Report on

Benefits/ Risk Assessment as part of the Development of REDD+ Safeguards

Sri Lanka UN-REDD Programme

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Disclaimer

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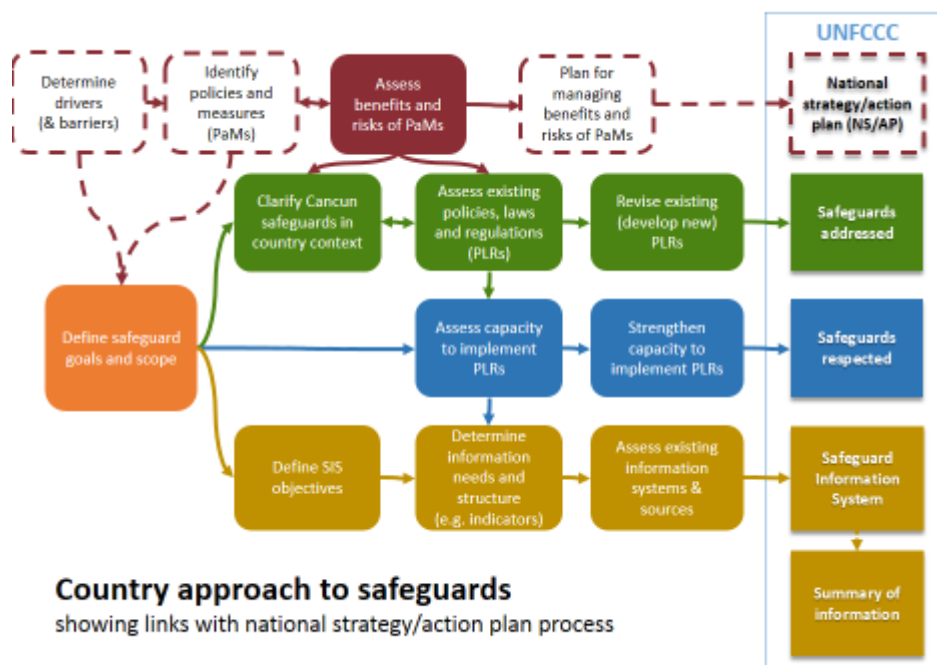Web: www.redd.lk

Contents

Introduction

During 2015, the UN REDD Programme in Sri Lanka went through an elaborate process to identify and prioritize "policies and measures" (PaMs) that could be applied to overcoming the drivers of deforestation, and barriers to better forest conservation in the country. These PaMs have been refined to a list of 24. As is shown in the diagram below, the next step in the process of designing a safeguards system for REDD+ in Sri Lanka is to assess the likely benefits and risks that might eventuate if the PaMs were to be implemented.

Country approach to safeguards
showing links with national strategy/action plan process

This report outlines how this assessment of PaMs benefits and risks has been undertaken. The next section defines some relevant terms. This is followed by an outline of the overall approach taken to the assessment. The final section discusses the next steps in the development of the safeguard system. The bulk of this report consists of two Annexes. Annex 1 presents all 24 PaMs, with benefits and risks "matched" to nationally-relevant safeguards criteria developed during separate consultations in early 2016. Annex 2 contains the full list of prompting questions used during the main risk/benefits workshop held on May 5th/6th.

Relevant Terms

It is clear that there are both risks and benefits associated with the possible introduction of new PaMs. Environmental risks could conceivably include the replacement of natural forest with plantations; the displacement of deforestation to areas important for biodiversity; and, agricultural intensification and erosion of non-forest biodiversity. Social risks could include contested land/resource rights; inequitable sharing of the

benefits of REDD+ PaMs; and, the exclusion of indigenous people and local communities from decision making. The purpose of developing safeguards is to ensure that these risks are properly identified and dealt with.

Of course, the overall aim of REDD+ actions is to result in environmental and social benefits. If these do not outweigh costs, then there is not much point in proceeding with the implementation of PaMs. Environmental benefits should include the restoration, maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystem services; and, more resilient forest landscapes contributing to climate change adaptation. Social benefits might include: clarified resource and tenure rights; more sustainable rural livelihoods, and improved forest governance. The purpose of the safeguards system is to promote or enhance benefits as articulated in the national safeguards criteria.

Approach Taken to the Assessment of Risks and Benefits

The approach taken to the assessment of risks and benefits followed the process specified in the Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT) v2[1]. The process of assessment was stakeholder driven, and focused on a two-day residential workshop held on May 5th and 6th. The workshop consisted of three steps, as follows:

1. Introduce to the exercise and explanation of key terms.
   - The concepts of benefits and risks were explained, along with the situation of the benefits/risks step in the overall development of a REDD+ safeguards system.

2. Establishment of working groups and presentation of the risk/benefits "template".
   - Four working groups were established. These corresponded to the way in which the PaMs have been categorized. Two working groups focused on "forest, wildlife and watersheds" (FWW) PaMs; one group focused on "land use planning" PaMs (LUP); and the final group focused on "other forest lands" (OFL) PaMs.
   - A Group Leader was appointed for each group, to address any questions related to the content of the PaMs.
   - Each group also had a facilitator, who prompted working group members for risks and benefits, and then recorded the outcomes in a standard template.
   - An example of the template is presented in Table 1.

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[1] UN REDD Programme (2016), Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT) v2: Supporting Countries to Address and Respect the Cancun Safeguards. Facilitator's Guide, April.

Table 1: Example of Standard Risk/Benefit Recording Table

Risks relating to: Improvement of law enforcement and monitoring on the ground			
Risks	**Rank of Risks**		**Recommendation for PaMs Implementation**
	Probability	**Impact**	
Leakage possibility	m	h	
Possible human rights violation	l	h	
Violence/conflict (for enforcers)	h	m	
Capacity problems	h	h	
Corruption threat	m/l	m	
Can threaten local stakeholder rights	l	h	
National/Provincial conflict increased	m	m	

o Each facilitator was provided with a list of "prompting" questions to assist participants in carefully identifying risks and benefits, and as aids for discussion. These questions were linked to the 7 Cancun safeguard categories, and are presented in Annex 2.

3. <u>Recording of potential benefits or risks in the template.</u>

Each group described the benefits and risks associated with each PaM in considerable detail. As can be seen in Table 1, participants were also asked to indicate the "probability" and "impact" associated with each risk and benefit. The point of this exercise was to gain a deeper understanding of priorities. "Probability" is defined as the likelihood of a benefit or risk occurring, and "impact" is defined as the significance of the effect that the benefit or risk would have if it occurred. Both probability and impact were assessed on a simple qualitative scale. Priority benefits would be those with medium probability and high impact. Priority risks would be those with high probability and high impact.

Work Undertaken Post-Workshop

After the completion of the May 5th/6th workshop, all benefits and risks were entered into the tables presented in Annex 1. An additional consultation was undertaken in Nilgala, Bibile and Padavi Siripura in early June to expand upon and further clarify risks and benefits. Each benefit or risk was then categorized according to whether its focus was primarily "environmental", "social", or "governance". The workshops resulted in a long list of benefits and risks. Between the workshops and the early July, this long list was consolidated to remove duplications and overlaps. In addition, each entry was

matched to one or more relevant safeguard criteria, as determined during stakeholder consultations undertake in April and June.

Next Steps in Development of the Safeguards System

The benefits and risks assessment is a "free-standing" exercise which will feed directly into the National REDD+ Strategy. The assessment helped to indicate which of the nationally-clarified safeguard criteria needed to be put in place to either address PaM risks, or promote PaM benefits.

The next step in the development of the REDD+ safeguards system involves determination of the policies, laws, and regulations (PLRs) that are necessary to operationalize the criteria that were flagged in the risk/benefits assessment. The PLR analysis will follow the chronology outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Approach to PLR Analysis

National safeguard criteria	Safeguard "Addressed" through existing PLRs on paper?	Safeguard "Respected" through implementation of PLR in practice?	Gap, weakness, inconsistencies in existing PLRs on paper	Gap, weakness, inconsistencies in implementation of PLRs in practice	Possible info sources that could demonstrate PLR implementation
Cancun safeguard (a) – REDD+ actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements [add row headers for each of the other 6 Cancun safeguards]					
Add criteria, 1 per row	List all PLRs and relevant articles, paragraphs therein	Summarise current status of implementation based on document review and interviews	List gaps, weakness, inconsistencies in existing PLR framework against each criterion	List gaps, weakness, inconsistencies in existing PLR implementation against each criterion	Capture any systems/sources on info, whilst going through PLRs, which could inform SIS design later…

Annex 1: Risks and Benefits Tables for all PaMs

Risk Category	P	l	Risk	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria
RISKS PaM 1 (FWW): Improvement of law enforcement and monitoring on the ground				
				(Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column)
Environmental				
Social				
	l	h	Threats to the rights of local stakeholders	b.7/d.6: Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. c.5: Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. b.5: Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management. c.7: Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. c.4: Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	h	m	Conflict/unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	b.7/d.6: Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. c.5: Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. b.5: Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management. b.13: Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of

				safeguards.
				b.3: Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities.
				b.9/d.3: Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
			Enforcing the law without properly understanding local issues	b.7/d.6: Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making.
				b.5: Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management.
				b.9/d.3: Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights.
				b.13: Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards.
	m	h	Leakage possibility/ economic displacement	g.1: National level approach to accounting for emission reductions and increases in removals.
				f.1: National-level approach to REDD+ planning and implementation.
				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.
			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.
				b.5: Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management.
				b.10/c.8: Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership.
				e.8: Conservation research and awareness-raising.
			Difficulties associated with participation, including: (i)	b.12: Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management
				b.7/d.6: Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making.

