# UN-REDD Sri Lanka National Programme



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# Outline of Presentation

- ❖ Drivers of Land use/land cover change

- ❖ Identification of Policies and Measures (PAMs)

- ❖ Prioritisation of PAMs

- ❖ Next steps

- ❖ Lessons Learnt

# A. Drivers of land use and land cover change in Sri Lanka





**Key Historical drivers,** shaping the current forest landscape, include:

- **Conversion for cash crops (tea, coffee, rubber coconuts) & commercial logging** under colonial ruling

- **Expansion of villages and irrigation network** due to weak land governance and increased food and energy demand – <u>post colonial era</u>

- **Chena cultivation** (swidden) – constant pressure for subsistence due to <u>loss of access to lands</u> and temporary permits

## ❖ Current Drivers of Deforestation

### Encroachment

- Residential properties, tea cultivation, aquaculture, local food demand, small scale gem mining as a result of weak enforcement and planning, political interference, population growth, rural commercialisation, and technological advancement.

### Infrastructure Development

- Irrigation and road network expansion, re-settlement, energy demand, and tourism development as a result of weak institutional coordination, population growth, post-conflict rapid economic growth, and political interference.
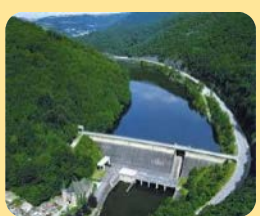
### Commercial Agriculture

- Export and local demand as a result of weak institutional coordination, agricultural mechanisation, technological advancement, and political interference.

## ❖ Current Drivers of Forest Degradation

### Localised illegal felling

- Population growth and associated housing and industrial demand, weak enforcement, and  political interference

## B. Identification of Policies and Measures (PAMs)

> **"Forests and beyond; sustaining lives and livelihoods in greener Sri Lanka"**
>
> REDD+ will contribute to improving sustainable land management to maximize environmental services, conserve biodiversity, maintain economic growth and minimize risks of natural disasters through a stepwise and targeted approach



- **24 candidate policies and 39 candidate measures** through assessments of D&D drivers, private sector opportunities, and key institutional capacities, and stakeholder dialogue.

- PAMs cover a wide range, suggesting **an inter-sectoral approach**

- PAMs address drivers of D&D and barriers to forest enhancement in a manner to meet **Sri Lanka's REDD+ OBJECTIVE** - less emphasis on RBPs and more on Sustainable Development

## C.  Prioritisation of PAMs

- **44 prioritization criteria**  - through brainstorming with key representatives and experts followed by constituency based consultation (i.e. CSOs, IPs, experts, private, government)

- Criteria build on **Cancun safeguards** to ensure alignment of PAMs with Sri Lanka's REDD+ objective, and to address **governance, social and environmental risks** (also to enhance benefits)

- Each criterion was given a **weight by different interest groups**  (Govnt, CSOs, forest dependent group, private sector, expert)

- Multi-criteria scoring of candidate PAMs  by a total of 60 plus participants – including 44 individuals from the five hotspots with different roles in local society.

