



Photography: Hiranya Sudasinghe

# E

## Annexes

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## Annex 1.

### Approach to developing the REDD+ action plan

1. This work led by the Task Force on National Policies and Strategies (TF NP&S) established in early 2015 is considered highly consultative, inclusive, and unprecedented in the area of natural resource management in Sri Lanka. As a result, this forum is well

recognised and appreciated by both government and non-governmental actors as a new way forward in public policy making. Table 24 below presents the comprehensive list of studies and analysis conducted through the readiness phase.

**Table 25 |** REDD+ related studies/analysis undertaken in the country during the readiness phase

National REDD+ Investment Framework & Action Plan (NRIFAP)		Safeguards/ Safeguards Information	
October 2014	Review on Sri Lanka's Policies, Policy Instruments and Institutional Arrangements for REDD+	January 2016	Addressing gender considerations and inclusion of women in REDD+ policy processes
December 2014	Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Sri Lanka; Assessment of Key Policies and Measures	August 2016	Non Carbon Benefits (NCBs) in the Context of REDD + Implementation in Sri Lanka
October 2015	Sri Lanka's REDD+ Vision and Roadmap to REDD+ Implementation in Sri Lanka	September 2016	Design of Sri Lanka's National Approach to REDD+ Safeguards (including an assessment of risks/benefits in relation to the proposed REDD+ policies and measures)
	Prioritising REDD+ Policies and Measures in Sri Lanka		
December 2015	Design of a Financial Mechanism for the Management of REDD+ Funding in Sri Lanka		
January 2016	Policies, Laws & Regulations (PLR) Analysis of Prioritised REDD+ Policies & Measures		
April 2016	Land Tenure Considerations in Sri Lanka's Proposed National REDD+ Strategy		
December 2016	Socio-Economic Appraisal of the National REDD+ Investment Framework & Action Plan		

National Forest Monitoring System	
March 2013	MRV Action Plan to support the forest monitoring system in Sri Lanka
Year 2014 and 2015	Three Remote Sensing and GIS based training sessions on Forestry, Land Area Change in Sri Lanka and Activity data generation
Year 2014 and 2015	Three training sessions on Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Uses
Year 2014	Three Training on Allometric Equations for Tree and Biomass Assessments
October 2014	Training on “Forest Statistic Analysis”
November 2014	Training on Land Cover Classification System Using LCCS3
Year 2015	Development and Validation of National Forest Inventory Parameters
September 2015 and 2016	Two training sessions on establishing Sri Lanka’s Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Reference Level
October 2016	Assessment of National Circumstances for Forest Reference Level Setting
Year 2016	Four training sessions on GPS based navigation systems
Year 2016	Four Field training sessions on National Forest Inventory training
Year 2016 and 2017	Three training sessions on design of National Forest Monitoring System (Geoportal)

Stakeholder Engagement & Communication	
2014 - 2016	21 District-level awareness workshop for CSOs and local authorities
May 2015	Community-based REDD+ (CBR+) Country Plan for Sri Lanka
October 2015	Review of Consultation and Participation Process and Response Mechanisms
December 2015	Private Sector Engagement Plan for REDD+ in Sri Lanka
December 2015	Communication Strategy
December 2015	Development of seven brochures on different technical topics (UN-REDD, MRV, etc.)
Year 2016	Publication of three Newspaper Advert Campaigns – total of 18 paper adverts
January 2016	Training Programme for Journalists
June 2016	Development of 12 sensitisation posters
September 2016	Development of 10 Articles in three languages to highlight REDD+ Activities -
October 2016	Organisation of a Symposium on Valuation of Forest Ecosystems and their services
December 2016	Capacity Assessment for National Institutions in Implementing the Warsaw Framework and PAMs
2015 - 2016	Social Media Awareness-Raising Campaign

2. The NRIFAP development process started with the study of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (D&D) and barriers to forest enhancement in 2014. The study identified three key drivers of deforestation - encroachment, infrastructure development and commercial agriculture - and several scattered drivers of forest degradation, alongside five hotspots with high deforestation, and recommended 23 preliminary Policies and Measures (PAMs) to address these drivers. These drivers of D&D are quite typical; however, the underlying causes are country specific. Therefore, complex bundles of socio-political, cultural, economic and ecological issues have been carefully weighed against each other to select and detail PAMs to address these drivers.
3. A problem tree/solution tree analysis was conducted during a 2-day workshop that hosted more than 30 participants, representing the major stakeholders. Through a series of discussions with participants, the solutions to proximate and underlying drivers were discussed and rationalised to generate a comprehensive list of PAMs, building on the preliminary broad set of 23 PAMs identified by the drivers of the D&D study. A total of 24 Policies and 39 Measures were identified through this process, while specific actions attached to the measures were not considered at this stage.
4. The preliminary PAMs were then prioritised using a multi-criteria analysis (MCA) methodology. The MCA consists of a series of rational steps through which ranked priorities can be determined when there are many and sometimes competing options. In this analysis, key stakeholders from forest-dependent communities and indigenous peoples, CSOs, academia, the private sector and government institutions with varied viewpoints were asked to identify a list of prioritisation criteria by which to compare the PAMs.
5. Approximately 50 stakeholders were asked to seek clarification and add to a list of criteria drafted by the UN-REDD PMU prior to the workshop. The initial list of criteria was built on the Cancun safeguards to ensure comprehensive coverage of key social and environmental aspects that may positively or negatively influence the overall sustainability of REDD+. These stakeholders representing various interest groups jointly come up with a list of 44 prioritisation criteria related to social and environmental safeguards, operational feasibility and expected carbon and non-carbon impacts.
6. The 44 criteria were then valued by the same stakeholders to ensure that different viewpoints about how important the criteria are were considered. Participants were asked to “self-identify” according to the following interest groups: (1) environmental justice; (2) policy and planning; (3) land-based resource management; (4) REDD+ experts; or, (5) no specific group. These were later used in sensitivity analysis.



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7. The fully structured “effects table” resulting from the previous steps was then scored by a total of 70 plus participants – including 44 individuals from the five hotspots with different roles in local society. The completed effects tables were then analysed, resulting in one list of ranked Policies and one list of ranked Measures. Sensitivity tests were undertaken to compare average scores against interest group weight sets.
8. The purpose of the prioritisation was not to impose an outcome on the Government. Instead, the intention was to inform decision-makers about the priorities held by REDD+ stakeholders. The final decision about the REDD+ PAMs selection was entirely the responsibility of the Government and key stakeholders. A selected number of key representatives of the different interests groups were convened to review the outcomes of the prioritisation exercise and make a final decision about the selected PAMs. Discussions and negotiations have led to the selection of 13 PAMs categorised under three priority policy areas: (i) Forest, Wildlife and Watershed, (ii) Land Use Planning, and (iii) Other Forested Lands.
9. The cross-sectoral TF NP&S has played a key role in providing strategic guidance and directions to technical assessments, policy processes and institutional arrangements related to the implementation of REDD+ in Sri Lanka. In order to elaborate the operational details of the selected PAMs, the members of the TF NP&S have created three Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) according to the three priority policy areas.
10. The TWG on Forest, Wildlife and Watershed has been formed to ensure consistent guidance and technical oversight related to fauna and flora, and watershed



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policies and regulations. The TWG focuses on supporting the Forest Department and the Department of Wildlife Conservation in the conservation and sustainable management of forests under their purview. The TWG comprises national experts from the Forest Department, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Irrigation Department, Department of National Planning, Department of Agriculture, Land Use and Policy Planning Department and Central Environmental Authority.

11. The focus of the TWG on Land Use Planning was to reinforce existing mechanisms related to land use planning consistent with the prudent use and conservation of land resources. Together with representatives of the Forest Department, this TWG comprises national experts from the Land Use Policy Planning Department, Central Environmental Authority, Mahaweli Development Authority, Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development, Irrigation Department, National Planning Department, National Physical Planning Department and Agriculture Department.

- 12.** The TWG on Other Forested Lands provided consistent guidance and technical oversight related to other forested areas. This TWG assessed the present issues and suggested relevant actions and related activities to support owners of other forested lands. The group consists of officials with specific expertise from the Ministry of Buddhist Affairs, Land Reform Commission, National Planning Department and Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation.
- 13.** Before starting the TWGs work, the feasibility and efficiency of the 13 PAMs were assessed against different institutional and technical topics. A detailed assessment of the Policies, Laws and Regulations applicable in the context of the selected PAMs was conducted, indicating that while a large number of PAMs have already been discussed and are already anticipated within the existing PLR system, there may be implementation setbacks in certain areas. An analysis of the potential tenure-related risks and benefits of the PAMs provided an extensive list of recommendations to guide the TWGs discussions. In parallel, an assessment of expected non-carbon benefits of the PAMs has led to a qualitative listing of social, environmental and governance benefits. These risks and benefits were further analysed during a study about Sri Lanka's National Approach to REDD+ Safeguards. All these inputs were provided to the TWGs for refinement and detailing of the final 13 PAMs Action Plan.
- 14.** The TWGs then worked over a period of 5 months to ensure the feasibility and applicability of the selected PAMs through the national policy, legal and institutional framework. Institutional mechanisms, technical targets, GHG emission reductions and removals potential, non-carbon benefits, and monitoring protocol and timeframe have been analysed for each prioritised PAM resulting in the REDD+ PAMs catalogue presented in Annex 2.
- 15.** Ultimately, a financial analysis of the PAMs Action Plan has been conducted with the respective implementing agencies. These PAMs have been integrated together with allocated national institutional budgets and development partner initiatives to identify existing contributing efforts, as well as resource gaps. These prioritised PAMs and the integrated plan are the backbone of Sri Lanka's NRIFAP.

## Annex 2.

# PAMs catalogue

The following PAMs catalogue presents in detail the 13 REDD+ PAMs categorised under the three priority policy areas (i) Forest, Wildlife and Watershed, (ii) Land Use Planning and (iii) Other Forested Lands. For each PAM, two sets of information are provided:

### A summary of information

**16.** The 13 summaries of information have been developed with the support of the TWGs and provide all technical and institutional details related to the PAMs. They can be considered as 13 different Project Idea Notes with their own goals, outcomes, etc, even if their inter-connection is critical for the success of REDD+ in Sri Lanka. The summary of information presents the context that justifies the need for the PAM and indicates how the PAMs will be coordinated and implemented. It also shows how each PAM will contribute to address the drivers of D&D and how they contribute to the REDD+ activities. The summary of information also provides specific targets, both in terms of technical achievements and carbon emission reduction/removal. Preliminary indicators and their sources of verification are developed and the link with existing Policies, Laws and Regulations is explained. Finally, the expected non-carbon benefits, recommendations on the stakeholder consultation process and a summary of the safeguards status provide additional information on the risks and benefits linked to each PAM.

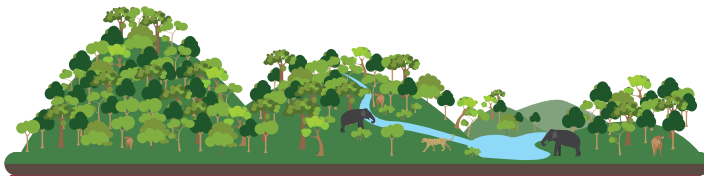
### A budgeted action plan

**17.** The 13 Action Plans provide details on the specific actions under each PAMs. Actions are listed and linked with implementing agencies. Total costs of each action and sharing of the funding sources (both domestic and external) show how the PAMs have been integrated in the national budget. A semester-based timeline anticipates the duration of each action.

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## PAMs list



### Policy Area 1: Forest, Wildlife and Watershed



**PAM 1:**  
Improve forest law enforcement and monitoring



**PAM 4:**  
Strengthen sustainable forest management (natural forests)



**PAM 2:**  
Scale-up of forest boundary survey, demarcation and declaration



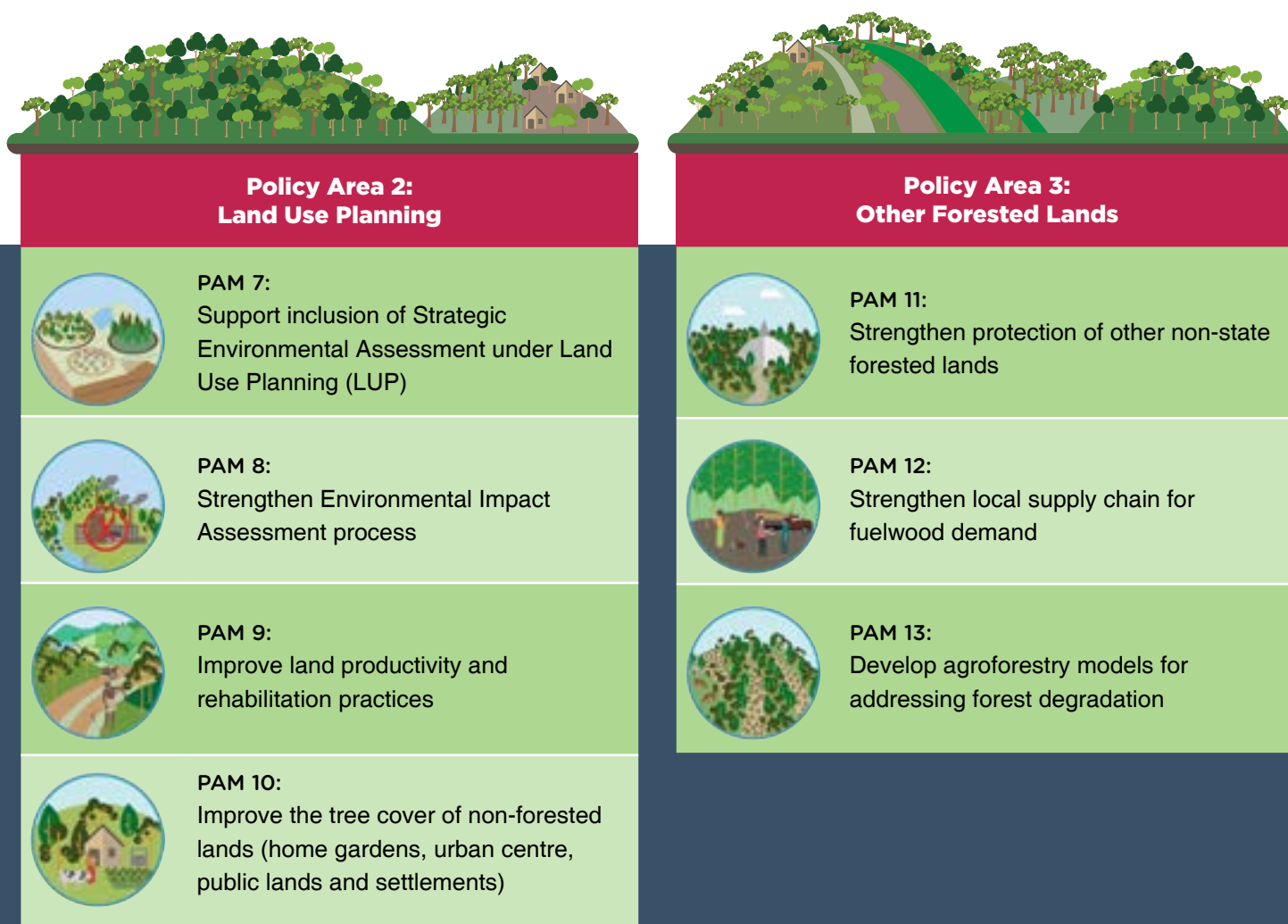
**PAM 5:**  
Strengthen sustainable management of forest plantations