			Continuity of community participation in the next generation; (ii) dominance of a few community members	b.10/c.8: Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. b.5: Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management.
Governance				
	h	h	Possible lack of scientific/ institutional capacity	e.4: Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards. b.2: Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
	m/ l	m	Corruption threat	b.6: Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+. b.3: Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. b.7/d.6: Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . b.8: Governance indicators for REDD+ schemes and participatory approaches in monitoring. b.9/d.3Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	m	m	National/ Provincial conflict increased	b.2: Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. b.3: Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. b.4: Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation

			Lack of access to information/ misuse of information	b.6: Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+
				b.7/d.6: Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making
				b.12: Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management.
				c.9: Access to information at the local level taking into consideration cultural appropriateness of information presentation.
				e.3: Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests.
				b.3: Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities.
				b.4: Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation.
				b.12: Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management.

BENEFITS PaM 1 (FWW): Improvement of law enforcement and monitoring on the ground				
Benefit Category	**P**	**l**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	h	h	Better forest protection/ conservation	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country . • Take into account national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country.
	h	h	Improved adaptation through better agricultural practices	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Promotes conservation of biodiversity outside legally recognized forests.
	h	h	Helps to meet the goals of the CBD and CITES	• Supports the integration of biodiversity in cross-sectoral policies • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
Social				
	m	m	Improved productivity	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning.

			• Promotes conservation of biodiversity outside legally recognized forests.
	m	h	Improved participation/engagement/awareness/ empowerment	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making . • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management . • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership
	h	h	Improved livelihoods	• Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management .
	h	h	Improved quality of life (social, envtl, economic benefits)	• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
			Reduction in the number of	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the

			outsiders accessing forest for harvesting	standard of forest dependent communities.
Governance				
	m	h	More confidence in the State	• Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+.
	l	h	Reduced corruption risk	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Governance indicators for REDD+ schemes and participatory approaches in monitoring. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	l	h	Improved relationships between Ministries	• Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation. • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance.
	h	h	Creates sanctions/ penalties	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+

RISKS PaM 2 (FWW): Forest boundaries survey and demarcation as well as declaration to appropriate categories				
Risk Category	P	I	Risk	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
	l	l	Displacement/ eviction (including of illegal encroachers)	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.
	h	h	Restriction of access	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.

				• Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.
	h	h	Competition for use of land	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. .
				• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.
				• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
				• Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.
				• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
				• Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.
Governance				
	l	l	Increase budget needed for maintenance of green areas/cost to country	• Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance.
				• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+.
	m	m	Reduced opportunities for other national development projects (infrastructure etc)	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+
				• Ecosystem approach to land use planning.
				• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
				• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
				• Mandatory Strategic Environmental Assessment in land-use planning.
	h	m	Conflict/unrest among	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. .

			stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
			Difficulties associated with participation, including: (i) Continuity of community participation in the next generation; (ii) dominance of a few community members	• Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making.
			Lack of access to information/ misuse of information	• Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management • Access to information at the local level taking into consideration cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation. • Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management

BENEFITS PaM 2 (FWW): Forest boundaries survey and demarcation as well as declaration to appropriate categories				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	h	h	Increased forest protection	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country.
	m	h	Supports aims of CBD and RAMSAR (a)	• Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Consistent with obligations of the country under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements
Social				
	m	h	Conserving indigenous knowledge	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	m	m	Improves stakeholder engagement (through boundary setting)	• Reduced human-wildlife conflict • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights

	m	h	Improves quality of life	• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
Governance				
	h	h	Reduce boundary conflicts	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	h	h	Makes tenure clearer (including for FD)/ reduced conflicts with the FD as boundaries are clearer	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership
	h	h	Reduces possibility of encroachment	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	h	m	Assists with land use planning	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+

RISKS PaM 7 (FWW): Law to stop regularization of encroachments				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
	h	m	Conflict/unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	m	m	Adverse impacts on livelihoods	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	m	m	Impact on export and domestic sales of timber and non-forest products	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance.

				• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ .
			Difficulties associated with gaining awareness, acceptance, and motivation	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Conservation research and awareness-raising.
Governance				
	h	l	Pressure on officials	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights.
	m	l	Competition for use of land	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.
			Lack of expertise/qualified	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest

			consultants/gener al labour	protection/management • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.
	h	h	Non-transparent land ownership rules	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.

BENEFITS PaM 7 (FWW): Law to stop regularization of encroachments				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	h	h	Better forest protection/ maintain forest cover	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country.
	h	h	Ensures biodiversity protection/ environmental services	• Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	h	h	Reduces forest fragmentation	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.
Social				
	m	m	Positive impact on human-wildlife	• Reduced human-wildlife conflict

			conflict	
Governance				
	m	h	Reduces corruption risk	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Governance indicators for REDD+ schemes and participatory approaches in monitoring. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+
	h	m	Benefit to FD and Wildlife Department	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership
	h	h	Reduces encroachment	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	h	h	Better law enforcement	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance .

RISKS PaM 8 (FWW): Research & Training related to forest, wildlife and watershed sectors				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
	h/ m	h	Brian drain and frustrated aspirations	• Private sector participation. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.
Governance				

BENEFITS PaM 8 (FWW): Research & Training related to forest, wildlife and watershed sectors				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	m/l	h	Enhanced conservation	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country.
	m	m	Better attitudes/ motivation for conservation	• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making
	h	m	Better understanding of the state of ecosystems	• Conservation research and awareness-raising. • Access to state-of-the-art technology and resources to monitor natural forest areas and biological diversity
Social				
	m/l	m	Better understanding of indigenous knowledge	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
Governance				

h	h	Enhanced capacity	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making. • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance .
h	m	Better information for decision-making	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Access to information at the local level taking into consideration cultural appropriateness of information presentation
m	h	Better management strategies	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management . • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation

RISKS PaM 9 (FWW): Support to National Forest Inventory				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
Governance				
	m	m	Lack of access to information/ misuse of information	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation. • Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management
	m	h	Possible lack of scientific/ institutional	• Conservation research and awareness-raising. • Access to state-of-the-art technology and resources to monitor natural forest areas and biological

			capacity	diversity
				• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards.
				• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
	h	h	Better knowledge of tree type/science could lead to more illegal felling	• Conservation research and awareness-raising.
				• Access to state-of-the-art technology and resources to monitor natural forest areas and biological diversity
	h	h	Lack of access to information/ misuse of information	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+
				• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making
				• Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation
				• Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests.
				• Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities.
				• Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation.
				• Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management

BENEFITS PaM 9 (FWW): Support to National Forest Inventory				
Benefit Category	P	I	Benefit	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	h	h	Provides better support for CBD, UNFCCC, WHC	• Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Consistent with obligations of the country under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	h	h	Provides better support for National Forest Policy and NBSAP	• Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Consistent with obligations of the country under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	m	h	Better sustainable utilization for forests	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management . • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation

				• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	l	m	Meets SDGs, Aichi targets	• Consistent with obligations of the country under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements
	h	h	Better forest restoration	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Conservation research and awareness-raising. • Access to state-of-the-art technology and resources to monitor natural forest areas and biological diversity
	m	m	Reduces chances of reversals and displacement (f/g)	• Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests. • Regulatory guidance in the national legal framework to address risk of reversal and pursue permanence in REDD+ projects. • Mechanism for undertaking comprehensive risk analysis and mitigation to address direct and indirect drivers of reversals.
Social				
	m	m	Better consultation processes (d)	• Reduced human-wildlife conflict • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
Governance				
	h	m	Better	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+

			information for policymakers (b)	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Improve access to information at the local level and guarantee effective and responsible participation of local communities on REDD+ strategies, programs, and projects.
	h	m	Better management practices	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management . • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation.
	h	m	Better planning, training, and awareness	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Conservation research and awareness-raising.

