ <https://www.wfp.org/operations/in02-india-country-strategic-plan-2019-2023>

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government¹⁶** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as annexes to the project/programme proposal.*

A H S Wijesinghe Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Wildlife Resources	Date: (Month, day, year)
Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad Additional Secretary (Climate Change) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Date: 7 August 2020

- B. Implementing Entity certification** *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (<i>Climate Change Policy (2012)</i> , <i>the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Impacts (2016-2025)</i> , <i>the National Climate Action Plans prepared by the Ministry of Environment, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Sri Lanka 2011-2016-Ministry of Environment, National Disaster Management Policy of Sri Lanka</i>) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the <u>Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Brenda Barton WFP Representative Sri Lanka.	Bishow Parajuli WFP Representative India.
Date: (Month, Day, Year)	Date: 7 August 2020
Tel. and email: +94 112 555250 (ext.2100) brenda.barton@wfp.org	Tel. and email: +91 11 46554000 (Ext 2100) bishow.parajuli@wfp.org
Project Contact Person: Andrea Berardo	Project Contact Person: Eric Kenefick
Tel. And Email: +94 112 555250 (ext.2110) andrea.berardo@wfp.org	Tel. And Email: +91 11 46554000 (Ext 2110) eric.kenefick@wfp.org



Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government¹⁶ Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as annexes to the project/programme proposal.

A H S Wijesinghe Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Wildlife Resources	Date: 10 August 2020
Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad Additional Secretary (Climate Change) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Date: 7 August 2020

- B. Implementing Entity certification Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (<i>Climate Change Policy (2012)</i> , <i>the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Impacts (2016-2025)</i> , <i>the National Climate Action Plans prepared by the Ministry of Environment, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Sri Lanka 2011-2016-Ministry of Environment, National Disaster Management Policy of Sri Lanka</i>) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</u>	
	
Brenda Barton WFP Representative Sri Lanka.	Bishow Parajuli WFP Representative India.
Date: 10 August 2020	Date: 7 August 2020
Tel. and email: +94 112 555250 (ext.2100) brenda.barton@wfp.org	Tel. and email: +91 11 46554000 (Ext 2100) bishow.parajuli@wfp.org
Project Contact Person: Andrea Berardo	Project Contact Person: Eric Kenefick
Tel. And Email: +94 112 555250 (ext.2110) andrea.berardo@wfp.org	Tel. And Email: +91 11 46554000 (Ext 2110) eric.kenefick@wfp.org

Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.



Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 10 August 2020

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Country/ies: **India and Sri Lanka**

Title of Project/Programme: **Strengthening resilience of vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka and India to increased impacts of climate change**

Type of IE (NIE/MIE): **MIE**

Implementing Entity: **World Food Programme (WFP)**

Executing Entity/ies: **Government of India and Government of Sri Lanka (Ministries to be defined)**

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	October 2020
Completion date of PFG	October 2021

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)



Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
1.Consultations (stakeholder & community)	Preliminary consultation at the beginning of the process and validation at the end – interviews and workshop. To identify community challenges and needs. It is conducted together with communities, partners and local government staff to identify priority activities to significantly improve the adaptive capacity and food security of the poorest and most vulnerable households.	12,000.00
3.Context analysis to identify gaps and vulnerabilities	The project team will analyze climate change trends and projections, the existing projects and programmes, gaps to be filled, vulnerabilities and needs.	3,000.00
4.Drafting the concept note	Concept note drafted and ready for submission.	3,000.00
5.Audit of the grant	Independently undertaken	2,000.00
Total Project Formulation Grant		20,000.00¹

¹ Includes WFP Indirect Support Cost of 6.5%.

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation.

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Bishow Parajuli WFP Representative India. India Country Office		7 August 2020	Eric Kenefick Deputy Country Director	+91 11 46554000 (Ext 2110)	eric.kenefick@wfp.org
Brenda Barton, Country Representative, WFP Sri Lanka		10, August 2020	Andrea Berardo, Deputy Country Director	+94-12555520	andrea.berardo@wfp.org



अपर सचिव
भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

रवि एस. प्रसाद, आई.ए.एस.
Ravi S. Prasad, I.A.S.

Letter of Endorsement by Government

07th August 2020

To:

The Adaptation Fund Board
C/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for Pre-Concept Note on a regional project titled 'Strengthening resilience of vulnerable communities in India and Sri Lanka to increased impacts of climate change'

In my capacity as the National Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in India, I confirm that the above pre-concept note on regional project/programme proposal is in accordance with the Government of India's national priorities on adaptation to reduce adverse impacts of climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by the World Food Programme (WFP) jointly with the Government of India, according to the key priorities of Govt. of India in this sector.

Yours sincerely,


(Ravi S Prasad)

Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of India and
National Designated Authority for Adaptation Fund in India



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சுற்றாடல் மற்றும் வனசீவராசிகள் வளங்கள் அமைச்சு
Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Resources

"සොබාදාම පියස", අං. 416/ජ/1, රොබට් ගුනවර්ධන මාවත, බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.
 "Sobadama Priyasa", No. 416/C/1, Robert Gunawardana Mawatha, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
 Gen. Tel. +94-11-2034100

අමාත්‍ය
செயலாளர்
Secretary
 +94-11-2034121

ෆැක්ස්
தொலை நகல்
Fax
 +94-11-2879944

මගේ අංකය
எனது இல
My No

04/04/07/272

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல
Your No

දිනය
திகதி
Date

10.08.2020

The Chairman
 The Adaptation Fund Board
 c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Dear Sir,

Endorsement for Pre-Concept: Strengthening resilience of vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka and India to increased impacts of climate change

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Sri Lanka, I confirm that the pre-concept of the above regional project is in accordance with the Government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Sri Lanka.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above pre-concept note with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by UN World Food Programme and executed by the Governments of Sri Lanka and India.

Thank you

Yours sincerely,


A. H. Sarath Wijesinghe

Secretary

Ministry of Environment & Wildlife Resources,

"මේ මහාපොළව සහ මහාපොළව මිනිසාට මෙන්ම අනෙක් සියලුම සතුන්ට ද මිනිසාගේ සතුන් සිටිනවාට ද සියලු සතුන්ට ද එකම අයිතිය"
 "இப் பூமியும், மரஞ் செடி கொடிகளும் மனிதனுக்கும் போன்றே வானில் பறந்து திரியும் பறவைகளுக்கும், பூமியில் வாழும் உயிரினங்களுக்கும், அனைத்து விலங்குகளுக்கும் ஒருமித்துச் சொந்தமானது"
 "This great earth and the flora on it equally belong to the man and the birds flying in the sky, the quadrupeds and all creatures living on earth"