**PAM 3:**  
Restore degraded forests and wildlife ecosystems



**PAM 6:**  
Strengthen protection of watersheds



## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 1: IMPROVE FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT AND MONITORING

1	Cost (LKR)	606,161,800	
	Overall goal	Over 5 years, a 36% reduction in annual forest loss (currently 4,900ha) through increased enforcement and monitoring capacity	
	Outcomes	Strengthened forest protection and monitoring mechanisms through improved information sharing and coordination between national and local authorities and local stakeholders, and increased capacity and resources for law enforcement (including police and Grama Niladhari)	
	Coordinating agency	Forest Department Department of Wildlife Conservation	
	Implementing agency/partner	Forest Department Department of Wildlife Conservation Central Environmental Authority Government Institutions (Police, Grama Niladhari etc.) Local communities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	
	Approach for implementation	Implementation will be based on rules and regulations passed centrally on the basis of relevant ordinances and acts (Forest and Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinances) and the mechanism for implementation functions sub-nationally.	
2	Description	<p><b>National context</b></p> <p>The existing legal framework together with relevant regulations place adequate measures to address deforestation and forest degradation through unlawful activities. However, a lack of capacity to effectively enforce these measures has been identified as a major weakness.</p> <p>Through technical consultations, this PAM is designed to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement through improved local surveillance and protection activities, actively engaging local stakeholders including CSOs and local communities in monitoring. Through the Community-based REDD+ (CBR+) initiative, local surveillance and protection activities have been successfully piloted in a number of communities. 44 village vigilant groups in Ampara, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Batticaloa, Hambantota, Mannar, Matale, Matara, Mulativu, Monaragala, Nuwara Eliya, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Trincomalee and Vavunia have been created. This PAM will scale up knowledge and experience from these pilots.</p> <p>The initial step to strengthen law enforcement is the development of a comprehensive and coherent strategy to tackle the problem of illegal activities in forests. Any strategy to address illegal forest encroachment needs to be based on a sound understanding of the root causes behind the current situation, including an analysis of the reasons why laws are broken.</p> <p>Institutional strengthening (human resources, infrastructure and capacity development) is also required in order to facilitate the effective implementation of Sri Lanka's laws and regulations regarding forest protection and commercial exploitation of forest resources. This will contribute to the creation of enabling conditions for reduced deforestation by encroachment and reduced forest degradation.</p>	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	Reduced deforestation (Reduced forest degradation)			
4	Overall responsible institutions	FD and DWC have a responsibility to protect lands under their control and are judicially empowered to do so. Improved coordination between the two entities in discharging their duties could be obtained by functioning both departments under a single ministry.			
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Deforestation: DEF.1, DEF.2, DEF.3 Forest Degradation: DEG.1, DEG.2, DEG.3, DEG.4, DEG.5, DEG.6, DEG.7			
6	PAM specific targets	Provide PAM specific technical targets: Approximately 250 vigilant groups established, 1,800 field-level officers trained through a total of 90 training events conducted by the FD and DWC (2 training sessions in each of the 23 forest divisions by the FD, and 2 training sessions in each of the 12 wildlife regions by the DWC ), and 400 law enforcement/custom officers trained through 20 training sessions conducted by the CEA. GHG emission reduction/removal target: 1,152,191 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq			
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	Proxy indicators		Monitoring protocol / Information Sources	
		Number of forest/wildlife offences successfully prosecuted (%)		Court records, Departmental records	
		Number of vigilant groups established		Field mission reports, FD and DWC reports, CSOs report	
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	Forest Ordinance (1907) - The Forest Ordinance is a comprehensive law covering many aspects of forest management including reserve forests, village forests, forest produce, timber transport, and penalties.			
		National Environment Act (1980) and Amendment (1988) - This Act aims to ensure the “protection, management and enhancement of the environment, for the regulation, maintenance and control of the quality of the environment; for the prevention, abatement and control of pollution”.			
		Flaura and Fauna Protection Ordinance (1938) - This law gives the Minister the authority to declare nature reserves including strict nature reserves, national parks, nature reserves, jungle corridors, and intermediate zones.			
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Food Security / Livelihood Security / Health Security / Cultural Security / Energy Security / Environmental Security			
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	Both departments conduct outreach/extension programmes for the benefit of village communities associated with forests, as they are part and parcel in implementing this PAM. The Conservator General of Forest has issued instructions regarding the establishment of vigilant groups in 2014, but they are only partially implemented.			
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
		Possible lack of scientific/ institutional capacity	b.2. Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance e.4. Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards	Fully Not	Partially Not

## Implementation Plan

### PAM 1: IMPROVE FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT AND MONITORING

ACTIONS	Implementing / supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
<b>Action 1:</b> Participatory assessment with key stakeholders (FD, DWC, police, communities, schools, etc.) of: (i) baseline information in D&D hotspots to determine the direct and indirect causes of illegality at local level; (ii) ways to prevent illegal activities to occur; (iii) current law enforcement and monitoring capacity and (iv) extent of forest encroachment.	FD, DWC, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 2:</b> Creation, empowerment and mobilisation of joint forest vigilant committees, at the Divisional Secretariat Level, composed of community volunteers and FD members. Based on the experience with different communities, exchange lessons learned and provide policy and legal recommendation to central government.	FD, DWC, Divisional Secretariats, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 3:</b> Based on agreed action plans, reinforce institutional capacities on forest monitoring, law enforcement and promotion of sustainable law-compliant practices (periodic awareness-raising and on-the-job training on environmental laws for law enforcement and customs officers, and senior staff of relevant institutions).	FD, DWC, CEA, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 4:</b> Strengthening of communication mechanisms between general public, communities engaged in monitoring, law enforcement officers and the media, particularly regarding raising awareness about the impacts of illegal activities in forests.	FD, DWC, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 5:</b> Capacity development and strengthening of surveillance technologies and data sharing across protected areas and state forests.	FD, DWC, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 6:</b> Regular monitoring of progress through a national platform; development of local registry of illegal deforestation/ degradation activities and hotspots.	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET							TIMELINES										
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
							Current National Budget	Additional resources										
	2,848,000					2,848,000	448,000	2,400,000										
						0		0										
	475,000					475,000	225,000	250,000										
	550,000					550,000		550,000										
	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	0										
						0		0										
	18,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	92,500,000	30,000,000	62,500,000										
	33,500,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	137,500,000	105,000,000	32,500,000										
	2,350,000	1,350,000	450,000	150,000	150,000	4,450,000	0	4,450,000										
						0		0										
	4,200,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	12,200,000	1,200,000	11,000,000										
	2,590,000	3,360,000	960,000	320,000	320,000	7,550,000	2,240,000	5,310,000										
						0	0	0										
	30,217,760	28,217,760	28,217,760	28,217,760	28,217,760	143,088,800	62,500,000	80,588,800										
						0		0										
	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	2,500,000	7,500,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	40,000,000	26,000,000	25,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	135,000,000	115,000,000	20,000,000										
	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	149,230,760	122,427,760	115,127,760	109,687,760	109,687,760	606,161,800	379,113,000	227,048,800										
	994,872	816,185	767,518	731,252	731,252	4,041,079	2,527,420	1,513,659										

## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 2: SCALE-UP OF FOREST BOUNDARY SURVEY, DEMARCATION AND DECLARATION

1	Cost (LKR)	1,754,494,000
2	Description	<p><b>Overall goal</b></p> <p>Over 5 years, a total of approximately 160,000 ha of new forests to be placed under appropriate protection and sustainable management regimes, including protected areas, to expand the total forest cover.</p>
		<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <p>Enhanced effectiveness of forest administration and sustainable forest management regimes as a result of boundary demarcation, through survey, participatory demarcation and declaration and as necessary appropriate dispute resolution.</p>
		<p><b>Coordinating agency</b></p> <p>Forest Department Department of Wildlife Conservation</p>
		<p><b>Implementing agency/ partner</b></p> <p>Forest Department Department of Wildlife Conservation Survey Department Local communities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Village Organisations and Mediatorial Bodies collaborating in conflict resolutions</p>
		<p><b>Approach for implementation</b></p> <p>Policy decisions, securing funds and proclamation in appropriate management categories will be undertaken centrally by FD or DWC. Boundary definition by conflict resolution, survey and demarcation done sub-nationally by territorial units of FD, DWC and SD in collaboration with local communities.</p>
		<p><b>National context</b></p> <p>Lack of clarity of the boundaries of forest areas has led to localised instances of encroachment and hampered efforts by the FD to restore degraded forest areas through assisted natural regeneration (ANR) within these boundaries. A programme of forest boundary demarcation involving the FD and Survey Department (SD) was initiated in 2016, with the support of the Sri Lanka UN-REDD National Programme, focusing on areas with low instances of disputes related to land tenure, and incorporating full and effective consultation incorporating the principles of FPIC as developed in the boundary demarcation guidelines of the FD. This programme will be continued and extended to allow successful restoration and reduce encroachment. Redefining and demarcating boundaries that are currently not clearly assigned will make forests less susceptible to encroachment, infrastructure and agricultural development and unlawful activities. Clear demarcation will also help to increase the overall coverage, efficiency and effectiveness of forest protection and management regimes (i.e. forest reserve, conservation forest and national reserve). This need is also the most pressing with the provinces possessing much of Sri Lanka's most high value forest and also undergoing some of the most rapid development and changes in land use.</p>
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	Enhanced forest carbon stock
4	Overall responsible institutions	<p>Forest boundary surveys are a multi-stakeholder activity between the FD/DWC and land claimants supported by mediatory bodies.</p> <p>This activity will follow the following steps: Tracing of the previous boundary using old maps, identification of areas with boundary disputes, conflict resolution between FD/DWC and claimants following a fixed procedure, involvement of other parties as mediators. If the disputed land is released in favour of the claimant, forest boundary will be adjusted accordingly. Both FD and DWC adopt similar procedures.</p>
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	<p>Deforestation: DEF.1, DEF.2, DEF.3</p> <p>Forest Degradation: DEG.1, DEG.3, DEG.4, DEG.5, DEG.6, DEG.7</p>

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

6	PAM specific targets	Provide PAM specific technical targets: 5000km and 2100km of administrative forest boundaries to be demarcated by the FD and DWC respectively, affecting a forest area of 160,000ha, of which approximately 45,000 ha which is currently below 10% canopy cover will be restored to forest ecosystem (PAM3). GHG emission reduction/removal target: 4,459,530 tCO2eq			
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol / Information Sources		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Length of boundaries (km) demarcated</li> <li>Number of encroachment incidents recorded</li> <li>% of forest area below 10% canopy cover (non-forest)</li> <li>Annual biomass increment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Mediation Board, Divisional Secretary and Provincial Land Commissioner records</li> <li>Annual administration reports of FD and DWC</li> <li>Government gazettes of Sri Lanka</li> <li>Forest inventory/ sample plot records</li> </ul>		
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	Forest ordinance, Definition of Boundaries Ordinance and Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance			
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Food Security / Livelihood Security / Health Security / Cultural Security / Energy Security / Environmental Security			
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	The existing boundary demarcation guidelines available at the FD and DWC will be used. The procedure involved close collaboration with local communities, as conflict resolution is an integral part of the process.			
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
		Restriction of access to forests Competition for use of land	b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management.	Fully	Fully
			b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making.	Partially	Partially
			c.2. Minimise resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.	Fully	Partially
			c.4. Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.	Partially	Partially
			c.5. Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.	Not	Not
c.7. Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.	Fully		Partially		



## Implementation Plan

### PAM 2: SCALE-UP OF FOREST BOUNDARY SURVEY, DEMARCATION AND DECLARATION

ACTIONS	Implementing/supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
<b>Action 1:</b> Identification of key areas for boundary demarcation sites, based on review of historical records and the areas for restoration of degraded forest areas.	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 2:</b> Local stakeholder consultation according to the FD's consultation and conflict resolution guidelines.	FD, DWC, Village Communities, Mediatory bodies, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 3:</b> Forest boundary survey and management planning through community outreach and mapping of state forests.	SD	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 4:</b> Forest boundary demarcation and record updating, conducted jointly with communities and forest vigilant committees.	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 5:</b> Declaration of demarcated forests under protection and sustainable management categories.	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 6:</b> Update maps of forest boundaries and distribute at local and national level to facilitate periodic monitoring of demarcated forest area.	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET						Funding sources		TIMELINES										
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Current National Budget	Additional resources	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
		340,000	300,000	300,000			940,000	940,000	0										
						0		0											
	340,000	300,000	300,000			940,000	470,000	470,000											
	850,000	750,000	750,000			2,350,000	2,350,000	0											
	62,370,000	62,370,000	62,370,000	62,370,000	62,370,000	311,850,000	301,200,000	10,650,000											
						0		0											
	852,000	852,000	852,000	852,000	852,000	4,260,000		4,260,000											
	1,278,000	1,278,000	1,278,000	1,278,000	1,278,000	6,390,000		6,390,000											
						0	0	0											
	103,200,000	103,200,000	103,200,000	103,200,000	103,200,000	516,000,000	105,000,000	411,000,000											
						0		0											
						0		0											
		15,887,500	15,887,500	15,887,500	15,887,500	63,550,000	56,800,000	6,750,000											
	100,800,000	183,787,500	183,787,500	183,787,500	183,787,500	835,950,000	504,000,000	331,950,000											
		1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	0											
						0		0											
		720,000	720,000	720,000	720,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
		1,296,000	1,296,000	1,296,000	1,296,000	5,184,000	5,184,000	0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
	270,030,000	371,791,000	371,791,000	370,441,000	370,441,000	1,754,494,000	983,024,000	771,470,000											
	1,800,200	2,478,607	2,478,607	2,469,607	2,469,607	11,696,627	6,553,493	5,143,133											

## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 3: RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS AND WILDLIFE ECOSYSTEMS

1	Cost (LKR)	3,432,486,000	
2	Description	Overall goal	Over 5 years, a total of approximately 40,000 ha of degraded forests to be restored through assisted natural regeneration and reforestation (32,000 ha in the dry zone and 8,000 ha in the wet zone), plus 5000 ha of wildlife habitat
		Outcomes	Increased biomass and restored ecological functions through assisted natural regeneration of degraded forests and wildlife habitats
		Coordinating agency	Forest Department Department of Wildlife Conservation
		Implementing agency/partner	Forest Department Department of Wildlife Conservation
		Approach for implementation	Identification of degraded forests and ecosystems is done sub-nationally, with guidelines prepared centrally by the respective agencies. Restoration will be done by the territorial administration by following appropriate technologies such as assisted natural regeneration or reforestation. Forest boundaries demarcation is a condition to ensure the safety of the regenerating forests.
		National context	Restoration of degraded forests through regeneration (combination of assisted natural regeneration and reforestation) is a widely applied silvicultural approach in Sri Lanka. Through natural ecological succession, an equilibrium state is reached in the development of vegetation over time, which makes tree stands much less vulnerable to climatic and ecological disturbances and supports a diverse community of plants, animals and microorganisms, hence increased ecological functions. To date, the FD has already restored 9,000 ha of degraded forests through this approach, and it has been recognised as a viable restoration method that can cost-effectively deliver multiple benefits. This is particularly important for Sri Lanka as it is well known for its rich biodiversity with many associated economic opportunities, for instance, through tourism and recreation.
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	Enhanced forest carbon stocks	
4	Overall responsible institutions	Forest Department and Department of Wildlife Conservation function separately under different ministries and manage different land parcels. Selection of areas are normally decided one year ahead as funding needs to be secured. Implementation is done by territorial units of both departments. Both have the same goal of producing biomass, the FD for production of raw material and for other environmental services, and the DWC for wildlife habitats and to provide environmental services.	
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Enhancement of natural forest cover	
6	PAM specific targets	Provide PAM specific technical targets: 40,000 ha (8,000 ha per year) of degraded forests (80% dry zone and 20% wet zone – including 4,000 ha of forested catchments and riverine forests from PAM 6) and 5,000 ha (1,000 ha per year) of wildlife habitats are restored	
		GHG emission reduction/removal target: 1,045,814 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

		Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol / Information Sources		
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent (ha) of degraded forest and wildlife ecosystems restored</li> <li>Species richness and biomass increased</li> <li>Reduced human-elephant conflicts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FD, DWC and CEA records</li> <li>NFI data of FD</li> <li>DWC records</li> </ul>		
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FD - Guidelines for site selection and implementing assisted natural regeneration and other restoration activities (Internal document/circulars)</li> <li>DWC - Guidelines for habitat management, Baseline survey methods</li> <li>CEA - Regulations under National Environmental Act No. 42 of 1980 and guidelines on restoration of Environment Protected Areas (EPAs)</li> </ul>			
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Environmental Security			
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	High stakeholder involvement, especially of village communities as seasonal workers and for protection of restored areas. Their current involvement is to support cutting fire lines, assisting in silvicultural operations and protection of areas under rehabilitation.			
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
		Restriction of access to forests	b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
			b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making	Partially	Partially
			c.2. Minimise resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities	Fully	Partially
			c.4. Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources	Partially	Partially
			c.5. Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use	Not	Not
c.7. Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement	Fully	Partially			

## Implementation Plan

### PAM 3: RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS AND WILDLIFE ECOSYSTEMS

ACTIONS	Implementing/ supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
<b>Action 1:</b> Identification and mapping of degraded forests (including hilltops) and degraded wildlife habitats for restoration	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 2:</b> Preparation of site specific forest restoration plans in consultation of local governments and other stakeholders	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 3:</b> Implementation of the forest restoration plans (including 4,000 ha on critical watersheds – linked to PAM 6, and wildlife ecosystems), with the participation of local communities	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 4:</b> Periodical monitoring and evaluation of progress	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET							TIMELINES											
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
							Current National Budget	Additional resources											
						0		0											
	8,000,000					8,000,000		8,000,000											
						0		0											
						0		0											
	11,416,000					11,416,000	11,416,000	0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
	482,338,000	482,338,000	482,338,000	482,338,000	482,338,000	2,411,690,000	206,560,000	2,205,130,000											
						0		0											
	134,000,000	134,000,000	134,000,000	134,000,000	134,000,000	670,000,000	40,000,000	630,000,000											
	66,000,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	330,000,000	15,000,000	315,000,000											
	276,000	276,000	276,000	276,000	276,000	1,380,000	1,380,000	0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
	702,030,000	682,614,000	682,614,000	682,614,000	682,614,000	3,432,486,000	274,356,000	3,158,130,000											
	4,680,200	4,550,760	4,550,760	4,550,760	4,550,760	22,883,240	1,829,040	21,054,200											

## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 4: STRENGTHEN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (NATURAL FORESTS)

1	Cost (LKR)	1,013,660,000	
2	Description	Overall goal	To create an enabling condition for sustainable forest management to increase forest biomass and biodiversity, while enhancing collaborative management opportunities with local communities and meeting local demand for forest products.
		Outcomes	Increased forest biomass, biodiversity, opportunities for collaborative forest management and livelihood options
		Coordinating agency	Forest Department Department of Wildlife Conservation
		Implementing agency/partner	Forest Department Department of Wildlife Conservation Local communities and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
		Approach for implementation	At national level, both FD and DWC will identify natural forests under their purview based on priorities. Preparation of management plans for identified natural forests could be done sub nationally. Implementation of plans done sub-nationally by territorial units of FD and DWC. If some areas overlapping in ownership between both institution, joint management could be initiated.
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	N/A	
4	Overall responsible institutions	As the administration of both departments is decentralised, policy decisions made centrally will be implemented regionally. Sustainable forest management is endorsed in the Forest Policy of 1995. Wildlife Policy and Elephant Conservation Policy provides provisions for community participation for PA management, ecotourism, benefit sharing and upgrading the living condition of local communities.	
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Deforestation: DEF.1, DEF.2, DEF.3, DEF.4, DEF.5, DEF.8 Forest Degradation: DEG.1, DEG.2, DEG.3, DEG.4, DEG.5, DEG.6, DEG.7	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

6	PAM specific targets	<p>Provide PAM specific technical targets: 11,000 ha of reserved forests are brought under sustainable forest management by preparation of approximately 100 management plans. Baseline surveys completed for 60 sanctuaries managed by the DWC, leading to the upgrade of at least 20 sanctuaries to a more stringent management category with their management plans. The implementation of 30 management plans (20 under FD and 10 under DWC), plus the outreach plans for 24 national parks is supported.</p> <p>GHG emission reduction/removal target: Enabling/support action to sustainably manage and increase forest biomass (later carbon impacts will be monitored, measured and reported once parameters have been established)</p>				
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Proxy indicators</th> <th>Monitoring protocol / Information Sources</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of FD and DWC-prepared management plans implemented</li> <li>Number of encroachment incidents recorded</li> <li>% of forest area below 10% canopy cover (non-forest)</li> <li>Annual biomass increment</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records &amp; reports of the FD/DWC</li> <li>Management inventory of FD/DWC forest areas</li> <li>NFI data</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol / Information Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of FD and DWC-prepared management plans implemented</li> <li>Number of encroachment incidents recorded</li> <li>% of forest area below 10% canopy cover (non-forest)</li> <li>Annual biomass increment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records &amp; reports of the FD/DWC</li> <li>Management inventory of FD/DWC forest areas</li> <li>NFI data</li> </ul>
		Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol / Information Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of FD and DWC-prepared management plans implemented</li> <li>Number of encroachment incidents recorded</li> <li>% of forest area below 10% canopy cover (non-forest)</li> <li>Annual biomass increment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records &amp; reports of the FD/DWC</li> <li>Management inventory of FD/DWC forest areas</li> <li>NFI data</li> </ul>					
<p>Forest Ordinance – The long title as amended in 2009 provides that it is an Ordinance for the sustainable management of the forest resources and utilisation of forest produce. The Forest Ordinance stipulates that each proclaimed Conservation Forest or Reserved Forest should be managed on an approved management plan. It includes Regulations in respect of the preparation of Management Agreements for the purpose of obtaining community and non-state sector participation in the sustainable management of Reserved Forests.</p> <p>Under the Flora and Fauna protection Ordinance, all protected areas including national reserves and sanctuaries should have approved management plans.</p> <p>The National Wildlife Policy of year 2000 encourages the communities to join as full partners in all aspects of the wildlife conservation process.</p>						
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Environmental Security				
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	<p>Welfare of rural population is a priority activity in the National Forest Policy of 1995. Therefore working with local people to obtain their contribution is an integrated part in the management process. Community participation of natural forests carries a multitude of benefits. It reduces the gap between the bureaucracy and the common people by creating mutual trust, creating awareness among local communities in forest conservation, increased forest protection from illicit activities and combating forest fire, reduction of dependancy on forests, increasing livelihood options etc. This PAM is highly stakeholder dependant, especially for village communities, who are entrusted with management activities in buffer zones.</p> <p>FD: Guidelines prepared for management plan preparation for reserved and conservation forests (Internal document), Guidelines for forest boundary survey and demarcation, Guidelines for RRA/ PRA procedures</p> <p>DWC: Guidelines for ecotourism, RRA/PRA guidelines for micro-planning</p>				



## SUMMARY INFORMATION

		High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	Political/religious/union interference in implementation	b.6. Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+	Fully	Not
			b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making	Partially	Partially
			b.12. Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management	Not	Not
			e.3. Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests	Not	Not
		Difficulties associated with participation, including: (i) Continuity of community participation in the next generation; (ii) dominance of a few community members	b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
			b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making	Partially	Partially
			b.10. Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership	Fully	Partially
			b.12. Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management	Not	Not
		Lack of resources to the FD/DWLC that will lead to poor/lack of implementation of SFM	b.2. Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance	Fully	Partially
			e.4. Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards	Not	Not



## Implementation Plan

### PAM 4: STRENGTHEN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (NATURAL FORESTS)

ACTIONS	Implementing/ supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
<b>Action 1:</b> Identification of suitable areas (other state forests and sanctuaries) for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and for sustainable forest management based on their present status (biodiversity surveys, NFI, etc.) and socioeconomic suitability (e.g. through participatory rural appraisal, socioeconomic survey)	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 2:</b> Proclamation of selected areas into appropriate legal categories (if necessary)	FD, DWC	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 3:</b> Preparation of management plans for forest reserves and conservation forests and where identified appropriate, collaborative management arrangements and sustainable use and extraction agreements	FD, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 4:</b> Preparation of management plans for areas upgraded from sanctuaries into stronger protection category	DWC, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 5:</b> Piloting the implementation of 20 (FD) +10 (DWC) management plans	DWC, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 6:</b> Preparation and implementation of adjacent community outreach plans for communities adjacent to major national parks	DWC, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 7:</b> Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of implemented plans	FD, DWC, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
TOTAL COSTS (LKR)		
TOTAL COSTS (USD)		

	BUDGET							TIMELINES											
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
							Current National Budget	Additional resources											
	49,160,000					49,160,000	36,660,000	12,500,000											
	12,000,000					12,000,000		12,000,000											
						0		0											
	12,500,000					12,500,000		12,500,000											
		1,260,000	1,560,000	1,260,000		4,080,000	4,080,000	0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	6,600,000	6,600,000	0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
		330,000	660,000	330,000		1,320,000	1,320,000	0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
		6,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	33,000,000		33,000,000											
						0		0											
		8,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	44,000,000		44,000,000											
		6,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	33,000,000		33,000,000											
	7,800,000	95,760,000	95,760,000	95,760,000	95,760,000	390,840,000	600,000	390,240,000											
						0		0											
	2,600,000	55,440,000	55,440,000	55,440,000	55,440,000	224,360,000	200,000	224,160,000											
	15,600,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	159,600,000	1,200,000	158,400,000											
	5,760,000	6,960,000	9,360,000	10,560,000	10,560,000	43,200,000	43,200,000	0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
						0		0											
	106,740,000	217,070,000	230,100,000	230,670,000	229,080,000	1,013,660,000	93,860,000	919,800,000											
	711,600	1,447,133	1,534,000	1,537,800	1,527,200	6,757,733	625,733	6,132,000											

## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 5: STRENGTHEN SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST PLANTATIONS