RISKS PaM 12 (FWW): Support the identification and declaration of Environmental Protection Areas				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
			Pressure on officials	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights.
	m	m	Adverse impact on livelihoods	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	h	m	Conflict/ unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights

	h	h	Competition for use of land	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.
	m	h	Leakage possible	• National level approach to accounting for emission reductions and increases in removals. • National-level approach to REDD+ planning and implementation. • Regulations on the responsibilities and procedures for monitoring at national and local levels in order for the national accounting system to be coherent
Governance				
			Compensation not given (and so resulting in non-compliance)	• Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
			Increased regulation of private lands	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights

BENEFITS PaM 12 (FWW): Support the identification and declaration of Environmental Protection Areas				
Benefit Category	P	I	Benefit	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	h	h	Enhanced protection, especially on private lands	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	h	m	Contribute to SDGs, CBD, Aichi (a)	• Supports the integration of biodiversity in cross-sectoral policies. • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	m	h	Sustainable NRM	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management. • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	h	h	Specific species protection	• Supports the integration of biodiversity in cross-sectoral policies • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy

				• and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Consistent with obligations of the country under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements
Social				
	h	m	Enhanced research/ training opportunities	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Conservation research and awareness-raising
Governance				
	m/h	l/h	Sanctions for non-compliance	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance
	h	m	Makes permitted activities clearer	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management. • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation.

RISKS PaM 3 (FWW): Restoration of degraded forest (refers to forest land under the purview of the FD and the DWLC)				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
			Creation of locally unsuitable forest structures/ negative changes in forest ecosystem dynamics	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • • Monitoring and evaluation to demonstrate progress towards management objectives • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
			Possibility of spreading invasive species	• Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Conservation research and awareness raising • Integration of forest and biodiversity conservation in cross-sectoral policies.
Social				
	l	l	Displacement/ eviction (including of illegal	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights

			encroachers)	of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.
	h	h	Restriction of access	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.
	m	m	Adverse impacts on livelihoods	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management

			Increased human-wildlife conflict	• Reduced human-wildlife conflict
			Difficulties associated with participation, including: (i) Continuity of community participation in the next generation; (ii) dominance of a few community members	• Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making.
Governance				
			National/ Provincial conflict increased	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
			Conflicts with other development such as agriculture, water resources and energy development	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
			Poor monitoring of plant nurseries of those	• Conservation research and awareness raising

			species identified for forest restoration resulting in people turning to the forest to obtain seedlings and young plants	• Integration of forest and biodiversity conservation in cross-sectoral policies.

BENEFITS PaM 3 (FWW): Restoration of degraded forest (refers to forest land under the purview of the FD and the DWLC)				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	H	H	Enhances environmental services from forest ecosystems (water, soil, air quality regulation)	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels. • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	H	M/ H	Leads to enhancement of biodiversity	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	H	H	Contributes to the achievement of the National Forest Policy objectives	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country . • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management

	H	H	Increases tree cover in the country	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	L	L	Contributes to climate change adaptation and mitigation	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	M	M	Reduction in natural disasters (floods, droughts, tsunami (coastal), land slides)	• Mechanisms to promote environmental disaster risk reduction.
Social				
	H	H	Ensures sustainable supply of non-timber forest produce for local consumption (through	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.

		permitted uses)	
	M	M	Reduction in human – wildlife conflict (elephants, monkeys)	• Reduced human-wildlife conflict
	L	L	Ensure employment opportunities for local community during implementation	• Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management . • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	M	M	Enhance tourism opportunities	• Private sector participation.
			Ensures community participation in forest conservation	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing,

			participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management .
Governance				
	M	M	Improve cross-sectoral institutional co-ordination	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	L/ M	H	Encourages private sector to engage in forest conservation	• Private sector participation. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	H	H	Reduce illegal activities taking place inside forests such as mining, logging, hunting....	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	H	H	Contributes to country efforts in meeting obligations under	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country

Risk Category	P	I	Risk	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria
			international agreements	
RISKS PaM 4 (FWW): Sustainable forest management (natural forests) (refers to forest land under the purview of the FD and the DWLC)				
Risk Category	P	I	Risk	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	l	l	Sustainability (as opposed to strict conservation) aspects can open new areas for utilization	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • National level approach to accounting for emission reductions and increases in removals
Social				
	m	m	Adverse impacts on livelihoods	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	m/l	m/l	Reduced food production	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.

				• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.
Governance				
	m	h	Reduced opportunities for other national development projects (infrastructure etc)	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights • Mandatory Strategic Environmental Assessment in land-use planning.
	h	h	Political/religious/ union interference in implementation	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests.
	h	h	Difficulties associated with participation, including: (i) Continuity of community participation in the next generation; (ii) dominance of a	• Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management

		few community members	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making.	
	h	h	Lack of resources to the FD/DWLC that will lead to poor/lack of implementation of SFM	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
	m/l	m	Corruption threat	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Governance indicators for REDD+ schemes and participatory approaches in monitoring. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights

BENEFITS PaM 4 (FWW): Sustainable forest management (natural forests) (refers to forest land under the purview of the FD and the DWLC)				
Benefit Category	P	I	Benefit	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	H	H	Contributes to National Forest Policy objectives	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country . • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	H	H	Enhances biodiversity conservation and forest eco-system services	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	L/ M	L/ M	Potential increase in forest cover (new areas annexed)	• Consistent with obligations of the country under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements
	L	L	Contributes to climate change objectives	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the

				country .
				• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance
				• Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
Social				
	M	H	Enhances stakeholder participation in the management planning, co-managing etc within legal frameworks/ increased vigilance in protecting forest resources from outsiders	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management .
	L	M	Provides community livelihood opportunities (ecotourism)	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management .
	L/ M	M	Community access to NTFP	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management

				• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	H	H	Stakeholder access to forest information	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation. • Improve access to information at the local level and guarantee effective and responsible participation of local communities on REDD+ strategies, programs, and projects.
Governance				
	M	H	Conversion of forest land to other land uses minimized (conflicts with other development projects)	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests. • Regulatory guidance in the national legal framework to address risk of reversal and pursue permanence in REDD+ projects. • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Mechanism for undertaking comprehensive risk analysis and mitigation to address direct and indirect drivers of reversals.
	H	H	Improved forest governance (institutional capacity and monitoring against set objectives)	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Regulations on the responsibilities and procedures for monitoring at national and local levels in order for the national accounting system to be coherent
	H	H	Contributes to objectives of	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the

			international treaties signed	country • Consistent with obligations of the country under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements

RISKS PaM 5 (FWW): Community participation in forest management (natural forests)				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	m/l	h	Lack of access to information/ misuse of information	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation. • Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management
Social				
	h	h	Difficulties associated with participation, including: (i) Continuity of	• Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing,

			community participation in the next generation; (ii) dominance of a few community members	participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making.
	m	m	Negative impacts on gender balance	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	h	h	Adverse impacts on local culture	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
Governance				
	m/l	m	Corruption	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+.

			threat	• Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities.
				• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. .
				• Governance indicators for REDD+ schemes and participatory approaches in monitoring.
				• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights

BENEFITS PaM 5 (FWW): Community participation in forest management (natural forests)				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	H	H	Promotion of a conservation culture and natural resource stewardship	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation. • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	M	H	Increased sustainability in conservation and development	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation. • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
Social				
	M	L	Increased	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to

			opportunities for social/ economic risks	improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	H	H	Traditional rights, uses, tenure recognised in management plans	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	L	H	Village level infrastructure and livelihood improvement (rural development)	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	H	H	Local community capacity building (training, leadership)/ stewardship	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
	H	H	Community empowerment through decision	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision

		making authority	making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	L	H	Eco-tourism opportunities and creation of local jobs as guides etc	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	L	M	Indigenous knowledge sharing through PRA, RRA and forest management planning	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
Governance				
	H	H	Decrease in illegal activities	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	H	H	Less conflicts	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. .

			with FD as it shifts from being regulator to facilitator	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights

RISKS PaM 6 (FWW): Protection of watersheds

Risk Category	P	I	Risk	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	h	h	Increased regulation of private lands	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	m	h	Leakage possibility/ economic displacement	• National level approach to accounting for emission reductions and increases in removals. • National-level approach to REDD+ planning and implementation. • Regulations on the responsibilities and procedures for monitoring at national and local levels in order for the national accounting system to be coherent.
	h	h	Displacement of existing land uses to other natural areas	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • National level approach to accounting for emission reductions and increases in removals
Social				
	l	l	Displacement/ eviction (including	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights.

			of illegal encroachers)	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.
	h	h	Impact on export and domestic sales of timber and non-forest products	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ .
	h	h	Adverse impacts on livelihoods	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	h	h	Difficulties associated with participation, including: (i) Continuity of	• Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing,

			community participation in the next generation; (ii) dominance of a few community members	• participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making.
			Compensation not given (and so resulting in non-compliance)	• Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
			Increase in human-wildlife conflicts	• Reduced human-wildlife conflict
Governance				
	h	h	Not following proper resettlement rules as the NIRP is a policy that is not supported by law	• Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Mechanism for minimizing land resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of forest dependent communities.
	h	h	Lack of resources to the FD/DWLC that will lead to poor/lack of implementation of SFM	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
	l	l	Lack of access to information/	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+

			misuse of information	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making
				• Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation
				• Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests.
				• Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities.
				• Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation.
				• Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management
			Political/religious/ union interference in implementation	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+
				• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making
				• Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation
				• Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests.