**24 candidate  Ps and 39 candidate Ms**
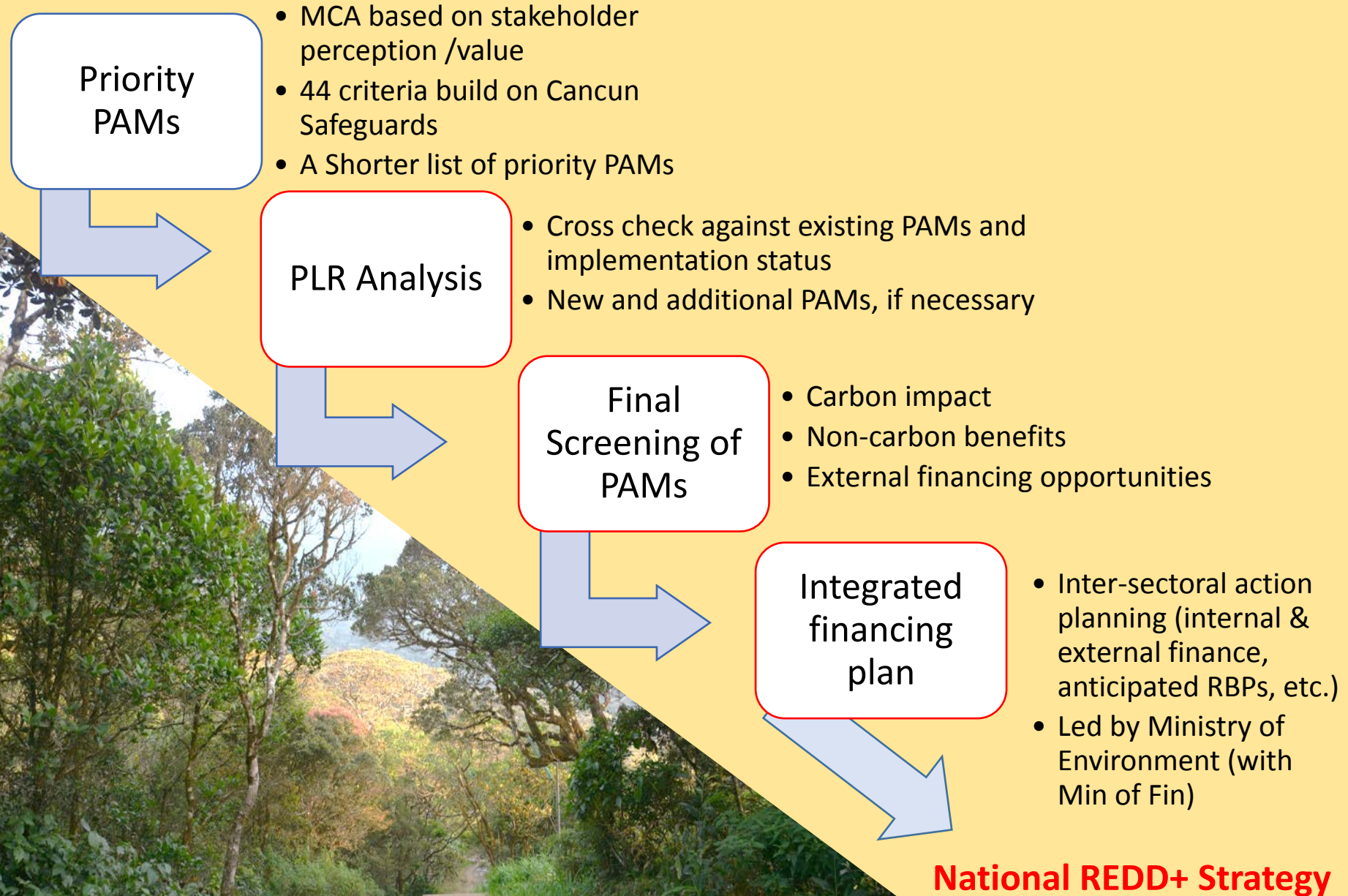
# C. Prioritisation of PAMs

C. As PAMs get more refined, MCA can be applied iteratively. Approach can also accommodate quantitative info as required

A. High priority suggests both high scores and an agreement among interest groups

B. Indicates disagreements between groups & need further investigation

| STAKEHOLDER CRITERION WEIGHT e.g. (1-10) | | | | PAM (sample) (supporting criterion yes/no (1/0) X weight) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | Identify lands for rural housing & agriculture | | | | Declaration for special management areas for forest regeneration | | | | Enhance agro forestry subsidies for Private Sector | | | |
| Govt | Comm. | Envi. Just | Expert | Govt | Comm | Envi. Just | Expert | Govt | Comm | Envi. Just | Expert | Govt | Comm | Envi. just | Expert |
| 1. PROMOTE ACCESS TO & DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | | |
| ...LITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 8 | | | | |
| ...F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. PROMOTE INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. COST OF IMPLEMENTIATON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| SCORE PER INTEREST GROUP | | | | 36 | 30 | 34 | 40 | 31 | 0 | 19 | 38 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Interpretation | | | | High Priority | | | | Potential Priority | | | | Low Priority | | | |

# D.  Next steps

**Priority PAMs**
- MCA based on stakeholder perception /value
- 44 criteria build on Cancun Safeguards
- A Shorter list of priority PAMs

**PLR Analysis**
- Cross check against existing PAMs and implementation status
- New and additional PAMs, if necessary

**Final Screening of PAMs**
- Carbon impact
- Non-carbon benefits
- External financing opportunities

**Integrated financing plan**
- Inter-sectoral action planning (internal & external finance, anticipated RBPs, etc.)
- Led by Ministry of Environment (with Min of Fin)

**National REDD+ Strategy**

# E. Lessons Leant

**Analysis of drivers of land use / land cover change**
- Strong stakeholder buy-in due to extensive consultation process.
- Quantitative analysis could have been stronger, especially at hotspots; however, date availability was an issue.
- Discussions on drivers should have focused more on political economic factors; however, current socio-political (post-war) circumstances did not enable.

**Identification of PAMs**
- Further clarification of the definition of PAMs could have made the process clearer.
- In-depth problem tree/solution tree analysis of drivers could have been conducted to identify more specific PAMs.

**Prioritization of PAMs**
- Stakeholder driven process ensured strong ownership of MCA outcome.
- Cancun safeguards provides a good framework for developing prioritization criteria.
- MCA criteria identification and scoring require a systematic stakeholder outreach and communication; therefore, having a strategic approach and training of facilitators are key.
- Prioritization is an iterative process with improved PAMs and better outreach.

**PAMs prioritization process in not a decision making process, but rather to support good decision-making.**

# ¡Gracias por su atención!



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