1	Cost (LKR)	1,300,993,000
1	Overall goal	Over 5 years, a total of 2,500 ha of sustainably management forest plantations established to enhance forest carbon stocks and to reduce pressure on natural forests
	Outcomes	Improved forest plantation management and increased yield and revenues, while maintaining the role of forest plantation as a forest conservation and protection measure.
	Coordinating agency	Forest Department
	Implementing agency/partner	Forest Department CSOs, Local communities State Timber Corporation
	Approach for implementation	Central level: Policy decisions, funding, monitoring of all silvicultural operations, forest plantation database and maps, coordination of forest plantation inventories, preparation of management plans, growth and yield studies, social forestry and extension tasks etc.  Regions/Divisions: Implementation of all silvicultural operations, forest plantation inventory, timber harvesting, boundary surveys. The smallest unit of plantation management is the sub-block which falls within a specific working circle.
2	Description	<p>There are currently 80,000 ha of forest plantations that provide domestically-produced industrial timber and fuelwood for commercial and private consumption in Sri Lanka. Regional and divisional forest offices are responsible for implementation of all silvicultural operations, inventories and harvesting. The smallest unit of plantation management is the sub-block which falls within a specific working circle. Sustainable management of these plantations by the FD will be improved, in collaboration with local communities, in order to contribute to enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Planted forests can be effective in sequestering carbon and therefore in mitigating climate change. Planted forests produce timber, woodfuel and fibre and their responsible management can reduce the need to use natural forests for wood and other products, enabling more such forests to be designated for protective and conservation purposes, with additional benefits for climate-change mitigation and the provision of other environmental services.</p> <p>This component will produce a plantation database, improve the restocking and silvicultural management of existing plantations and support the establishment of new plantations, leading to a total of 2,500 ha coming under new plantation. This component will be implemented by the Forest Department by engaging territorial staff and in collaboration with village communities. Areas where improved management/restocking will be done will be pre-identified by the FD with existing mapping tools, and considering tenure issues and identified boundaries. The same approach will be used for the establishment of new plantations. A plan for the appropriate and sufficient production of planting stock (seeds, seedling nurseries...) will also be developed.</p> <p>When possible, targeted areas will overlap with areas benefiting from the support of community-based forest vigilant committees, which will provide a community structure to lean on for silvicultural and plantation work. Communities will be engaged to undertake work through different approaches, which will be determined in close cooperation with participating communities. When relevant, communities may be engaged through a cash for work approach, including the appropriate training on nurseries, planting and forestry operations. In other cases, communities may provide labor in exchange for usage/access rights on part of the plantations for certain subsistence activities. For instance, participating communities may be provided certain usage rights on the plantations in exchange for work, such as for collecting small wood and other debris resulting from thinning and regeneration cuttings.</p>
	National context	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	Enhanced forest carbon stock				
4	Overall responsible institutions	Implemented by the Forest Department by engaging territorial staff and in collaboration with village communities. In managing the FD plantations, village communities collaborate in implementing all silvicultural operations seasonally and are involved in protection from fire and illicit activities by forming vigilant groups. They may collect small wood and other debris resulting from thinning and regeneration cuttings. Harvesting of forest plantations are done by regional units of the STC.				
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Deforestation: Compensated from new plantation areas				
6	PAM specific targets	PAM specific technical targets: A plantation inventory database. Four sustainable plantation management plans for major plantation species (teak, eucalypts, pines, mahogany and others), restocking of existing plantation (2,500 ha over 5 years), new plantations established (2,500 ha over 5 years) in the dry and wet zones, and silvicultural interventions introduced to 2,500 ha of existing plantations.  GHG emission reduction/removal target: 78,841 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq				
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	Proxy indicators		Monitoring protocol / Information Sources		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extents of new areas planted (reforestation/afforestation)</li> <li>• Increased growth rates of the existing growing stock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual Administration Reports of the Conservator General of Forests &amp; other records of the Forest Department.</li> </ul>			
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	Forest Ordinance - Forest plantation means any plantation made in any forest. A reserved forest can include plantations, forest depots, and chenas planted with forest trees. Forest Inventory Manual for Sri Lanka, Silviculture Manual for Sri Lanka with Special Reference to Teak and Eucalypts, Forest Nursery Manual, Forest Department Manual (2008), Special circulars on community forestry programmes				
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Food Security / Livelihood Security / Energy Security				
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	Sustainable management of forest plantations collaborates with village communities in providing seasonal work. Communities provide assistance in return by protecting forests plantations from fire and illicit activities.				
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	High level risks	Safeguards		Addressed	Respected
		Higher risks of pest attacks (teak, eucalyptus monocultures)	e.5. Access to state-of-the-art technology and resources to monitor natural forest areas and biological diversity	Not	Not	
			e.6. Development of pest management plans as a method for protecting biodiversity	Not	Not	
		Increased human-wildlife conflicts	d.4. Reduced human-wildlife conflict	Partially	Not	
Lack of permanence – higher risk of fires in teak/eucalyptus plantations	g.3. Mechanism for undertaking comprehensive risk analysis and mitigation to address direct and indirect drivers of reversals/displacements	Not	Not			

## Implementation Plan

### PAM 5: STRENGTHEN SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST PLANTATIONS

ACTIONS	Implementing/ supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
<b>Action 1:</b> Preparation and updating of maps of forest plantations for management purposes, through combination of field-based inventories and remote sensing information	FD	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 2:</b> Creation of a new plantation inventory database (comprehensive record of plantations, including information on species, growth rate, health, management, etc.)	FD	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 3:</b> Inventory of existing plantations to develop a full national assessment of growing stock	FD	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 4:</b> National assessment of timber and fuelwood demand and supply, by region and species, indicating potential strategies to address shortfalls in supply	FD	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 5:</b> Preparation of management plans for afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration to enhance national growing stock, increase productivity of existing plantations and to identify roles for local communities in plantation management	FD	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 6:</b> Reforestation of regeneration cutting areas (considering site-species matching and other environmental considerations such as high carbon sequestration)	FD	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 7:</b> Afforestation of new sites with improved teak seedling stock by mechanised planting	FD, STC, CSOs, local communities	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 8:</b> Silvicultural treatment of the growing stock (Includes costs for tending of new plantations established under Actions 6 & 7)	FD, STC, CSOs, local communities	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 9:</b> Regular nationwide monitoring and evaluation of forest plantations and revision of management plans in consultation with local stakeholders, including re-planting, control of weeds and climbers; regulation of shade.	FD, STC, CSOs, local communities	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET							TIMELINES										
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
							Current National Budget	Additional resources										
	2,080,000	2,080,000	2,080,000	2,080,000	2,080,000	10,400,000	6,400,000	4,000,000										
						0		0										
	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	6,000,000		6,000,000										
						0		0										
	400,000					400,000	0	400,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	4,344,000	4,344,000	4,344,000	4,344,000	4,344,000	21,720,000	3,720,000	18,000,000										
						0		0										
	4,800,000					4,800,000		4,800,000										
	600,000					600,000		600,000										
	2,183,000					2,183,000	183,000	2,000,000										
						0		0										
	60,000					60,000		60,000										
	450,000					450,000		450,000										
			700,000	350,000	350,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	0										
						0		0										
			300,000	150,000	150,000	600,000	600,000	0										
						0		0										
	62,400,000	62,400,000	62,400,000	62,400,000	62,400,000	312,000,000	24,000,000	288,000,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	75,000,000		75,000,000										
	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	400,000,000	0	400,000,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	100,000,000		100,000,000										
	58,000,000	58,000,000	58,000,000	58,000,000	58,000,000	290,000,000	100,000,000	190,000,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	72,500,000	25,000,000	47,500,000										
	576,000	576,000	576,000	576,000	576,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	266,593,000	258,100,000	259,100,000	258,600,000	258,600,000	1,300,993,000	164,183,000	1,136,810,000										
	1,777,287	1,720,667	1,727,333	1,724,000	1,724,000	8,673,287	1,094,553	7,578,733										



## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 6: STRENGTHEN PROTECTION OF WATERSHEDS

1	Cost (LKR)	295,140,000	
2	Description	Overall goal	To create an enabling condition for forest restoration and enhancement to increase biomass and restore and maintain critical ecological functions, regulating the quality and volume of water and reducing natural disaster risks.
		Outcomes	Increased forest cover in critical catchment areas through restoration and protection, improved supply and quality of water, and reduced riverine erosion, siltation and downstream flooding risks.
		Coordinating agency	Forest Department
		Implementing agency/partner	Forest Department in collaboration with other relevant institutions (Ministry of Lands, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Agrarian Development Department, Agriculture Department, Mahaweli Authority, Land Reform Commission, LUPPD, CEA, NBRO etc.)
		Approach for implementation	At the central level, FD coordinates activities with major stakeholders, approving watershed management plans and overall supervision.  Identification of critical watersheds and potential forestry and related interventions within an overall integrated watershed management plan will be done at the local level.
	National context	Sri Lanka's strong commitment to watershed management is expressed through 'The National Policy on Protection and Conservation of Water Sources, their Catchments and Reservations', ratified in 2014. The National Physical Planning Department (NPPD) has identified a total area of 11,100 km <sup>2</sup> in the highlands of Central Sri Lanka, encompassing nearly 10 districts, as an environmentally fragile zone, crucial for the regulation of major river catchments and requiring a coordinated multi-sectoral management plan to prevent further degradation of this zone. Although existing forestry activities make a limited reference to watershed management, protection of critical catchments and streams, the role of forests in watershed management has been increasingly recognised by both the water and forest sectors. Therefore, the restoration of forested catchments and riverine forests is crucial in this context. Furthermore, such action will address key environmental challenges including water pollution, flood, drought and landslides, while keeping irrigated tanks operational for agricultural production.	
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	Enhanced forest carbon stocks	
4	Overall responsible institutions	FD will take the lead in implementation of this PAM. It will be supported at high level by relevant institutions. At national and sub-national levels, collaboration with local communities is envisaged.	
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Deforestation: N/A Forest Degradation: DEG.1, DEG.3, DEG.4, DEG.5  Enhancement of natural forest cover	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

6	PAM specific targets	Provide PAM specific technical targets: at least 4,000 ha (1,000 ha per year) of critical forested catchments and riverine forests are restored and enhanced in terms of their biomass and ecological functions (captured under PAM 3), and at least 4,000 ha (1,000 ha per year - 600 ha in the wet zone and 400 ha in the intermediate zone) of mature pine and eucalypt plantations are converted to native species plantations.	
		GHG emission reduction/removal target: Included under PAM3	
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol / Information Sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent (ha) of degraded forest and wildlife ecosystems restored (% of forest area below 10% canopy cover (non-forest) reduced)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management inventory</li> <li>NFI data</li> </ul>
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Policy on Protection and Conservation of Water Sources, their Catchments and Reservations in Sri Lanka (2014 Draft) – Establishment of an Operational Committee for the purposes of carrying out the objects of draft Policy, including identification of water sources and development of a data base, declaration of areas for protection and utilising existing law as well as development of new law for the purpose of protection and management of such water sources identified.</li> <li>State Lands Ordinance – State reservations over State land for the protection of water sources and their course, for the protection of springs, tanks, etc., and for the preservation of water supplies.</li> <li>National Environmental Act – Measures to prevent the pollution of inland waters including the prescribing of discharge standards. CEA may recommend soil conservation programmes including the identification and protection of critical watershed areas.</li> <li>Soil Conservation Act – The Soil Conservation Board may propose measures, and coordinating activities, relating to the conservation of water and watersheds, to the extent necessary for soil conservation and soil productivity. Regulations may be made for the purposes of the Act pertaining to water and water sources to the extent that it relates to soil conservation.</li> </ul>	
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Environmental Security	
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	Activities given under this PAM needs a multi-sectoral approach with collaboration of multi-stakeholders such as farmer communities, tea plantation sector and other institutions as given above. The current activities of the FD on watersheds is limited to protection of forests on critical watersheds.	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
11	Adverse impacts on livelihoods	b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
		c.3. Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.	Partially	Partially
		d.1. Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making.	Not	Not
	Difficulties associated with participation, including: (i) Continuity of community participation in the next generation; (ii) dominance of a few community members	b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
		b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making	Partially	Partially
		b.10. Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ ownership.	Fully	Partially
		b.12. Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management	Not	Not
	Displacement of existing land uses to other natural areas	b.6. Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+	Fully	Not
		c.7. Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.	Fully	Partially
		e.10. Ecosystem approach to land use planning.	Not	Not
		g.1. National level approach to accounting for emission reductions and increases in removals.	Not	Not
	Impact on export and domestic sales of timber and non-forest products	b.2. Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance	Fully	Partially
		b.6. Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+	Fully	Not
		c.3. Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.	Partially	Partially
	Increased regulation of private lands	b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
		b.6. Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+	Fully	Not
b.9. Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights.		Fully	Partially	
e.10. Ecosystem approach to land use planning.		Not	Not	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
Associated risks and safeguards status	Lack of resources to the FD/DWC that will lead to poor/lack of implementation of SFM	b.2. Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance	Fully	Partially
		e.4. Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards	Not	Not
	Not following proper resettlement rules as the NIRP is a policy that is not supported by law	c.2. Minimise resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.	Fully	Partially
		c.7. Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.	Fully	Partially

## Implementation Plan

### PAM 6: STRENGTHEN PROTECTION OF WATERSHEDS

ACTIONS	Implementing/supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
<b>Action 1:</b> Analysis of impacts and lessons from major watershed management activities in the past in relation to forest management	FD with other relevant institutions	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 2:</b> Assessment of the current status of forests in critical watershed/catchment areas (with criteria including their contribution to erosion control, head waters protection and flood control)	FD with other relevant institutions	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 3:</b> Restoration of degraded forested catchments and riverine forests by appropriate methods (budget covered by PAM3)	FD	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 4:</b> Conversion of mature pine and eucalypt plantations on watersheds reaching end of their rotation period to a forest type that would enhance biodiversity and ecological functions	FD	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET							TIMELINES											
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
							Current National Budget	Additional resources											
	1,260,000					1,260,000	60,000	1,200,000											
						0		0											
	60,000					60,000		60,000											
	450,000					450,000		450,000											
	2,460,000					2,460,000	60,000	2,400,000											
						0		0											
	60,000					60,000		60,000											
	450,000					450,000		450,000											
			-	-	-	-	0	0											
			-	-	-	-	0	0											
			-	-	-	-	0	0											
			-	-	-	-	0	0											
		61,920,000	61,920,000	61,920,000	61,920,000	247,680,000	69,600,000	178,080,000											
						0		0											
						0		0											
		10,680,000	10,680,000	10,680,000	10,680,000	42,720,000	15,000,000	27,720,000											
	4,740,000	72,600,000	72,600,000	72,600,000	72,600,000	295,140,000	84,720,000	210,420,000											
	31,600	484,000	484,000	484,000	484,000	1,967,600	564,800	1,402,800											

## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 7: SUPPORT INCLUSION OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) UNDER LAND USE PLANNING (LUP) PROCESS

1	Cost (LKR)	529,205,000	
2	Description	Overall goal	Over 5 years, a 5% reduction in annual forest loss (currently 8,088 ha) through better coordination and sectoral alignment in land use planning.
		Outcomes	Fully operationalised the SEA procedure under the National Environment Act, and clarified mandates and functions of land use planning agencies, improved capacity of central, divisional and district land use planning agencies.
		Coordinating agency	Central Environmental Authority (actions 1-5) National Physical Planning Department (actions 6-7) Land Use and Policy Planning Department (actions 8-9)
		Implementing agency/partner	National Physical Planning Department (NPPD) Central Environment Authority (CEA) Land Use Policy Planning Department (LUPPD)
		Approach for implementation	Most actions under this PAM will take place at the central level while capacity building will also happen at the Provincial and District level, all across the country.
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	National context	<p>The importance of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) to ensure coordinated land use planning across sectors has never been more apparent as an increased number of development and economic activities take place across the country. To realise the national forest cover target of 32% by 2020 requires integrated land use planning based on clearly identified environmental, social and economic priorities at the national scale. The endorsement of the National Land Use Planning Act drafted in 2010 has still been pending, and once endorsed, the Act will become a key instrument for land use planning (LUP) in Sri Lanka. In addition, the National Physical Plan 2030 (currently being updated), led by the National Physical Planning Department (NPPD), will be the reference document for the development of regional physical plans. The NPPD plans to prepare 8 regional physical plans. Both the Act and Plan will constitute the main instruments for Sri Lanka's land use and physical planning, and thus ensuring coordination between the two and their consistency with the country's environmental priorities is essential.</p> <p>To date, the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has completed SEAs at a subnational scale for the Trincomalee Metropolitan Plan, Greater Hambantota Development Plan and Northern Province Reconstruction Plan. There are two additional assessments currently being conducted for the Water Resources and Irrigation Sector Plans/Programmes and Western Region Megapolis Plan. Lessons from the CEA's assessments so far suggest a need for increased coordination among land use planning agencies across the board.</p>
		Reduced deforestation	
4	Overall responsible institutions	CEA will coordinate all actions related to the establishment of the SEA process. NPPD will coordinate actions related to the clarification of LUP agencies roles and mandates and ensure consistency between plans at different levels. LUPPD will coordinate all actions related to the improvement and monitoring of District and Divisional level LUP.	
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Deforestation: DEF.1, DEF.2, DEF.3, DEF.4, DEF.5, DEF.6, DEF.7, DEF.8, DEF.9, DEF.10 Forest Degradation: N/A	
6	PAM specific targets	<p>PAM specific technical targets: The SEA procedure is established, the procedure is applied to at least 50% of the Regional Physical Plans in the next 5 years, and the SEA procedural guidelines on land use planning are available. A reference manual on land use planning is available. At least 50% District and Divisional level LUP have been improved.</p> <p>GHG emission reduction/removal target: 160,026 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</p>	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

		Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol / Information Source
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of SEA reports endorsed</li> <li>• SEA report recommendations implemented</li> <li>• Number of projects implemented following SEA recommendations</li> <li>• SEA unit operational</li> <li>• Availability of the manual on LUP</li> <li>• Percentage of improved District and Divisional level LUP endorsed</li> <li>• Number of training sessions conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEA reports</li> <li>• Evaluation reports, monitoring committee reports</li> <li>• EIA database</li> <li>• Performance/annual report of CEA</li> <li>• Manual available on the Government web portal, hard copies shared with Agencies</li> <li>• Land Use Plans</li> <li>• Training material and reports, number of participants</li> </ul>
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project level environmental assessment introduced within coastal zone in terms of the Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Management Act in 1981 and introduced in respect of the entire country in terms of the National Environmental Act.</li> <li>• Cabinet of Ministers approve SEA for policies, programmes and plans with significant impact on environment in 2006. No legal provisions supporting SEA at present.</li> <li>• Central Environmental Authority - A Simple Guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment</li> <li>• National Environmental Act – CEA to formulate and recommend a land use scheme with the assistance of the Ministry in charge of the subject of lands. CEA to recommend basic policy on management and conservation of natural resources. CEA to recommend a system of land classification.</li> <li>• Town and Country Planning Ordinance (amendment of 2000) – Formulation and implementation of a national physical planning policy, the making and implementation of a national physical plan and the making of regional planning schemes in conformity with the national physical planning policy.</li> <li>• The Draft National Land Use Planning Act – Formulate national land-use planning schemes, the contents of which align closely with the land use scheme under NEA. Establish procedures for permission to carry out development activities.</li> <li>• Urban Development Authority Law – The Urban Development Authority has the power to formulate and to implement an urban land use policy within any development area.</li> </ul>	
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Environmental Security	
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	Divisional/District level LUP guidelines, FAO Guidelines, LUP Guidelines for Sri Lanka	



## SUMMARY INFORMATION

		High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	Delay in the process of project approvals	b.1. Effectiveness of law enforcement and compliance	Fully	Partially
			b.2. Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance	Fully	Partially
			b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
			b.9. Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights.	Fully	Partially
		Difficulties associated with gaining awareness, acceptance, and motivation	b.2. Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance	Fully	Partially
			b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
			b.10. Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership.	Fully	Partially
			e.8. Conservation research and awareness-raising	Partially	Partially
		Displacement/eviction (including of illegal encroachers)	b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
			b.9. Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights.	Fully	Partially
			b.10. Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership.	Fully	Partially
			c.3: Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.	Partially	Partially
			c.4. Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.	Partially	Partially
			c.5. Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use	Not	Not
c.7. Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.	Fully		Partially		
Increase in land demand and land market value	c.3. Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.	Partially	Partially		
	c.7. Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.	Fully	Partially		

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
Associated risks and safeguards status	Leakage possibility/ economic displacement	f.1. National-level approach to REDD+ planning and implementation.	Partially	Not
		g.1. National level approach to accounting for emission reductions and increases in removals.	Not	Not
		g.2. Regulations on the responsibilities and procedures for monitoring at national and local levels in order for the national accounting system to be coherent.	Not	Not
	Reduced opportunities for other national development projects (infrastructure etc.)	b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
		b.6. Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+	Fully	Not
		b.9. Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights.	Fully	Partially
		e.9. Mandatory Strategic Environmental Assessment in land-use planning	Not	Not
		e.10. Ecosystem approach to land use planning.	Not	Not

## Implementation Plan

### PAM 7: SUPPORT INCLUSION OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) UNDER LAND USE PLANNING (LUP) PROCESS

	ACTIONS	Implementing/supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
SEA	<b>Action 1:</b> Support to CEA to introduce a SEA regulation under the NEA	CEA, Legal draftsman Department, Min. of MD&E	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
	<b>Action 2:</b> Support to CEA in preparing SEA procedural guidelines	CEA	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
	<b>Action 3:</b> Establishment of a SEA unit in CEA and operationalisation of the SEA procedure (including capacity development of staff)	CEA, Min. of MD&E, Department of Management Services, National Planning Department	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 4:</b> Apply SEA to Regional Physical Plans prepared by NPPD	CEA, NPPD	Staff & Consultants	
		Contractual Services & Grants	
		Travel	
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables	
Capacity building	<b>Action 5:</b> Develop a LUP reference manual based on past assessments, existing mandates, PLRs, processes, monitoring systems, etc.	NPPD, UDA, LUPPD, Min. of Megapolis, Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Devt Corporation, Min. of Local Govt and Prov. Councils	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
	<b>Action 6:</b> Capacity building of NPPD on issues related to LUP (research and study leading to Policy making, establishment of information and data management system, training and equipments for data collection)	NPPD	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
	<b>Action 7:</b> Capacity building of LUPPD staff for the Land Use Survey (GIS, GPS and image classification trainings, equipments for field work and mapping)	LUPPD	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
	<b>Action 8:</b> Improvement of District and Divisional level LUP (by incorporating resource plans) for consistency with REDD+ objectives	LUPPD	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET							TIMELINES											
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
							Current National Budget	Additional resources											
	750,000					750,000		750,000											
								0											
								0											
								0											
	2,250,000					2,250,000	50,000	2,200,000											
		13,940,000	7,440,000	7,440,000	7,440,000	36,260,000		36,260,000											
						0		0											
		2,250,000				2,250,000		2,250,000											
		2,785,000				2,785,000		2,785,000											
								0											
			15,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	60,000,000		60,000,000											
								0											
								0											
	11,200,000					11,200,000	7,200,000	4,000,000											
						0		0											
						0		0											
	3,630,000					3,630,000	2,130,000	1,500,000											
	52,850,000	52,100,000	52,100,000	52,100,000	52,100,000	261,250,000	187,600,000	73,650,000											
	27,700,000	2,525,000	2,525,000	2,525,000	2,525,000	37,800,000	11,214,400	26,585,600											
						0		0											
	15,114,000	9,664,000	9,664,000	9,664,000	9,664,000	53,770,000	45,295,000	8,475,000											
	3,405,000	3,405,000				6,810,000	4,810,000	2,000,000											
						0		0											
	2,300,000	2,300,000				4,600,000	3,600,000	1,000,000											
	37,850,000					37,850,000	8,850,000	29,000,000											
	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			4,000,000	0	4,000,000											
						0		0											
		1,000,000	1,000,000			2,000,000		2,000,000											
	1,000,000	500,000	500,000			2,000,000		2,000,000											
	160,049,000	91,469,000	89,229,000	101,729,000	86,729,000	529,205,000	270,749,400	258,455,600											
	1,066,993	609,793	594,860	678,193	578,193	3,528,033	1,804,996	1,723,037											

## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 8: STRENGTHEN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1	Cost	36,550,000	
2	Description	Overall goal	To create an enabling condition for a more thorough and stringent environmental and social appraisal process in order to reduce conversion pressure
		Outcomes	Expanded assessment scope to cover biodiversity impacts, and increased capacity of the CEA/CCD to implement EIAs with the expanded scope
		Coordinating agency	Central Environmental Authority
		Implementing agency/partner	Central Environmental Authority Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Management Department Other project approving agencies
		Approach for implementation	Central level implementation, mostly through technical analysis and capacity building and procedures improvements
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	N/A	
		N/A	
4	Overall responsible institutions	Central Environmental Authority will coordinate all actions through its Environmental Impact Assessment Unit and will provide support to project approving agencies.	
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Deforestation: DEF.4, DEF.5, DEF.6, DEF.7, DEF.8, DEF.9, DEF.10 Forest Degradation: N/A	
6	PAM specific targets	Provide PAM specific technical targets: A manual for ecological impact assessment is developed (including biodiversity thresholds), an EMP is required for every EIA, capacity of CEA/CCD is increased to implement the expanded EIA, and EMPs are prepared and monitored.	
		GHG emission reduction/removal target: Enabling/support action for a more thorough and stringent environmental and social appraisal process in order to reduce conversion pressure	
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol / Information sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity manual approved by CEA</li> <li>Number of training programmes</li> <li>Number of project proposed in forest lands successfully assessed with the new procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity manual are available in CEA website</li> <li>Annual reports, training material and reports, number of participants</li> <li>EIA reports</li> </ul>

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental assessment provisions in National level laws including the Coast Conservation and Coastal Zone Management Act, National Environmental Act, Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance.</li> <li>Environmental assessment provisions in the North Western Province environmental statute.</li> </ul>			
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Environmental Security			
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	N/A			
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
		Conflict/unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	b.3. Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities	Partially	Partially
			b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
			b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making	Partially	Partially
			b.9. Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights.	Fully	Partially
			b.13: Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards.	Fully	Not
			c.5. Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use	Not	Not
		Delay in the process of project approvals	b.1. Effectiveness of law enforcement and compliance	Fully	Partially
			b.2. Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance	Fully	Partially
			b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
			b.9. Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights.	Fully	Partially
		Lack of expertise/qualified consultants/general labour	b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making	Partially	Partially
			b.12. Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management	Not	Not
			c.5. Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use	Not	Not

## Implementation Plan

### PAM 8: STRENGTHEN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

ACTIONS	Implementing / supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
<b>Action 1:</b> Develop biodiversity /ecosystem indicators and thresholds for the EIA process	CEA, Biodiversity Secretariat, FD, DWC, Universities, CCD	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 2:</b> Preparation of a manual for biodiversity / ecosystem impact assessment	CEA, Biodiversity Secretariat, FD, DWC, Universities	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 3:</b> Capacity building of CEA/CCD staff to implement the expanded EIA process, prepare site specific environmental management plans (EMPs) and carry out EMP monitoring	CEA, CCD, MASL, FD, DWLC, N/W Province Environmental Authority	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 4:</b> Capacity building of CEA/CCD staff on Extended Cost Benefit Analysis	CEA, CCD, MASL, FD, DWLC, N/W Province Environmental Authority	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 5:</b> Capacity building of CEA/CCD staff on green auditing concept/ carbon footprint assessment	CEA, CCD, MASL, FD, DWLC, N/W Province Environmental Authority	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 6:</b> Quality assessment and monitoring of the EIA process	CEA	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET									TIMELINES										
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources			S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
							Current National Budget (2016)	Development Aid	Additional resources											
	7,500,000					7,500,000			7,500,000											
						0			0											
	500,000					500,000			500,000											
	1,500,000					1,500,000			1,500,000											
	1,000,000	2,000,000				3,000,000		0	3,000,000											
						0			0											
						0			0											
	750,000	750,000				1,500,000			1,500,000											
		1,500,000				1,500,000	450,000	1,000,000	50,000											
		1,600,000				1,600,000			1,600,000											
									0											
		1,500,000				1,500,000			1,500,000											
		1,500,000				1,500,000			1,500,000											
		1,600,000				1,600,000			1,600,000											
						0			0											
		1,500,000				1,500,000			1,500,000											
		1,500,000				1,500,000			1,500,000											
			2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	8,700,000			8,700,000											
						0			0											
			300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000			900,000											
			750,000	750,000	750,000	2,250,000			2,250,000											
	11,250,000	13,450,000	3,950,000	3,950,000	3,950,000	36,550,000	450,000	1,000,000	35,100,000											
	75,000	89,667	26,333	26,333	26,333	243,667	3,000	6,667	234,000											



## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 9: IMPROVE LAND PRODUCTIVITY AND REHABILITATION PRACTICES

1	Cost (LKR)	1,192,465,000	
2	Description	Overall goal	Over 5 years, a 5% reduction in annual forest loss (currently 8,088ha) through increasing land productivity to reduce conversion pressure
		Outcomes	Increased water holding capacity and nutrient retention in prime croplands, improved soil conservation and land rehabilitation techniques, and increased land productivity.
		Coordinating agency	Department of Agriculture (Central and Provincial)
		Implementing agency/partner	Department of Agriculture (Central and Provincial) Export agriculture Department Mahaweli Authority Ministry of Plantation Industries (Coconut Cultivation Board, Tea small holders authority, etc.) Hadabimana Authority Land Use Policy Planning Department
		Approach for implementation	The interventions will be localised in the hotspots of deforestation (especially due to encroachment) on degraded and eroded lands in the wet zone
		National context	Active soil management, rehabilitation and land productivity enhancement measures have been taken on a small scale in the country. Due to lack of resources, the potential for scaling up such measures and monitoring of results has been limited. Meanwhile, the demand for agricultural crops has seen steady growth in both the domestic and international markets. The Natural Resources Management Centre (NRMC) reports that only 15% of cropland has been applied with such measures (around 500 ha annually), while the situation appears better for the plantation sector. For instance, such measures have been applied to around 40% of tea plantations at a satisfactory level; however, the remaining 60% is reported to have been degraded. This PAM will thus scale up the existing soil conservation, land rehabilitation and productivity enhancement measures and provide additional expertise to introduce upgrades to the current measures in order to improve their overall effectiveness and sustainability. The PAM will also support to increase the current capacity for monitoring.
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	Reduced deforestation	
4	Overall responsible institutions	Department of Agriculture will coordinate the implementation of actions. The responsibility of the implementation of the soil conservation Act is vested with the DG of Agriculture. DG of Agriculture Department can delegate the power of authority to other government stakeholder agencies.	
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Deforestation: DEF.1, DEF.2	
6	PAM specific targets	Provide PAM specific technical targets: Appropriate soil conservation measures are applied to additional 500 ha of cropland and 2,000 ha of plantations, and additional 1,500 farmers (from the current 1,500) are supported to implement these measures.  GHG emission reduction/removal target: 160,026 tCO <sub>2</sub> e <sub>q</sub>	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

		Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol / Information sources		
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of ha conserved</li> <li>• Number of farmers supported</li> <li>• Change in yield per ha</li> <li>• Number of farmers practicing conservation measures</li> <li>• Area of lands encroached for agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Agriculture reports</li> <li>• Provincial Department of Agriculture reports</li> <li>• Performance reports</li> <li>• FD records</li> </ul>		
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Soil Conservation Act provides the legal framework for soil conservation.</li> <li>• Agrarian Development Act (2000) – Maximum utilisation of agricultural land for agricultural production. The provisions of the Agrarian Development Act indicate a highly prescriptive approach for the improvement of land productivity and rehabilitation practices.</li> </ul>			
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Food Security / Livelihood Security			
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	Internal circular for the respective rates of co-financement for different soil conservation measures.			
		High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	Over exploitation of ground water/water quality deterioration	b.1. Effectiveness of law enforcement and compliance	Fully	Partially
			e.9. Mandatory Strategic Environmental Assessment in land-use planning	Not	Not

## Implementation Plan

### PAM 9: IMPROVE LAND PRODUCTIVITY AND REHABILITATION PRACTICES

ACTIONS	Implementing/supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
<b>Action 1:</b> Support the identification of prime agricultural lands for soil conservation and rehabilitation	Department of Agriculture, LUPPD, UDA, MASL, Local Authorities, Plantation Ministry, Tea Small Holdings Development Authority	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 2:</b> Implementation of soil conservation measures in the identified agricultural lands	Department of Agriculture, Provincial Departments of Agriculture, MASL, Hadabima, CSOs	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 3:</b> Productivity enhancement through land and crop management	Department of Agriculture, Provincial Departments of Agriculture, CSOs, Department of Agrarian Development, Department of Export Agriculture	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 4:</b> Capacity building of field-level officers	Department of Agriculture, Provincial Departments of Agriculture, CSOs, Department of Agrarian Development, Department of Export Agriculture	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 5:</b> Awareness creation of farmers on soil conservation and rehabilitation and land productivity enhancement	Department of Agriculture, CSOs	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 6:</b> Monitoring and evaluation of the activities on the ground.	Department of Agriculture	Staff & Consultants Contractual Services & Grants Travel Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET							TIMELINES										
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
							Current National Budget	Additional resources										
	3,025,000					3,025,000	1,225,000	1,800,000										
	700,000					700,000	700,000	0										
	900,000					900,000	300,000	600,000										
	700,000					700,000	400,000	300,000										
		15,540,000	15,540,000	15,540,000	15,540,000	62,160,000	62,160,000	0										
		260,000,000	260,000,000	260,000,000	260,000,000	1,040,000,000	220,000,000	820,000,000										
		4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	16,800,000	12,600,000	4,200,000										
		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000	0	800,000										
		8,070,000	8,070,000	8,070,000	8,070,000	32,280,000	32,280,000	0										
		3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000										
		3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	13,800,000	11,040,000	2,760,000										
		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000	0	800,000										
	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	250,000	250,000										
	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	7,025,000	296,360,000	296,360,000	296,360,000	296,360,000	1,192,465,000	349,955,000	842,510,000										
	46,833	1,975,733	1,975,733	1,975,733	1,975,733	7,949,767	2,333,033	5,616,733										

## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 10: IMPROVE THE TREE COVER OF NON-FORESTED LANDS (HOME GARDENS, URBAN CENTERS, PUBLIC LANDS AND SETTLEMENTS)

1	Cost (LKR)	246,725,000	
2	Description	Overall goal	To create an enabling condition for forest protection by increasing supply of timber and fuelwood in order to reduce pressure on natural forests
		Outcomes	Increased biomass and productivity of home gardens, strategically organised-CSR related afforestation and reforestation activities in urban and rural areas.
		Coordinating agency	Department of Agriculture (HG) Forest Department (CSR)
		Implementing agency/ partner	Department of Agriculture and Provincial Department of Agriculture (HG) Forest Department (HG & CSR) Export Agriculture Department (HG) Mahaweli Authority (HG & CSR) Urban Development Authorities (CSR) Local Government Authorities (CSR) Road Development Authority (CSR) Private Sector Companies through CSR initiatives
		Approach for implementation	National level policy planning with local level implementation, with a special focus on the hotspots of deforestation in the dry zone (activities will start from scratch) and an improvement of ongoing support in the wet zone (additional support)
		National context	Home gardens are identified as a countervailing force working against deforestation, acting as a source of timber and other forest products. The estimated total area of home gardens was about 858,000 ha in 1992, and their total extent has been increasing at an annual rate of about 1 percent. A significant part of this home garden expansion has been delivered under the participatory forestry project, led by the FD. The need for further expansion remains strong as the demand for timber and forest products increases. In that, support to improve home garden management plans has been identified as a high priority in the intermediate and dry zone, while a strong need for productivity enhancement and species diversification has been identified for the wet zone.  In addition, there is a growing interest from both private- and public-sector companies in investing in environmental conservation as part of their CSR strategies. This trend is in line with the current national policies and strategies to reforest and/or afforest appropriately identified private lands, marginal tea lands and urban and public space.
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	N/A	
4	Overall responsible institutions	Agriculture Department will coordinate the activities in homegardens and will be supported by the Forest Department, the Mahaweli Authority and the Export Agriculture Department for their implementation.	
		The FD will coordinate Private Sector initiatives in urban centers and public lands with selected municipalities.	
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Deforestation: DEF.1 Forest Degradation: DEG.1, DEG.3, DEG.4, DEG.5	
6	PAM specific targets	PAM specific technical targets: A minimum of 1,000 ha of home gardens are supported annually and at least 5 public-private-partnership agreements for CSR-based reforestation/afforestation made each year.	
		GHG emission reduction/removal target: Enabling/support action outside of forest by increasing supply of timber and fuelwood to reduce pressure	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

		Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol / Information Sources		
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coverage of homegardens supported</li> <li>• Number of homegardens identified for development</li> <li>• Number of homegardens plans developed</li> <li>• Number of training conducted</li> <li>• Number of effective Public Private Partnership projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual report from the 4 agencies</li> <li>• Training materials and reports, number of participants</li> <li>• PS initiatives database</li> </ul>		
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	N/A			
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Food Security / Livelihood Security / Health Security / Cultural Security / Energy Security / Environmental Security			
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	There is no guidelines on PPP in Sri Lanka.			
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
		Increase budget needed for maintenance of green areas/cost to country	b.2. Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance	Fully	Partially
			b.6. Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+	Fully	Not
	Increased human-wildlife conflicts	d.4. Reduced human-wildlife conflict	Partially	Not	

## Implementation Plan

### PAM 10: IMPROVE THE TREE COVER OF NON-FORESTED LANDS (HOME GARDENS, URBAN CENTRES, PUBLIC LANDS AND SETTLEMENTS)

	ACTIONS	Implementing/supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
Homegardens	<b>Action 1:</b> Cross-sectoral refresher training of relevant extension officers for providing appropriate extension support services in a cross-sectoral manner	Department of Agriculture, Provincial Department of Agriculture, MASL and FD	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
	<b>Action 2:</b> Identification of home gardens (hotspots of deforestation/LUPPD data) requiring additional support in productivity enhancement, crop diversification and management plan development	Department of Agriculture, Provincial Department of Agriculture, LUPPD, MASL, FD	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
	<b>Action 3:</b> Development of homegarden plans (including tree management)	Department of Agriculture, Provincial Department of Agriculture, LUPPD, MASL, FD and CSOs	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
	<b>Action 4:</b> Technical and material support to homegarden owners	Department of Agriculture, Provincial Department of Agriculture, MASL, FD and CSOs	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables			
<b>Action 5:</b> Monitoring of the implementation of management plans	Department of Agriculture, Provincial Department of Agriculture, MASL, FD and CSOs	Staff & Consultants	
		Contractual Services & Grants	
		Travel	
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables	
Other	<b>Action 6:</b> Identification of priority tree planting areas for CSR-related afforestation and reforestation (including underutilised private lands and marginal Tea lands)	FD, Urban Development Authorities, Local Government Authorities, Road Development Authority, Private Sector Companies	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 7:</b> Promotion of Public Private Partnership to promote reforestation, afforestation, forest restoration and urban forestry	FD, Urban Development Authorities, Local Government Authorities, Road Development Authority, Private Sector Companies	FD, Urban Development Authorities, Local Government Authorities, Road Development Authority, Private Sector Companies	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET							TIMELINES										
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
							Current National Budget	Additional resources										
	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	3,750,000	0	3,750,000										
						0	0	0										
	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000	0	15,000,000										
	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	1,875,000	0	1,875,000										
						0		0										
	1,000,000					1,000,000	500,000	500,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
		42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	168,000,000	168,000,000	0										
						0		0										
		3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	15,000,000	600,000	14,400,000										
						0		0										
			10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000		1,000,000										
	900,000					900,000	900,000	0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	200,000					200,000		200,000										
	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	9,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000										
						0		0										
	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000		500,000										
	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000		500,000										
	8,425,000	52,075,000	62,075,000	62,075,000	62,075,000	246,725,000	174,500,000	72,225,000										
	56,167	347,167	413,833	413,833	413,833	1,644,833	1,163,333	481,500										



## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 11: STRENGTHEN PROTECTION OF OTHER STATE FORESTED LANDS

1	Cost (LKR)	197,650,000	
2	Description	Overall goal	To create an enabling condition to increase forested areas under protection
		Outcomes	Increased institutional coordination, information management and incentives to manage and conserve other forested lands effectively.
		Coordinating agency	Ministry of Lands
		Implementing agency/partner	Forest Department Department of Buddhist Affairs, Land Reform Commission, Sri Lanka State Plantation Companies, Regional Plantation Companies, Janatha Estates Development Board Land Settlement Department Land Commissioner General Ministry of National Policies & Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance
		Approach for implementation	An Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) will be set up to overview the implementation of this PAM. Priority for demarcation will be given on disputed forest land boundaries. Pilot locations will be selected for demonstration before expansion.
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	Reduced deforestation	
		Respective Ministries (Lands, Plantation Industries, Public Enterprise, Mahaweli Development & Environment) will be part of the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC). Its responsibilities will include the clarification of lands disputes and respective lands area, the coordination of data collection and the piloting of innovative financial mechanisms development. Working Groups may be created under the Committee to overview specific activities. Demarcation activities will be directly coordinated by the respective institutions together with the Survey Department.	
		Deforestation: DEF.1, DEF.2, DEF.3, DEF.5, DEF.6, DEF.8, DEF.9, DEF.10	
4	Overall responsible institutions	Respective Ministries (Lands, Plantation Industries, Public Enterprise, Mahaweli Development & Environment) will be part of the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC). Its responsibilities will include the clarification of lands disputes and respective lands area, the coordination of data collection and the piloting of innovative financial mechanisms development. Working Groups may be created under the Committee to overview specific activities. Demarcation activities will be directly coordinated by the respective institutions together with the Survey Department.	
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Deforestation: DEF.1, DEF.2, DEF.3, DEF.5, DEF.6, DEF.8, DEF.9, DEF.10	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

6	PAM specific targets	<p>PAM specific technical targets: An inter ministerial coordinating committee is established, a minimum of 40% of disputed forested lands boundary are clarified, a joint land-based IS is developed for other forested lands, at least 40 management plans are prepared and supported in implementation and a conservation easement scheme feasibility is assessed.</p> <p>GHG emission reduction/removal target: Enabling/support action to increase forested areas under protection</p>			
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IMCC is established and operational</li> <li>Distance surveyed and demarcated</li> <li>Land-based Information System established</li> <li>National scheme for conservation easement developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TORs of the IMCC, Minutes of meeting, etc.</li> <li>Survey plans</li> <li>Database, data sharing agreements, data conservation easement scheme</li> </ul>		
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance – Temple lands coming within Ordinance management by duly appointed trustee. Temple lands may be leased out upon the written sanction of the Commissioner of Buddhist Affairs.</li> <li>Land Reform Law – Agricultural land vested in the Commission may be utilised for purposes specified in the Law which includes utilisation for any public purpose. The Forest Ordinance suggests that a ‘reserved forest’ and a ‘conservation forest’ may come within the definition of a public purpose.</li> <li>The concept of conservation easements is not found within the PLR framework at present. The Trust Ordinance refers to charitable trust.</li> <li>Inland Revenue Act – Subject to certain restrictions, donations made to approved charity may receive consideration in determining the assessable income.</li> </ul>			
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Food Security / Livelihood Security / Health Security / Cultural Security / Energy Security / Environmental Security			
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	Stakeholders engagement when doing boundaries demarcation under these institutions is very low and mostly about solving disputes by taking legal actions. There are no guidelines, only informal steps in some cases (Dpt of BA). More consultations and information beforehand could benefit and smooth the process (or at least reduce the number of court cases).			
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
		Conflict/unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	b.3. Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities	Partially	Partially
			b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully
			b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making	Partially	Partially
			b.9. Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights	Fully	Partially
			b.13. Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards	Fully	Not
c.5. Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use	Not	Not			

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
Associated risks and safeguards status	Lack of reliable sources to obtain data/ lack of public access to data	b.12. Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management	Not	Not
	Lack of resources to the FD/DWLC that will lead to poor/lack of implementation of SFM	b.2. Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance	Fully	Partially
		e.4. Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards	Not	Not
	Political/religious/ union interference in implementation	b.6. Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+	Fully	Not
		b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making	Partially	Partially
		b.12. Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management	Not	Not
		e.3. Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests	Not	Not