BENEFITS PaM 6 (FWW): Protection of watersheds				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	H	H	Water source protection – ensures seasonal water supply for all users, including irrigation	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Ecosystem approach to land use planning.
	H	M/ H	Biodiversity protection and maintenance of environmental services	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
			Increase in forest cover/ forest products	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	L	L	Contributes to climate change adaptation and mitigation	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country .

				• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance
				• Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
Social				
	M	M	Reduction in natural disasters (floods, droughts, tsunami (coastal), land slides)	• Mechanisms to promote environmental disaster risk reduction. • Mechanisms to promote environmental disaster risk reduction
			Minimization of tank siltation – more water available	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Ecosystem approach to land use planning.
			Stabilization of water dependent livelihoods such as fishing	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	L	L	Ensure employment opportunities for local community during implementation	• Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.

				• Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	M	M	Enhance tourism opportunities	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
Governance				
	H	H	Contributes to the achievement of the National Forest Policy objectives	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
			Better availability of information on watersheds	• Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation. • Improve access to information at the local level and guarantee effective and responsible participation of local communities on REDD+ strategies, programs, and projects.
	M	M	Improve cross-sectoral institutional co-ordination	• Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Supports the integration of biodiversity in cross-sectoral policies.

RISKS PaM 10 (FWW): Sustainable forest management of forest plantations and management of forestry woodlots				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	m	h	Environmental issues resulting from clear cut system (plantation harvesting method followed in SL)	• Policy and legislation to improve clarity and coherence in relation to REDD+ activities. • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation.
	h	h	Higher risks of pest attacks (teak, eucalyptus monocultures)	• Promotes access to state-of-the-art technology and resources to monitor natural forest areas and biological diversity. • Mechanism for the development of pest management plans as a method for protecting biodiversity.
	l	m	Displacement of existing land uses to other natural areas	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • National level approach to accounting for emission reductions and increases in removals
	m	h	Possibility of spreading invasive	• Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the

			species	local and national levels • Conservation research and awareness raising • Integration of forest and biodiversity conservation in cross-sectoral policies.
Social				
	l	h	Planting of native species leading to slow growth and reduced timber supply	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	h	h	Discrimination in selection in farmers for woodlots	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	m	h	Leakage possibility/ economic displacement	• National level approach to accounting for emission reductions and increases in removals. • National-level approach to REDD+ planning and implementation. • Regulations on the responsibilities and procedures for monitoring at national and local levels in order for the national accounting system to be coherent.
	l	h	Adverse impacts on local culture	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making

				• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
			Competition for use of land	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.
	h	h	Increased human-wildlife conflicts	• Reduced human-wildlife conflict
			Loss of community benefits due to illegal logging and theft of woodlots	• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+

Governance				
	h	h	Lack of permanence – higher risk of fires in woodlots and fire prone teak/eucalyptus plantations	• Mechanism for undertaking comprehensive risk analysis and mitigation to address direct and indirect drivers of reversals. • Mechanisms to promote environmental disaster risk reduction.
			Lack of access to justice	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights

BENEFITS PaM 10 (FWW): Sustainable forest management of forest plantations and management of forestry woodlots				
Benefit Category	P	I	Benefit	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	L	L	Increased carbon sequestration (growing stocks)	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country. • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	L	H	Promotion of native species and results of enhanced eco-system services	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country. • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels. • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	H	H	Contributes to National Forest Policy	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country

			implementation	
	L	L	Increase in tree cover	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country . • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
Social				
	H	H	Increased community income (by woodlots and agricultural produce in the first 1-5 years)	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making . • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
Governance				
	H	H	Establishment of improved planning mechanisms and decision making	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. • Mechanisms that support a national-level approach to REDD+ planning and implementation. • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Conservation research and awareness-raising .
	H	H	Increased	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making

			access to accurate data (researchers and FD officials)	• Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation. • Improve access to information at the local level and guarantee effective and responsible participation of local communities on REDD+ strategies, programs, and projects.
	M	H	Diversion of illegal human activities that cause harm to forests	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.

RISKS PaM 11 (FWW): Development of agro-forestry models				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
	h	h	Land fragmentation	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.
	h	h	Difficulties associated with participation, including: (i) Continuity of community participation in the next generation; (ii) dominance of a few community members	• Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making.

	m	h	Difficulties associated with gaining awareness, acceptance, and motivation	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Conservation research and awareness-raising.
Governance				
	m	m	Improper management leading to poor yields	• Integrating the economic value of ecological, biological, climatic, and socio-cultural benefits of forest resources in decision making. • Integration of forest and biodiversity conservation in cross-sectoral policies.
	h	h	Lack of expertise/qualified consultants/general labour	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.
	l	l	Certain existing legislation not allowing owner to harvest benefits (ex, protected trees)	• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.

BENEFITS PaM 11 (FWW): Development of agro-forestry models				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	H	H	Increased green cover	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country . • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels . • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	H	H	Enhancement of all ESS	• Not sure what this means?
	H	H	Higher land productivity and soil enrichment	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	H	H	Deviation from monocultures contributing to	• Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant

			biodiversity	policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Access to state-of-the-art technology and resources to monitor natural forest areas and biological diversity
	H	H	Ecological sustainability of landscape	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.
Social				
	H	H	Diversification of community income	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	L/ M	H	Higher opportunities for tourist activity (ex spice gardens etc)	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	H	H	Community capacity building	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision

			making
			• Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership.
			• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
	H	H	Enhanced land security and benefit sharing	• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
Governance				

RISKS PaM 1 (LUP): Support inclusion of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Land Use Planning (LUP) process				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
	h	h	Leakage possibility/ economic displacement	• National level approach to accounting for emission reductions and increases in removals. • National-level approach to REDD+ planning and implementation. • Regulations on the responsibilities and procedures for monitoring at national and local levels in order for the national accounting system to be coherent.
	l	m	Competition for use of land	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.
	l	m	Restriction of	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. .

			access	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.
	h	h	Displacement/ eviction (including of illegal encroachers)	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.
	m	h	Increase in the number of landless people	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.

	h	h	Increase in land demand and land market value	• Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.
Governance				
	h	h	Delay in the process of project approvals	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights • Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance.
	h	m	Political/ religious/union interference in implementation	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests.
	l	m	Create new demands (black market business) due to restrictions	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Governance indicators for REDD+ schemes and participatory approaches in monitoring. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights

	h	h	Reduced opportunities for other national development projects (infrastructure etc)	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights • Mandatory Strategic Environmental Assessment in land-use planning.
	h	h	Difficulties associated with gaining awareness, acceptance, and motivation	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Conservation research and awareness-raising.

BENEFITS PaM 1 (LUP): Support inclusion of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Land Use Planning (LUP) process				
Benefit Category	P	I	Benefit	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	h	h	Improve protection of forest resources	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels . • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	m	h	Reduce environmental pollution/ degradation	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance
	m	h	Reduce fragmentation of ecosystems	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Mechanism for national and local level monitoring of deforestation. • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity

				conservation
Social				
	h	h	Reduce conflicts between LUP agencies and Communities	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	m	h	Reduce man-made and natural disasters	• Mechanisms to promote environmental disaster risk reduction. • Mechanisms to promote environmental disaster risk reduction
	h	h	Increase aesthetic value of the country	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country . • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance
	l	l	Improve living environment	• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	m	h	Reduce human-wildlife conflicts due to infrastructure projects	• Reduced human-wildlife conflict
Governance				

	m	h	Allow for a holistic approach for environment conservation and development and maintain the balance	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Integration of forest and biodiversity conservation in cross-sectoral policies.
	m	h	Optimize benefits / minimize misuse of land resources	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	h	h	Improve attractiveness of Sri Lanka for investors	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+
	m	h	Accelerate the approval process for development project	• Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Legislation to improve clarity and coherence in relation to REDD+ activities. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management

				• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	m	h	Improve general capacities of LUP agencies	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
	m	m	Better transparency and good governance on Land issues	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. • Strengthen transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities.
	m	h	Reduce encroachments	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	h	h	Improve land productivity	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	l	h	Improve availability of scientific information	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation.

				• Improve access to information at the local level and guarantee effective and responsible participation of local communities on REDD+ strategies, programs, and projects
	m	h	Improve coordination among LUP agencies	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	l	h	Contribute to international conventions	• Consistent with obligations of the country under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements
	h	h	Protect historic sites	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	m	h	Clarify existing land resources capacities to avoid over exploitation	• Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests

RISKS PaM 2 (LUP): Strengthening the EIA process				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
	l	l	Conflict/unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
Governance				
	h	h	Delay in the process of project approvals	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights • Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance.
	l	l	Lack of expertise/	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making

			qualified consultants/ general labour	• Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.

BENEFITS PaM 2 (LUP): Strengthening the EIA process				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	h	h	Minimize impact on biodiversity	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Promotes conservation of biodiversity outside legally recognized forests. • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests
	m	m	Contribute to SDG targets	
Social				
	l	m	Improve stakeholder participation	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
Governance				

		h	h	Reduce harmful effects of development projects during implementation and operation	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+
		h	h	Improve monitoring of EIA	• Regulations on the responsibilities and procedures for monitoring at national and local levels in order for the national accounting system to be coherent • Monitoring and evaluation to demonstrate progress towards management objectives • Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance.
		m	h	More transparent process	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Governance indicators for REDD+ schemes and participatory approaches in monitoring. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
		h	h	Improve capacity of CEA (Include CCD, DWC, Mahaweli Authority and NW Province	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation,

			Environmental Authority)	and land tenure/ownership.
	h	m	Contribute to the REDD+ SIS	• Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation.
	h	m	Improve available data on biodiversity	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation. • Improve access to information at the local level and guarantee effective and responsible participation of local communities on REDD+ strategies, programs, and projects.

RISKS PaM 3 (LUP): Improve land productivity and rehabilitation practices				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	m	m	Change of land use may affect biodiversity	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Mechanism for national and local level monitoring of deforestation. • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	m	m	Reduce indigenous gene pool/reduce agro-diversity	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Conservation research and awareness-raising • Access to state-of-the-art technology and resources to monitor natural forest areas and biological diversity
	l	m	Land fragmentation	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.
	m	h	Over exploitation of	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance

			ground water/water quality deterioration	• Mandatory Strategic Environmental Assessment in land-use planning
Social				
	I	I	Conflict/unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
			Difficulties associated with gaining awareness, acceptance, and motivation	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Conservation research and awareness-raising.
			Poor monitoring	• Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local

			of plant nurseries of those species identified for forest restoration resulting in people turning to the forest to obtain seedlings and young plants	and national levels • Conservation research and awareness raising • Integration of forest and biodiversity conservation in cross-sectoral policies. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+
Governance				
			Lack of market for organic products	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.
			Possible lack of scientific/ institutional capacity	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards. • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
			Increase budget needed for maintenance of green areas/cost to country	• Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+.

BENEFITS PaM 3 (LUP): Improve land productivity and rehabilitation practices

Benefit Category	P	I	Benefit	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	h	h	Reduce pressure on Agriculture on Forests (Ensure participation of the Department of Agriculture in the preparation of LUP)	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Ecosystem approach to land use planning.
	m	h	Improve land sustainability	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning.
	m	m	Increase environmental services	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	m	h	Minimize land degradation	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning.
			Less reliance on	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning.

			inorganic chemicals	
Social				
	m	h	Improve livelihoods/ income from agriculture (Ensure crop suitability, arrange market facilities, provide support to reduce post-harvest losses, promote support of Extension Services)	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	m	h	Reduce water scarcity / increase water resources potential	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	m	h	Reduce siltation of reservoirs	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning.
	l	m	Reduce natural disasters (landslides)	• Mechanisms to promote environmental disaster risk reduction. • Mechanisms to promote environmental disaster risk reduction
	m	h	Better market opportunities due	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.

			to quality enhancement of farm products (Best Management Practices)	• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Allows for the recognition of the economic value of ecological, biological, climatic, and socio-cultural benefits of forest resources.
	m	h	Improve investments opportunities for agro-based industries (Identify appropriate investments opportunities, provide incentives for investments, arrange marketing support).	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Allows for the recognition of the economic value of ecological, biological, climatic, and socio-cultural benefits of forest resources.
			Less family conflict due to less land fragmentation	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation.
Governance				
	m	h	Preserve prime agriculture lands	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning.

	m	m	Improve capacity of field level officers/ improvement in agricultural knowledge	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
	l	h	Change attitude of farmers toward environment (support awareness raising programmes for farmers)	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance

RISKS PaM 4 (LUP): Support to non-forested lands (home gardens, urban center, public lands and settlements)				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note 1: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified * Note 2: Most of the identified risks were expanded upon during the risk/benefits workshop to include "recommendations for PaMs implementation". It should be noted that these recommendations are *responses* to risks, rather than risks in and of themselves.
Environmental				
			Small extent of home gardens	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning.
Social	h	h	Increased human-wildlife conflicts	• Reduced human-wildlife conflict
	m	h	Conflicts with other development such as agriculture, water resources and energy development	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	l	m	Increased number of accidents due to felling or trees/branches	• Mechanisms to promote environmental disaster risk reduction
	l	l	Conflict/unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on

				customary rights of use.
				• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
				• Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards.
				• Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities.
				• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
			Difficulties associated with gaining awareness, acceptance, and motivation	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
				• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
				• Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership
				• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
				• Conservation research and awareness-raising.
Governance				
	h	h	Increase budget needed for maintenance of green areas/cost to country	• Mechanisms to enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance.
				• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+.

BENEFITS PaM 4 (LUP): Support to non-forested lands (home gardens, urban center, public lands and settlements)				
Benefit Category	P	I	Benefit	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	m	m	Reduce pressure on forests (HG), reduce encroachments	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	l	l	Improve micro climate, reduce CO2 pollution	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance
	m	m	Improve environmental services	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels . • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	l	l	Improve urban biodiversity (Select suitable tree species to create habitats (ie. Cassia	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance . • Promotes conservation of biodiversity outside legally recognized forests.

			fistula, Mesua ferrea)	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ .
	m	h	Reduction of land degradation (soil erosion) (Implementation of conservation measures in HG)	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels . • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	m	h	Reduce fragmentation of habitats (Ensure that the identification and selection of beneficiaries (location) consider ecological habitats)	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Mechanism for national and local level monitoring of deforestation. • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	m	l	Reinforce environmental consciousness of the Private Sector	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Conservation research and awareness-raising. • Private sector participation.

Social				
	m	m	Improve livelihoods of HG owners (Ensure suitability of crops variety according to ecological context)	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making . • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.
	l	l	Increase timber/ fuelwood production (Promote tree species with suitable ecological features, fast growing, high timber value).	• Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Allows for the recognition of the economic value of ecological, biological, climatic, and socio-cultural benefits of forest resources.
.	m	m	Improve relationships between HG owners and Extension Services (Creation of local HG associations Ensure frequent field visit/monitoring)	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. .
	m	l	Reinforce environmental consciousness of the Private Sector (Organize awareness raising campaign for the PS)	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Conservation research and awareness-raising

				• Private sector participation.
Governance				
	m	m	Improve aesthetic beauty (urban) (Ensure that aesthetic beauty is a criterion when developing urban greening plans	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country . • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance
	h	m	Enhance capacity of field officers (CB on nursery management, plantation management, etc. For FD, local authorities, agrarian services, Mahaweli authority, department of agriculture)	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making.
	m	m	Enhance the productivity of HG	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Promotes conservation of biodiversity outside legally recognized forests. • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	m	m	Promote Private Sector participation (Public Private Partnership) (Ensure a transparent coordination mechanism and ensure/promote recognition/	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Private sector participation.

			appreciation of PS support)	

RISKS PaM 1 (OFL): Boundary Demarcation of all lands of Vihara Devalagam, JEDB, SLSPC, RPCs & LRC				
Risk Category	P	I	Risk	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
	m	h	Lack of cooperation between agencies	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	h	h	Conflict/unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	m	h	Displacement/ eviction (including of	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.

			illegal encroachers)	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.
	h	h	Political/religious/union interference in implementation	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests.
Governance				
	m	m	Non-transparent land ownership rules	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	m	m	Overlapping mandates	• Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation

BENEFITS PaM 1 (OFL): Boundary Demarcation of all lands of Vihara Devalagam, JEDB, SLSPC, RPCs & LRC				
Benefit Category	P	I	Benefit	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	H	H	Conserve natural/heritage areas	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels
Social				
	H	H	Identification of clear ownership	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership
Governance				
	H	H	Identification of land use & extent	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership

	H	H	Useful for future planning process	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+
	M	H	Resolve conflicts among institutions & communities	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	H	H	Easy to monitor	• Regulations on the responsibilities and procedures for monitoring at national and local levels in order for the national accounting system to be coherent • National and local level monitoring of deforestation
	M	H	Reduce corruptions	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. • Governance indicators for REDD+ schemes and participatory approaches in monitoring. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+

RISKS PaM 2 (OFL): Introduce conservation easement				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
Governance				
	m	h	Possible lack of scientific/ institutional capacity	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards. • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance
	l	h	Corruption threat	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Governance indicators for REDD+ schemes and participatory approaches in monitoring. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	m	h	Adaption may take time	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation

BENEFITS PaM 2 (OFL): Introduce conservation easement				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	H	H	Enhance the forest cover, connectivity of forest & enhance migratory roots of species	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Mechanism for national and local level monitoring of deforestation. • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Mechanism to integrate forest and biodiversity conservation in cross-sectoral policies
	H	H	Biodiversity conservation	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	M	H	Easy to initiate the estimation of the value of ecosystem services	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and

				biodiversity conservation
Social				
	M	H	Higher community participation	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	M	M	Potential to promote eco-tourism	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
Governance				
	M	M	Easy to obtain standard certification for commercial purpose	• Strengthens monitoring and evaluation to demonstrate progress towards desired management objectives. • Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards.
	M	H	Easy to regulate & monitor	• Regulations on the responsibilities and procedures for monitoring at national and local levels in order for the national accounting system to be coherent • National and local level monitoring of deforestation
	M	M	Encourage private sector	• Private sector participation.

			investment (CSR)	

RISKS PaM 3 (OFL): Identify local supply chain for fuel wood demand (between tea factories/industries and communities)				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
			Sustainability (as opposed to strict conservation) aspects can open new areas for utilization	• Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels • Monitoring and evaluation to demonstrate progress towards management objectives • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.
Social				
	h	h	Possibility of competition between assured & unidentified supply sources	• Private sector participation. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+
Governance				
	m	h	Adaption may take time	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved

				• forest governance • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
			Lack of expertise/qualified consultants/general labour	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.