## Implementation Plan

### PAM 11: STRENGTHEN PROTECTION OF OTHER STATE FORESTED LANDS

	ACTIONS	Implementing/supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
Demarcation	<b>Action 1:</b> Formation of an Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC)	Ministry of Lands and LRC, SLSPC, JEDB, Dept BA, FD, DWC, MASL and Private Stakeholders	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
	<b>Action 2:</b> Clarification of lands ownership and assess the extent of land to be surveyed - production of relevant documents by the respective agencies	Respective Agencies through the IMCC	Staff & Consultants
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Travel
	<b>Action 3:</b> Contractual agreement between the Survey Department & respective agencies for boundary demarcation and submission of survey plans	Survey Department & Respective Agencies	Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
			Staff & Consultants
Contractual Services & Grants			
Land-based IS	<b>Action 4:</b> Design and maintenance of a land-based information system for other forested lands (criteria, database, etc.)	Land Ministry	Travel
			Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Staff & Consultants
	<b>Action 5:</b> Registration of surveyed other forested lands into the national land title registration programme (Bim saviya)	RPCs, JEDB & SLSPC Plantations	Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
			Travel
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Staff & Consultants
	<b>Action 6:</b> Support to responsible institutions in developing and implementing their forest management plans	FD and respective agencies	Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
Travel			
Contractual Services & Grants			
Staff & Consultants			
Financial schemes	<b>Action 7:</b> Feasibility assessment of a national scheme for conservation easement (definition, guidelines, valuation, monitoring, and incentive mechanisms) including small-scale demonstration if feasible.	Respective Agencies through the IMCC	Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
			Travel
			Contractual Services & Grants
			Staff & Consultants

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET							TIMELINES										
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
							Current National Budget	Additional resources										
	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	0										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000		1,500,000										
	630,000					630,000	30,000	600,000										
						0		0										
	100,000					100,000		100,000										
	300,000					300,000		300,000										
		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0										
		40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	160,000,000		160,000,000										
	2,120,000					2,120,000	120,000	2,000,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
	200,000					200,000		200,000										
		900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	0										
		1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	5,000,000		5,000,000										
						0		0										
						0		0										
		1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	5,000,000		5,000,000										
	12,800,000					12,800,000		12,800,000										
						0		0										
	2,400,000					2,400,000		2,400,000										
	800,000					800,000		800,000										
	19,890,000	44,440,000	44,440,000	44,440,000	44,440,000	197,650,000	6,950,000	190,700,000										
	132,600	296,267	296,267	296,267	296,267	1,317,667	46,333	1,271,333										

## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 12: STRENGTHEN LOCAL SUPPLY CHAIN FOR FUELWOOD DEMAND

1	Cost (LKR)	70,525,000	
2	Description	Overall goal	To create an enabling condition for forest protection by increasing supply of timber and fuelwood to reduce pressure on natural forests
		Outcomes	Increased capacity to supply fuelwood and timber sustainably
		Coordinating agency	Ministry of Plantation Industries
		Implementing agency/partner	Ministry of Plantation Industries Forest Department Ministry of Public Enterprise Development Department of Agriculture National Livestock board Local community and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) Respective plantation companies
		Approach for implementation	The administrative unit for PAM implementation will be the District. Regional Coordination Committees (RCCs) will be set up in selected District. The priority will be given to the hotspots of deforestation and in the estate sector where there is a shortage of fuelwood.
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	National context	Twenty-three Regional Plantation Companies (RPCs) currently manage approximately 9,000 ha of forest plantations to supply fuelwood and timber for both private and industrial use purposes (e.g. the tea processing industry – covering both RPCs and private factories – currently requires 1.79 million m3 of fuelwood annually). However, with the growing demand for both fuelwood and timber, there is a need to increase the current supply capacity in order to prevent encroachment and illegal logging in natural forests. To do so, understanding the current demand (e.g. 1.5 kg of fuelwood is currently used to produce 1 kg of tea) to increase the production of appropriate species will be required. Being also cognisant of consumption related issues, this PAM will collaborate with the on-going FAO/UNDP project on 'Promoting Sustainable Biomass Energy Production and Modern Bio-Energy Technologies' aiming at addressing the demand-side challenge by improving use efficiency and introducing alternative sources of energy.
		(Reduced forest degradation)	
		Overall responsible institutions	Regional Coordination Committees (included Ministry of Plantation Industries, Ministry of Public Enterprise Development, Forest Department, Department of Agriculture, National Livestock board, CSOs, RPCs, etc.) will be set up in selected Districts and will be responsible to build local supply chain and formal agreement for fuelwood demand.
		Drivers and Barriers addressed	Forest Degradation: DEG.1, DEG.3, DEG.6
		PAM specific targets	PAM specific technical targets: At least 10 RCCs are established, fuelwood demand assessed in those regions covered by the established RCCs, a minimum of 50 contractual agreements established between RPCs and local communities each year (total 200 agreements). A minimum of 0.5 million cubic meters available every year through these agreements.  GHG emission reduction/removal target: Enabling/support action outside of forest by increasing supply of fuelwood to reduce pressure on natural forest
4	Overall responsible institutions	Regional Coordination Committees (included Ministry of Plantation Industries, Ministry of Public Enterprise Development, Forest Department, Department of Agriculture, National Livestock board, CSOs, RPCs, etc.) will be set up in selected Districts and will be responsible to build local supply chain and formal agreement for fuelwood demand.	
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Forest Degradation: DEG.1, DEG.3, DEG.6	
6	PAM specific targets	PAM specific technical targets: At least 10 RCCs are established, fuelwood demand assessed in those regions covered by the established RCCs, a minimum of 50 contractual agreements established between RPCs and local communities each year (total 200 agreements). A minimum of 0.5 million cubic meters available every year through these agreements.  GHG emission reduction/removal target: Enabling/support action outside of forest by increasing supply of fuelwood to reduce pressure on natural forest	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

		Proxy indicators	Monitoring protocol		
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Districts where the fuelwood demand is assessed</li> <li>• Number of RCCs established</li> <li>• Number of outgrowers in the scheme</li> <li>• No of kgs supplied</li> <li>• Number of Factories/plantations in the scheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuelwood supply contractual agreements</li> </ul>		
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	The Forestry policy is promoting the private sector engagement in forestry. The supply of fuelwood is also one of the actions stated in the policy document. The Punarudaya strategy also identifies this issue.			
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Livelihood Security / Energy Security			
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	The current contractual agreements between the FD and Communities in Forestry woodlots scheme would be a useful scheme to consider with required modifications.			
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	High level risks	Safeguards	Addressed	Respected
		Possibility of competition between assured & unidentified supply sources	b.6. Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+	Fully	Not
			c.3. Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.	Partially	Partially
		d.2. Private sector participation.	Partially	Partially	



## Implementation Plan

### PAM 12: STRENGTHEN LOCAL SUPPLY CHAIN FOR FUELWOOD DEMAND

ACTIONS	Implementing/supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
<b>Action 1:</b> Formation of Regional Coordination Committees (RCCs) for regular monitoring of the contractual scheme between the RPCs/private factories and communities	Min. of Plantation Industries, CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 2:</b> Identification of current demand of RPCs/private factories and development of a scheme and standards for fuelwood supply and selection of appropriate species (linking up with the UNDP/FAO Biomass project)	Ministry of Plantation Industries, FD and CSOs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 3:</b> Awareness raising on the proposed scheme	RCCs	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 4:</b> Support contractual agreements between the companies and the community groups (quantity, price, frequency/time of supply, provision of planting materials, etc.) and extension services through FD for the outgrower / contracted communities	RCCs, Respective companies, FD	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables

TOTAL COSTS (LKR)

TOTAL COSTS (USD)

	BUDGET							TIMELINES											
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
							Current National Budget	Additional resources											
	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,025,000	5,125,000		5,125,000											
	1,200,000					1,200,000		1,200,000											
						0		0											
	300,000					300,000		300,000											
	550,000					550,000		550,000											
						0		0											
						0		0											
		300,000				300,000		300,000											
		1,050,000				1,050,000		1,050,000											
		12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	48,000,000	48,000,000	0											
						0		0											
		3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	12,000,000		12,000,000											
		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000		2,000,000											
	3,075,000	17,875,000	16,525,000	16,525,000	16,525,000	70,525,000	48,000,000	22,525,000											
	20,500	119,167	110,167	110,167	110,167	470,167	320,000	150,167											

## SUMMARY INFORMATION



### PAM 13: DEVELOP AGROFORESTRY MODELS FOR ADDRESSING FOREST DEGRADATION

1	Cost (LKR)	290,448,000	
2	Description	Overall goal	To create an enabling condition for making the existing agro-forestry schemes financially more viable for the schemes' participants in order to reduce pressure on natural forests
		Outcomes	Improved agroforestry practices, and increased, continuous revenue stream
		Coordinating agency	Forest Department
		Implementing agency/ partner	Forest Department Department of Wildlife Conservation Department of Agriculture Animal Production and Health National Livestock Development Board Export Agriculture Department Divinaguma Department Department of Agrarian Services Local community / CSOs Agriculture Extension Services Divisional Secretaries
		Approach for implementation	The administrative unit for PAM implementation will be the District. The priority will be given to the hotspots of deforestation and to the District with the higher demand for fuelwood. Areas with existing agro-forestry models could also be selected for improvement.
		National context	Agro-forestry has a long standing tradition in Sri Lanka. In the 1950s and 60s, Taungya system (corporative reforestation scheme) was widely practiced in the dry zone. The lessees received lands for three years to plant cash crops between rows of planted tree seedlings, while the ownership of the trees remained with the government. At a later stage, when the leasing period was extended to 25 years, the ownership of the trees was then given to the lessee. A similar scheme still exists today through the FD. The Department of Agriculture is also implementing another similar agro-forestry scheme to address challenges associated with chena cultivation. Together, approximately 16,250 ha has currently been put under these agro-forestry schemes. One of the key challenges with these schemes, however, has been that potential revenues from agricultural crops often peak during the first few years, and there is a long waiting period before making any additional revenues through harvesting trees. There is a need to develop multiple agro-forestry models that can help secure a steady stream of income throughout successive years during the lease period.
3	Contribution to the 5 REDD+ activities	(Reduced forest degradation)	
4	Overall responsible institutions	Selection of the pilot sites for agro-forestry is a joint effort between the Forest Department supported by other institutions and local communities. Selection of lands and lessees (assisted by Divisional Secretaries), providing technical know-how and tending and assisting in marketing of intermittent and final yield will be supported by the Forest Department in coordination with relevant institutions. Advice on intercropping with cash crops/fodder species is done by the Department of Agriculture/Department of Animal Production & Health and relevant Extension Services.	
5	Drivers and Barriers addressed	Forest Degradation: DEG.1, DEG.2, DEG.3, DEG.4, DEG.5, DEG.6, DEG.7	

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

6	PAM specific targets	Provide PAM specific technical targets: A database for agro forestry models is developed, a minimum of 1000 ha of state and private lands are allocated for development of agroforestry models each year.				
		GHG emission reduction/removal target: Enabling/support action for making the existing agro-forestry schemes financially more viable for the schemes' participants in order to reduce pressure on natural forests				
7	Monitoring and evaluation of the PAM results	Proxy indicators		Monitoring protocol		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database on agro forestry developed</li> <li>Number of awareness programmes conducted for lessees</li> <li>Number of agroforestry models set at experimental stage</li> <li>Land area covered</li> <li>Income generated during initial years</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FD record</li> <li>TORs and minutes of the meetings</li> <li>Annual Administration Reports of the Conservator General of Forests &amp; other records of the Forest Department.</li> </ul>		
8	Link with existing national Policies / Strategies	The Forest policy has specific statements to engage private sector and community in forestry work and also to improve home gardens. Certain regulations exist under the FO and Tree felling ordinance with regard to the removal of trees from the home gardens.				
9	Expected non-carbon benefits	Livelihood Security / Energy Security				
10	Specific guiding principles for implementation	Agro-forestry is a venture managed by the village communities with assistance from the state agencies (FD, DoA, DAPH, etc). There are several past projects implemented by the state agencies and best practices are documented. These could be used for implementation in relevant areas. More specifically, hotspots of deforestation and forest degradation could be targeted. In addition, the CBR+ projects currently under way also provide several models that could be used for replication in suitable areas.				
11	Associated risks and safeguards status	High level risks	Safeguards		Addressed	Respected
		Difficulties associated with participation, including: (i) Continuity of community participation in the next generation; (ii) dominance of a few community members	b.5. Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management	Fully	Fully	
			b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making	Partially	Partially	
			b.10. Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership.	Fully	Partially	
			b.12. Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management	Not	Not	
		Lack of expertise/qualified consultants/general labour	b.7. Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making	Partially	Partially	
			b.12. Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management	Not	Not	
			c.5. Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use	Not	Not	
		Land fragmentation	b.6. Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+	Fully	Not	
			c.7. Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.	Fully	Partially	
e.10. Ecosystem approach to land use planning.	Not		Not			

## Implementation Plan

### PAM 13: DEVELOP AGROFORESTRY MODELS FOR ADDRESSING FOREST DEGRADATION

ACTIONS	Implementing/supporting Institutions	Budgetary category
<b>Action 1:</b> Identification of priority drivers of forest degradation / pilot lands (database creation) and beneficiaries / selection of suitable agroforestry models, responsible agencies and terms of agreement / value addition and marketing of the products to ensure constant revenue stream	FD, DWC, DA, DAPH, NLDB, CSOs, Export Agriculture Dept.	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 2:</b> Awareness programme and extension work (material aid and technical assistance for beneficiaries) on management of these agroforestry sites	FD, DA, DAPH, NLDB, CSOs, Export Agriculture Dept.	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
<b>Action 3:</b> Regular monitoring of the agroforestry models' performance by the respective agencies	Regional Coordination Committees	Staff & Consultants
		Contractual Services & Grants
		Travel
		Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables
TOTAL COSTS (LKR)		
TOTAL COSTS (USD)		

	BUDGET							TIMELINES										
	Amount Year 1 (LKR)	Amount Year 2 (LKR)	Amount Year 3 (LKR)	Amount Year 4 (LKR)	Amount Year 5 (LKR)	Total Costs (LKR)	Funding sources		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
							Current National Budget	Additional resources										
	8,000,000					8,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000										
						0		0										
	1,000,000					1,000,000		1,000,000										
	1,000,000					1,000,000		1,000,000										
		5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	0										
		62,500,000	62,500,000	62,500,000	62,500,000	250,000,000		250,000,000										
						0		0										
		2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000		10,000,000										
		112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	448,000	448,000	0										
	10,000,000	70,112,000	70,112,000	70,112,000	70,112,000	290,448,000	25,448,000	265,000,000										
	66,667	467,413	467,413	467,413	467,413	1,936,320	169,653	1,766,667										