BENEFITS PaM 3 (OFL): Identify local supply chain for fuel wood demand (between tea factories/industries and communities)				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	M	H	Minimize impact on natural forest	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels . • Monitoring and evaluation to demonstrate progress towards management objectives • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
Social				
	M	H	Additional income generation for nearby community	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities.
Governance				

	H	H	Beneficial for production planning	• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Private sector participation. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
	M	H	Assured source of systematic supply	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	m	h	Cost effectiveness	• Supports the integration of forest and biodiversity conservation in cross-sectoral policies.

RISKS PaM 4 (OFL): Promote acquisition of LRC forested lands				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
	m	h	Restriction of access	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.
Governance				
	h	h	Political/ religious/union interference in implementation	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests.
	m	h	National/	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance.

			Provincial conflict increased	• Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation

BENEFITS PaM 4 (OFL): Promote acquisition of LRC forested lands				
Benefit Category	P	I	Benefit	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	H	H	Conservation status assured & land use changes prevented	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country.
	M	H	Increase in forest cover	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country
	H	H	Enhance biodiversity conservation	• Supports the integration of biodiversity in cross-sectoral policies. • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country . • Access to state-of-the-art technology and resources to monitor natural forest areas and biological diversity
Social				
	H	H	Clear ownership & responsibility	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management

				• Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership
Governance				

RISKS PaM 5 (OFL): Support a mechanism for transferring natural forest lands under government plantation companies (RPC/SLSPC/JEDB/) to Forest Department				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
	m	h	Restriction of access	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources. • Minimized resettlement and disruption/loss of traditional and rural livelihoods of indigenous people and forest-dependent communities.
Governance				
	h	h	Lack of resources to the FD/DWLC that will lead to poor/lack of implementatio	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance

		n of SFM	
**BENEFITS PaM 5 (OFL): Support a mechanism for transferring natural forest lands under government plantation companies (RPC/SLSPC/JEDB/) to Forest Department**

Benefit Category	P	I	Benefit	Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria
				(Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column)
				* Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	H	H	Enhancement of Forest cover	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
	H	H	Enhancement of Biodiversity	• Supports the integration of biodiversity in cross-sectoral policies. • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Access to state-of-the-art technology and resources to monitor natural forest areas and biological diversity
	M	H	status of the forest elevated (under FO)	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Enhance institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. • Strengthen transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities.

Social				
	M	M	Eco-tourism potential	• Poverty alleviation through alternative livelihood opportunities and improved social services, to improve the standard of forest dependent communities. • Meaningful participation of disadvantaged stakeholders in forest management related decision making • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
Governance				
	M	M	Resolved institutional conflicts	• Mechanisms for enhancing institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights

RISKS PaM 6 (OFL): Compilation of database on all the lands coming under the Temples & Vihara Devala with differentiation of Rajakari & Bandara lands				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	m	m	Change of land use may affect biodiversity	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Mechanism for national and local level monitoring of deforestation. • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
Social				
	h	h	Conflict/unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
Governance				
	m	h	Lack of reliable	• Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information

			sources to obtain data/ lack of public access to data	on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests.
	h	h	Possible lack of scientific/instit utional capacity	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards. • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance

BENEFITS PaM 6 (OFL): Compilation of database on all the lands coming under the Temples & Vihara Devala with differentiation of Rajakari & Bandara lands				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	M	H	Conservation of natural heritage & cultural values	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Protection of biodiversity and natural forests to maintain/enhance ecosystem services at the local and national levels
	H	H	Can increase forest cover with categorization	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
Social				
	H	H	Clear ownership with extent & boundaries	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Gender equality and women's empowerment in forest management, especially with regard to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure/ownership

	H	H	Conflict resolution	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
Governance				
	H	H	Clear identification of Rajakari & Bandara lands	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	M	H	Enhance the land use planning productivity	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Promotes conservation of biodiversity outside legally recognized forests.

RISKS PaM 7 (OFL): Compilation of a Land-based Information System (LIS)				
Risk Category	**P**	**I**	**Risk**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should deal with the risks identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
Social				
	m	h	Conflict/unrest among stakeholders involved in the implementation of PAMs	• Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making. . • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Grievance redress mechanisms that can be accessed by individuals in response to breaches of safeguards. • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities. • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
	h	h	Political/religious/union interference in implementation	• Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Consultation and participation of national and local stakeholders in decision-making • Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation • Legal frameworks supporting the mapped spatial distribution of natural forests.
Governance				
	m	h	Non-transparent land	• Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights. • Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use.

			ownership rules	• Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management
				• Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.
				• Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	h	h	Lack of resources to the FD/DWLC that will lead to poor/lack of implementation of SFM	• Independent verification of compliance with forest management standards • Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance

BENEFITS PaM 7 (OFL): Compilation of a Land-based Information System (LIS)				
Benefit Category	**P**	**I**	**Benefit**	**Nationally Clarified Safeguard Criteria** (Narrative: When the right PLRs are in place, these safeguards should promote the benefits identified in the previous column) * Note: Relevant WB and GCF safeguards are separately identified
Environmental				
	M	M	Enhanced conservation of forest cover & biodiversity	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country • Effectiveness of Law enforcement and compliance • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation
Social				
	H	H	Mitigate conflicts among the institutions and community	• Enhanced institutional capacity of relevant institutions at state and local levels for improved forest governance • Transparent and accountable decision-making at all levels of government relating to forest activities • Effective anti-corruption strategies and design mechanisms specifically for REDD+ • Effective cross-sectoral coordination and communication to ensure integration of forest and biodiversity conservation • Access to recourse to justice and/or dispute resolution to enforce stakeholder rights
Governance				
	H	H	Will enhance land-use planning	• Consistent with national environmental action plans, national forest programmes and relevant policy and legislative frameworks that cover environmental/ conservation management in the country

			• Ecosystem approach to land use planning. • Promotes conservation of biodiversity outside legally recognized forests.
	H	H	Identification of real extent & current land use	• Community forest land tenure, land allocation, and demarcation based on customary rights of use. • Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management • Right for compensation and other remedies in event of unavoidable involuntary resettlement and economic displacement. • Benefit-sharing mechanism arising from use of forest resources.
	H	H	Easy access to data	• Governance structures that provide access to, and disclosure of, up-to-date, accurate and complete information on forest protection/management cultural appropriateness of information presentation. • Improve access to information at the local level and guarantee effective and responsible participation of local communities on REDD+ strategies, programs, and projects.

Annex 2: Risk/Benefits Workshop Facilitator Prompts

FWW Group 1 Prompts

PaM	Prompting Questions from Cancun Safeguard Categories
1. Improvement of law enforcement and monitoring on the ground	Risk Q1: Is there risk of a conflict between PAM 1 and the State's human rights obligations under international law, including the nine core international human rights treaties and ILO 169? (a)
	Risk Q2: Is the PAM likely to have the appropriate capacities (individual, institutional, collaborative, financial capacities) to be effectively implemented? (b)
	Risk Q3: Is the PAM likely to affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples and/or local communities (c)
	Risk Q4: Is the PAM likely to exclude any affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them? (d)
	Risk Q5: Is the PAM likely to pose a risk to biodiversity outside forests through displacement of land use change (eg new grazing land in other ecosystems rather than in forest? (e)
	Benefit Q1: Will the PaM make a specific contribution to achieving climate change adaptation and mitigation goals? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Is the PaM likely to result in the creation and application of appropriate sanctions? (b)
	Benefit Q3: Will the PaM help to reduce corruption risks? (b)
	Benefit Q4: Will the PaM have a positive impact on the rights of indigenous people and/or local communities? (c)

	Benefit Q5: Will the PaM allow for the government to secure free, prior and informed consent of relevant rights-holders for REDD+ actions that may affect their rights and/or lands? (d)
2. Forest boundaries survey and demarcation as well as declaration to appropriate categories	Risk Q1: Is there a risk of conflict between the PAM and increased protection coverage (a)?
	Risk Q2: Is there a risk that the PAM will adversely affect people's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources? (b)
	Risk Q3: Could the PAM result in forced eviction or the whole or partial displacement of indigenous people and/or local communities? (c)
	Risk Q4: Is the PAM likely to exclude any affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that might affect them (d)?
	Risk Q5: Is the PAM likely to restrict availability, quality of, and access to forest products, in particular to local comnunities? (e)
	Risk Q6: Is the PAM likely to result in displacement of land-use change at the local level (eg forest protection leading to agricultural conversion of bushland)? (g)
	Benefit Q1: Will the PaM make a specific contribution to achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Can the PaM be framed and codified by regulatory systems that are enforceable? (b)
	Benefit Q3: Will the PaM have a positive impact on land tenure arrangements and.or community-based property rights? (c)
	Benefit Q4: Will the PaM assist in establishing a process for those affected by REDD+ actions to have their complaints heard? (d)

	Benefit Q5: Is the PaM likely to result in enhanced conservation of biodiversity by improving the status of areas of biodiversity importance (through better management)? (e)
	Benefit Q6: Is the PaM likely to result in reduced displacement of land use change at the local level? (g)
9. Support to National Forest Inventory	Risk Q1: Do capacities exist to develop and apply allometric equations? (b)
	Risk Q2: Could the PaM result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional, or religious values? (c)
	Risk Q3: Could the PaM restrict availability, quality of, and access to forest products? (e)
	Benefit Q1: Is the PaM likely to make a specific contribution to achieving the objectives of the National Forest Policy? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Could the PaM result in the generation of relevant and timely information? (b)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM support better consultation processes with forest-dwelling communities? (d)
	Benefit Q4: Could the PaM result in improved livelihood opportunities for local communities? (e)
	Benefit Q5: Can the PaM result in reducing the risk of reversals? (f)
12.Support the identification and declaration of Environmental Protection Areas	Risk Q1: Could the PaM have impacts that could adversely affect people's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources? (b)
	Risk Q2: Is there a risk that the PaM could affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights? (c)
	Risk Q3: Could the PaM result in forced eviction, or the whole or partial displacement of indigenous people and/or local communities through restrictions to lands and resources? (c)

	Risk Q4: Is the PaM likely to exacerbate conflicts among affected communities and individuals? (d)
	Risk Q5: Could the PaM pose a risk to biodiversity outside forests through displacement of land use change? (e)
	Benefit Q1: Can the PaM make a specific contribution to achieving the SDGs? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Could the PaM result in the creation and application of appropriate sanctions? (b)
	Benefit Q3: Can the PaM make a specific contribution to achieving policy objectives on climate change adaptation and/or mitigation? (a)
	Benefit Q4: Could the PaM result in the improvement of land tenure arrangements and the rights of local communities? (c)
	Benefit Q5: Can the PaM result in the development of improved stakeholder consultation on the designation of EPAs? (d)
	Benefit Q6: Could the PaM support incentives related to the conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services (eg through benefit-sharing or payments for ecosystem services)? (e)

FWW Group 2 Prompts

PaM	Prompting Questions from Cancun Safeguard Categories
3. Restoration of degraded forest	Risk Q1: Is there risk of a conflict between PAM 3 and plans for community or production forests? (a)
	Risk Q2: Could the PaM have impacts that could adversely affect people's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources? (b)
	Risk Q3: Could the PaM affect the traditional livelihoods of indigenous people or local communities? (c)
	Risk Q4: Could the PaM result in afforestation in areas of conservation importance? (d)
	Benefit Q1: Will the PaM make a specific contribution to the National Forest Policy? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Will the PaM make a specific contribution to the achieving the goals of the CBD (through forest restoration using native species)? (a)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM result in economic benefits for local communities? (c)
	Benefit Q4: Could the PaM enhance the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change and hence reduce their vulnerability? (e)
	Benefit Q5: Could the PaM result in reduced risk of reversals (eg through reducing risk of wildfire and providing better defences against drought or flooding)? (f)
4. Sustainable forest management (natural forest)	Risk Q1: Is there a risk of conflict between the PAM and increased protection coverage (a)?
	Risk Q2: Is there a risk that the PAM will adversely affect people's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources? (b)

	Risk Q3: Could the PAM result in forced eviction or the whole or partial displacement of indigenous people and/or local communities? (c)
	Risk Q4: Is the PAM likely to restrict availability, quality of, and access to forest products, in particular to local comnunities? (e)
	Risk Q6: Is the PAM likely to result in displacement of land-use change at the local level (eg forest protection leading to agricultural conversion of bushland)? (g)
	Benefit Q1: Will the PaM make a specific contribution to the National Forest Policy? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Will the PaM make a specific contribution to the achieving the goals of the CBD (through forest restoration using native species)? (a)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM result in economic benefits for local communities? (c)
	Benefit Q4: Could the PaM enhance the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change and hence reduce their vulnerability? (e)
	Benefit Q5: Could the PaM result in reduced risk of reversals (eg through reducing risk of wildfire and providing better defences against drought or flooding)? (f)
5. Community participation in forest management	Risk Q1: Could the PaM discriminate against women or other groups based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities or benefits? (b)
	Risk Q2: Could the PAM have inequitable adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls? (b)
	Risk Q3: Is there a risk that the PaM could adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous people? (c)
	Risk Q4: Could the PaM exclude affected stakeholders? (d)

	Risk Q5: Could the PaM restrict availability, quality of, and access to forest products? (e)
	Benefit Q1: Could the PaM result in the establishment of new or enhanced forest organizational decision-making structures, with clear and defined roles and responsibilities? (b)
	Benefit Q2: Could the PaM have a positive impact on the development priorities and opportunities for local communities? (c)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM assist in supporting the rights of indigenous people and/or local communities? (c)
	Benefit Q4: Can the PaM result in new platforms for stakeholder engagement? (d)
	Benefit Q5: Can the PaM assist the government in establishing a system for free, prior, and informed consent for relevant rights holders? (d)
6. Protection of watersheds	Risk Q1: Is there a risk of conflict between the PaM and other poverty reduction strategies, such as agriculture? (a)
	Risk Q2: Could the PaM adversely affect people's ability to use and develop natural resources? (b)
	Risk Q3: Are there appropriate capacities to enable the PaM to be effectively implemented? (b)
	Risk Q4: Could the PaM affect the rights or lands of indigenous people or local communities? (c)
	Risk Q5: Could the PaM affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights? (c)
	Risk Q6: Could the PaM pose a risk to biodiversity outside forests through displacement of land-use change (eg new grazing land in other ecosystems rather than in forest)? (e)
	Risk Q7: Extending Q6 … could the PaM affect the vulnerability of non-forest ecosystems? (g)

	Benefit Q1: Will the PaM make a specific contribution to achieving policy objectives on climate change adaptation (eg on restoring degraded watersheds to reduce flood risk)? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Could the PaM result in the establishment of new regulatory systems for the management of watersheds? (b)
	Benefit Q3: Will the PaM assist with improving stakeholder consultation over watershed protection? (d)
	Benefit Q4: Will the PaM result in enhanced biodiversity by avoiding soil erosion and maintaining water quality? (e)
	Benefit Q5: Could the PaM address risk of reversals by ameliorating threats from wildfires, droughts, and floods? (f)
10. Sustainable Forest Management of forest plantation and management of forestry woodlots	Risk Q2: Is there a risk that the PAM will adversely affect people's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources? (b)
	Risk Q3: Could the PAM result in forced eviction or the whole or partial displacement of indigenous people and/or local communities? (c)
	Risk Q4: Is the PAM likely to restrict availability, quality of, and access to forest products, in particular to local comnunities? (e)
	Risk Q6: Is the PAM likely to result in displacement of land-use change at the local level (eg forest protection leading to agricultural conversion of bushland)? (g)
	Benefit Q1: Will the PaM make a specific contribution to the National Forest Policy? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Will the PaM make a specific contribution to the achieving the goals of the CBD? (a)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM result in economic benefits for local communities? (c)

	Benefit Q4: Could the PaM enhance the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change and hence reduce their vulnerability? (e)
	Benefit Q5: Could the PaM result in reduced risk of reversals (eg through reducing risk of wildfire and providing better defences against drought or flooding)? (f)
11. Development of agro-forestry models (silviculture, woodlots etc)	Risk Q1: Is there a risk that the PaM could conflict with increased protected area coverage under other strategies (National Biodiversity Strategy?)? (a)
	Risk Q2: Is there a risk that the PaM could affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights? (c)
	Risk Q3: Could the PaM result in displacement of land-use change at the local level? (g)
	Benefit Q1: Can the PaM make a specific contribution to the National Forest Policy? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Will the PaM be codified in enforceable regulations? (b)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM result in improved economic development opportunities for local communities? (c)
	Benefit Q4: Could the PaM provide incentives for the benefit-sharing or payments for ecosystem services? (e)