## Drivers list

DRIVERS			Code
DEFORESTATION	Encroachment	Agriculture (Commercial rain-fed highland agriculture / Small-holder plantations in the low country wet zone)	DEF.1
		Settlement	DEF.2
		Gem mining	DEF.3
	Infrastructure development projects	Irrigation development projects	DEF.4
		Re-settlement	DEF.5
		Roads and highways	DEF.6
		Harbours, airports	DEF.7
		Tourism	DEF.8
		Power generation	DEF.9
		Commercial agriculture ventures	DEF.10
FOREST DEGRADATION	Felling – illicit or otherwise	DEG.1	
	Cardamom cultivation	DEG.2	
	Firewood collection	DEG.3	
	Non-timber forest product gathering	DEG.4	
	Cattle grazing	DEG.5	
	Forest fires	DEG.6	
	Gem mining and Quarrying	DEG.7	

## NCB list

BENEFITS		Code
SOCIAL	Provide staple food items (consumption and selling)	SOC.1
	Provide wild fruits (consumption and selling)	SOC.2
	Provide wild vegetables and spices	SOC.3
	Provide medicinal plants (consumption and selling)	SOC.4
	Provide fodder (specify) (consumption and selling)	SOC.5
	Provide fuelwood (consumption and selling)	SOC.6
	Provide carving material and ornamental material (consumption and selling)	SOC.7
	Provide other non-timber forest products (consumption and selling)	SOC.8
	Provide wild meat (consumption and selling)	SOC.9
	Provide inland fisheries	SOC.10
	Provide other animal related items (use and selling)	SOC.11
	Supply drinking water	SOC.12
	Supply irrigation water	SOC.13
	Supply water for other purposes (bathing, washing, animal rearing, etc.)	SOC.14
	Provide protection from flood	SOC.15
	Provide genetic material of wild plants and animal for domestication and use	SOC.16
	Provide natural enemies for pest control pests	SOC.17
	Provide pollinators for pollination of crops	SOC.18
	Provide honey and related items	SOC.19
	Provide aesthetic and scenic beauty and recreation	SOC.20
	Provide material for cultural benefits	SOC.21
	Provide income generation opportunities	SOC.22



BENEFITS		Code
SOCIAL	Provide opportunities for ecotourism	SOC.23
	Provide bio prospecting opportunities	SOC.24
	Existence of cultural value	SOC.25
ENVIRONMENTAL	Conservation and protection of biodiversity	ENV.26
	Value for landscape	ENV.27
	Value of existence	ENV.28
	Regulation of air quality (dust)	ENV.29
	Regulation of watershed and micro-climate	ENV.30
	Regulation of water	ENV.31
	Regulation of floods	ENV.32
	Reduce soil erosion	ENV.33
	Regulation of natural enemies	ENV.34
	Regulation of pollinators	ENV.35
	Maintenance of scenic and aesthetic beauty	ENV.36
	Increase resiliency to climate change, drought and natural disasters	ENV.37
GOVERNANCE	Right to use of forest products (including tenure rights and use rights)	GOV.38
	Potential of participation in management	GOV.39
	Potential for participation in decision making	GOV.40
	Right for services such as water for irrigation	GOV.41

## NCB Clusters

NON CARBON BENEFITS		
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS	SOC.1, SOC.2, SOC.3, SOC.4, SOC.6, SOC.9, SOC.10, SOC.16, SOC.17, SOC.18, SOC.19, SOC.22
	GOVERNANCE BENEFITS	GOV.38, GOC.39, GOV.40
LIVELIHOOD SECURITY CLUSTER	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS	SOC.1, SOC.2, SOC.3, SOC.4, SOC.5, SOC.6, SOC.7, SOC.8, SOC.9, SOC.10, SOC.11, SOC.16, SOC.19, SOC.21, SOC.22, SOC.23, SOC.24, SOC.25
	GOVERNANCE BENEFITS	GOV.38, GOC.39, GOV.40
HEALTH SECURITY CLUSTER	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS	SOC.1, SOC.2, SOC.3, SOC.4, SOC.6, SOC.9, SOC.10, SOC.12, SOC.13, SOC.14, SOC.15, SOC.19, SOC.22, SOC.24
	ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS	ENV.29, ENV.31, ENV.32, ENV.37
	GOVERNANCE BENEFITS	GOV.38, GOC.39, GOV.40, GOV.41
CULTURAL SECURITY CLUSTER	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS	SOC.1, SOC.2, SOC.3, SOC.4, SOC.6, SOC.7, SOC.8, SOC.9, SOC.10, SOC.11, SOC.12, SOC.13, SOC.14, SOC.19, SOC.21, SOC.23, SOC.25
	ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS	ENV.26, ENV.28
	GOVERNANCE BENEFITS	GOV.38, GOC.39, GOV.40, GOV.41
ENERGY SECURITY CLUSTER	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS	SOC.6, SOC.21, SOC.22
	GOVERNANCE BENEFITS	GOV.38, GOC.39, GOV.40
ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY CLUSTER	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS	SOC.13, SOC.14, SOC.15, SOC.16, SOC.17, SOC.18, SOC.20
	ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS	ENV.26, ENV.28, ENV.29, ENV.30, ENV.31, ENV.32, ENV.33, ENV.34, ENV.35, ENV.36, ENV.37
	GOVERNANCE BENEFITS	GOV.38, GOC.39, GOV.40, GOV.41

## Annex 3.

# Anticipated emission reductions associated with each PAM and respective assumptions

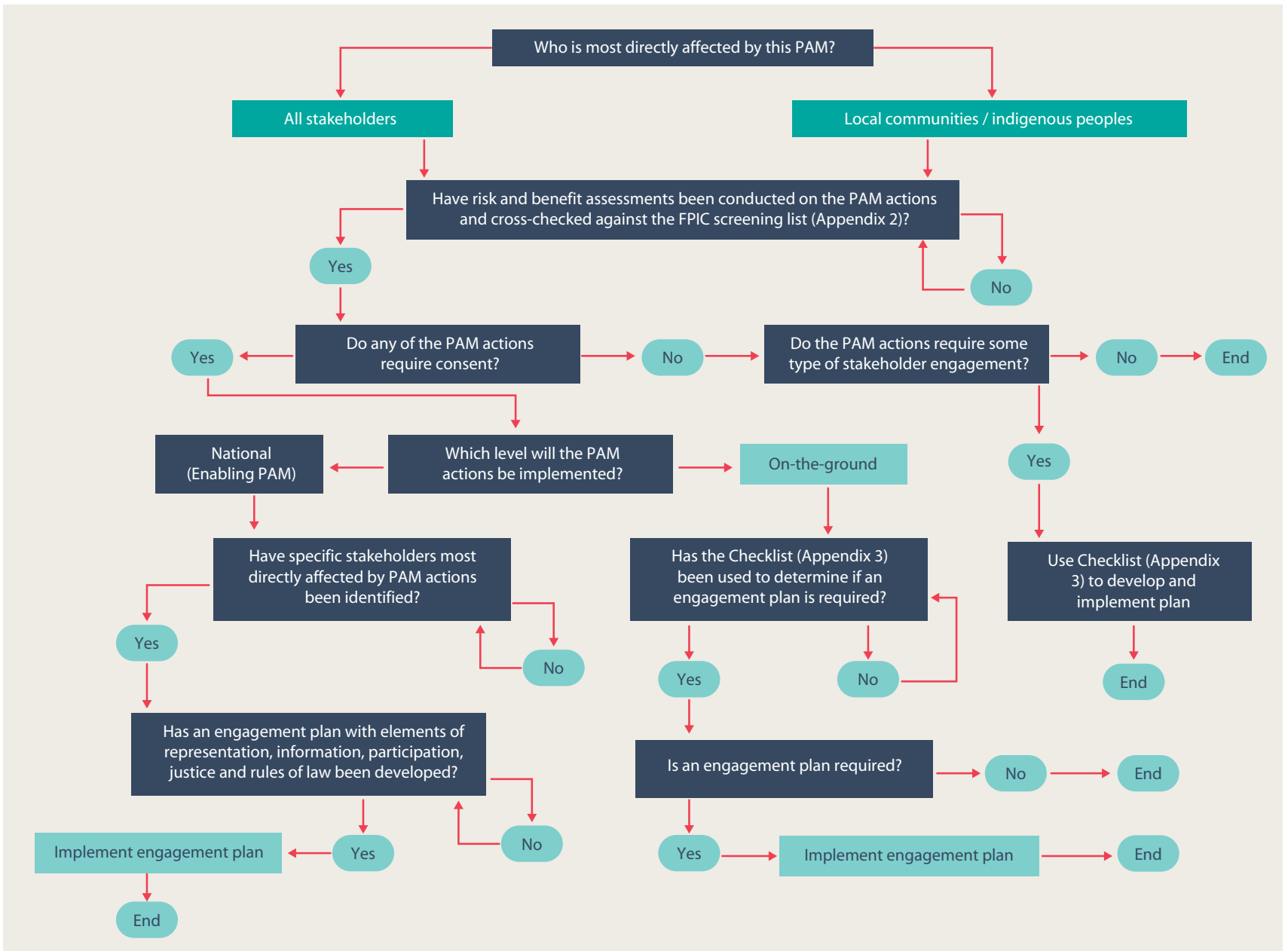
Note: By the third year of the NRIFAP, the FRLs will be upgraded to cover two additional activities - reduced degradation and sustainable management of forests. Required parameters will also be set to start monitoring changes under those activities from the third year onward.

REDD+ Activity: Reduction of Deforestation			
Year	Avoided Emissions per year (1000 tC/year)	Contributing PAM	Assumption
1	80,297	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 1: Improve forest law enforcement and monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual loss of 8,088 ha. Over 5 years, a 36% reduction in annual forest loss (currently 8,000 ha) through increased enforcement and monitoring capacity</li> </ul>
2	80,297	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 7: Support inclusion of Strategic Environmental Assessment under Land Use Planning (LUP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual loss of 8,088 ha. Over 5 years, a 5% reduction in annual forest loss (currently 8,088 ha.) through better coordination and sectoral alignment in land use planning</li> </ul>
3	80,297	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 9: Improve land productivity and rehabilitation practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual loss of 8,088 ha. Over 5 years, a 5% reduction in annual forest loss (currently 8,088 ha.) through increasing land productivity to reduce conversion pressure</li> </ul>
4	80,297		
5	80,297	<p><b>Enabling PAMs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 8: Strengthen Environmental Impact Assessment process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create an enabling condition to reduce conversion of forest into a different land use category through a more stringent project impact appraisal process</li> </ul>
6	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 10: Improve the tree cover of non-forested lands (home gardens, urban centre, public lands and settlements)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create an enabling condition for forest protection by increasing supply of timber and fuelwood to reduce pressure on natural forests</li> </ul>
7	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 11: Strengthen protection of other state forested lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create an enabling condition to increase forested areas under protection</li> </ul>
8	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 12: Strengthen local supply chain for fuelwood demand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create an enabling condition for forest protection by increasing supply of timber and fuelwood to reduce pressure on natural forests</li> </ul>
9	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 13: Develop agroforestry models for addressing forest degradation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create an enabling condition for making the existing agro-forestry schemes more financially viable for the schemes' participants in order to reduce pressure on natural forests</li> </ul>
10	-		

REDD+ Activity: Enhancement of carbon stocks			
Year	Removed Emissions per year (1000 tC/year)	Contributing PAM	Assumption
1	81,075	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 2: Scale-up of forest boundary survey, demarcation and declaration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total area to be delineated, including wildlife areas over 5yrs: 160,000 ha - 45,000 ha restored under PAM 3 = 115,000 ha (23,000 ha per year) at 2.5 tC/ha/yr</li> </ul>
2	188,646	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 3: Restore degraded forests and wildlife ecosystems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total area restored over 5 yrs.: 45,000 ha. 80% dry zone at 4.72 tC/ha/yrs. growth rate, 20 % wet zone at 4.8 tC/ha/yrs. growth rate, with one year initial downtime for planting activities</li> </ul>
3	303,173	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 5: Strengthen sustainable management of forest plantations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total area under sustainably managed plantations over 5yrs: 2500 ha. at 6 tC/ha/yrs. with one year initial downtime for planting activities</li> </ul>
4	417,700	<p><b>Enabling PAMs:</b></p>	
5	532,227	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 4: Strengthen sustainable forest management (natural forests)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create an enabling condition for sustainable forest management to increase forest biomass and biodiversity, while enhancing collaborative management opportunities with local communities and meeting local demand for forest products</li> </ul>
6	532,227		
7	532,227	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAM 6: Strengthen protection of watersheds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create an enabling condition for forest restoration and enhancement to increase biomass and restore and maintain critical ecological functions, providing and regulating the quality and volume of water and reducing natural disaster risks</li> </ul>
8	532,227		
9	532,227		
10	532,227		

## Annex 4.

# Flowchart on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)



## Annex 5.

# Screening list for appraising whether an activity will require FPIC

Screening List for Appraising whether an Activity will require free, prior and informed consent		Yes/No
1.	Will the activity involve the relocation/resettlement/removal of men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups of an indigenous population from their lands?	
2.	Will the activity involve the taking, confiscation, removal or damage of cultural, intellectual, religious and/or spiritual property from men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups from indigenous peoples/forest-dependent community?	
3.	Will the activity adopt or implement any legislative or administrative measures that will affect the rights, lands, territories and/or resources of men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups from indigenous peoples/forest-dependent community (e.g. in connection with development, utilisation or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources)?	
4.	Will the activity involve mining oil and/or gas operations (exploration/extraction of subsurface resources) that will affect the lands/territories of men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups from indigenous peoples/forest-dependent community?	
5.	Will the activity involve logging that will affect the lands/territories of men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups from indigenous peoples/forest-dependent community?	
6.	Will the activity involve the development of agro-industrial plantations that will affect the lands/territories of men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups from indigenous peoples/forest-dependent community?	
7.	Will the activity involve any decisions that will affect the status of men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups from indigenous peoples/forest-dependent community's rights to their lands/territories or resources?	
8.	Will the activity involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups from indigenous and local communities?	
9.	Will the activity involve making commercial, scientific or educational use of natural and/or cultural resources on lands subject to traditional ownership and/or under customary use by men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups from indigenous peoples/forest-dependent community?	
10	Will the activity involve decisions regarding benefit sharing arrangements, when benefits are derived from the lands/territories/resources of men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups from indigenous peoples/forest-dependent community?	
11	Will the activity have an impact on the continuance of the relationship of the men, women, youth, marginalised and vulnerable groups from indigenous peoples/forest-dependent community with their land or their culture?	









Reducing carbon emissions from deforestation



Reducing carbon emissions from forest degradation



Conservation of forest carbon stocks



Sustainable management of forests



Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

“Forests and beyond; sustaining life and livelihoods in a greener Sri Lanka”