LUP Group Prompts

PaM	Prompting Questions from Cancun Safeguard Categories
1. Support inclusion of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Land Use Planning (LUP) process	Risk Q1: Is there a risk that the PaM could slow the development approval process? (a)
	Risk Q2: Do capacities exist in the public sector to implement SEA of LUP? (b)
	Risk Q3: Could the PaM adversely affect the development priorities of local communities? (c)
	Risk Q4: Is SEA likely to exclude affected stakeholders? (d)
	Benefit Q1: Could the PaM lead to environmental issues being identified much earlier than is usually the case?
	Benefit Q2: Will the PaM lead to the discussion of policy/programme alternatives?
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM make the project approval process more efficient?
	Benefit Q4: Could the PaM generate relevant information about decision-making processes? (a)
	Benefit Q5: Could the PaM result in processes/platforms that will improve stakeholder engagement in land use planning? (d)
2. Strengthening the EIA process	Risk Q1: Is there a risk that the PaM could slow the development approval process? (a)
	Risk Q2: Is there a risk that the PAM will adversely affect people's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources? (b)
	Risk Q3: Could the PaM adversely affect the development priorities of local communities? (c)
	Risk Q4: Is SEA likely to exclude affected stakeholders? (d)

	Benefit Q1: Could the PaM result in the generation of relevant and timely information about project-related decision-making processes? (b)
	Benefit Q2: Can the PaM result in a better recognition of indigenous people's and community rights?
	Benefit Q3: Can the PaM result in more effective participation of affected stakeholders over the development of project proposals? (d)
	Benefit Q4: Can the PaM assist with safeguarding against corruption risk? (b)
3. Improve land productivity and rehabilitation practices	Risk Q1: Could the PaM affect plans for increased protected area coverage? (a)
	Risk Q2: Could the PAM have impacts that might adversely affect people's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources? (b)
	Risk Q3: Is there a risk that the PaM could adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous people? (c)
	Risk Q4: Could the PaM involve utilization of natural resources on land claimed by local communities? (c)
	Risk Q5: Could the PaM restrict availability, quality of, and access to forest products? (e)
	Benefit Q1: Could the PaM make a specific contribution to achieving the objectives of the CBD? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Will the PaM enhance communities' capacity to adapt to climate change and thereby reduce vulnerability? (e)
	Benefit Q3: Will the PaM address risk of reversals by building resilience to drought and floods? (f)

	Benefit Q4: Will the PaM reduce the risk of displacement of emissions?
4. Support to non-forested lands (home gardens, urban center, public lands and settlements)	Risk Q1: Is there a risk of conflict between the PaM and other poverty reduction strategies, such as infrastructure development? (a)
	Risk Q2: Could the PaM adversely affect people's ability to use and develop natural resources? (b)
	Risk Q3: Could the PaM affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights? (c)
	Benefit Q1: Could the PaM enhance communities' capacity to adapt to climate change? (e)
	Benefit Q2: Could the PaM result in enhanced conservation of biodiversity through avoidance of soil erosion and maintenance of water quality? (e)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM lead to improved livelihood opportunities for local communities? (e)

Other Forested Land Group Prompts

PaM	Prompting Questions from Cancun Safeguard Categories
1. Boundary demarcation of all lands of Vihara Devalagam, JEDB, SLSPC, RPCs & LRC	Risk Q1: Is there a risk of conflict between the PAM and increased protection coverage (a)?
	Risk Q2: Is there a risk that the PAM will adversely affect people's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources? (b)
	Risk Q3: Could the PAM result in forced eviction or the whole or partial displacement of indigenous people and/or local communities? (c)
	Risk Q4: Is the PAM likely to exclude any affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that might affect them (d)?
	Risk Q5: Is the PAM likely to restrict availability, quality of, and access to forest products, in particular to local comnunities? (e)
	Risk Q6: Is the PAM likely to result in displacement of land-use change at the local level (eg forest protection leading to agricultural conversion of bushland)? (g)
	Benefit Q1: Can the PaM lead to better monitoring of demarcated lands? (b)
	Benefit Q2: Could the PaM better safeguard against corruption risks (b)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM better protect the land use rights of local communities? (c)
	Benefit Q4: Could the PaM lead to improved livelihood opportunities for local communities? (e)
2. Introduce conservation easements to promote and maintain other forested	Risk Q1: Is there a risk of conflict between the PAM and other climate change mitigation strategies, such as alternative energy development? (a)

lands	Risk Q2: Is there a risk that the PAM will adversely affect people's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources? (b)
	Risk Q3: Could the PAM result in forced eviction or the whole or partial displacement of indigenous people and/or local communities? (c)
	Risk Q4: Could the PaM affect traditional livelihoods? (c)
	Risk Q5: Is the PAM likely to restrict availability, quality of, and access to forest products, in particular to local comnunities? (e)
	Risk Q6: Is the PAM likely to result in displacement of land-use change at the local level (eg forest protection leading to agricultural conversion of bushland)? (g)
	Benefit Q1: Could the PaM make a specific contribution to achieving the objectives of the CBD? (a)
	Benefit Q2: Could the PaM incentivize forest conservation by prioritizing actions that reduce conversion of natural forest? (e)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM address risk of reversals by building greater resilience to drought, floods and wildfires? (f)
3. Identify local supply chain for fuelwood demand (between tea factories/industries and communities)	Risk Q1: Could the PaM exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to affected communities and individuals (d)
	Risk Q2: Could the PaM restrict availability, quality of, and access to forest products? (e)
	Benefit Q1: Could the PaM better safeguard against corruption risks (b)
	Benefit Q2: Could the PaM result in reduced demand for fuelwood (e)€

4. Promote acquisition of Land Reform Commission forested lands	Risk Q1: Is there a risk that the PaM could affect human rights obligations under international law (a)?
	Risk Q2: Could the PaM have inequitable or discriminator adverse impacts on affected communities? (a)
	Risk Q3: Do appropriate capacities exist to effectively manage the acquisition? (b)
	Risk Q4: Could the PaM potentially affect the rights and lands of indigenous people or local communities? (c)
	Risk Q5: Could the PaM exclude stakeholders? (d)
	Benefit Q1: Could the PaM result in increased stakeholder engagement in the control of forested lands? (d)
5. Support a mechanism for transferring natural forest lands under government plantation companies (RPC/SLSPC/JEDB) to Forest Department	Risk Q1: Is there a risk that the PaM could affect human rights obligations under international law (a)?
	Risk Q2: Could the PaM have inequitable or discriminator adverse impacts on affected communities? (a)
	Risk Q3: Do appropriate capacities exist to effectively manage the acquisition? (b)
	Risk Q4: Could the PaM potentially affect the rights and lands of indigenous people or local communities? (c)
	Benefit Q1: Could the PaM result in increased stakeholder engagement in the control of forested lands? (d)
6. Compilation of a data base on all the lands coming under the Temples & Vihara Devala; with differentiation of Rajakari & Bandara lands	Risk Q1: Do appropriate capacities exist to effectively manage the acquisition? (b)
	Risk Q2: Is there a risk that the PaM could affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights? (c)
	Risk Q3: Could the PaM adversely affect the cultural heritage of indigenous people or local communities? (c)

	Risk Q4: Is the PaM likely to exacerbate conflicts among affected communities and individuals? (d)
	Risk Q5: Could the PaM result in interventions that would adversely affect sites or structures with historical or religious values? (c)
	Benefit Q1: Can the PaM lead to better monitoring of such lands? (b)
	Benefit Q2: Could the PaM better safeguard against corruption risks (b)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM better protect the land use rights of local communities? (c)
	Benefit Q4: Could the PaM lead to improved livelihood opportunities for local communities? (e)
7. Compilation of a land based information system	Risk Q1: Do appropriate capacities exist to effectively manage the acquisition? (b)
	Risk Q2: Is there a risk that the PaM could affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights? (c)
	Risk Q3: Could the PaM adversely affect the cultural heritage of indigenous people or local communities? (c)
	Risk Q4: Is the PaM likely to exacerbate conflicts among affected communities and individuals? (d)
	Risk Q5: Could the PaM result in interventions that would adversely affect sites or structures with historical or religious values? (c)
	Benefit Q1: Can the PaM lead to better monitoring of land use? (b)

	Benefit Q2: Could the PaM better safeguard against corruption risks (b)
	Benefit Q3: Could the PaM better protect the land use rights of local communities? (c)
	Benefit Q4: Could the PaM lead to improved livelihood opportunities for local communities? (e)
8. Coordination of FD temples	Risk Q1: Is the PaM likely to exacerbate conflicts among affected communities and individuals? (d)
	Risk Q2: Could the PaM result in interventions that would adversely affect sites or structures with historical or religious values? (c)