



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

National REDD *plus* Readiness - Sri Lanka



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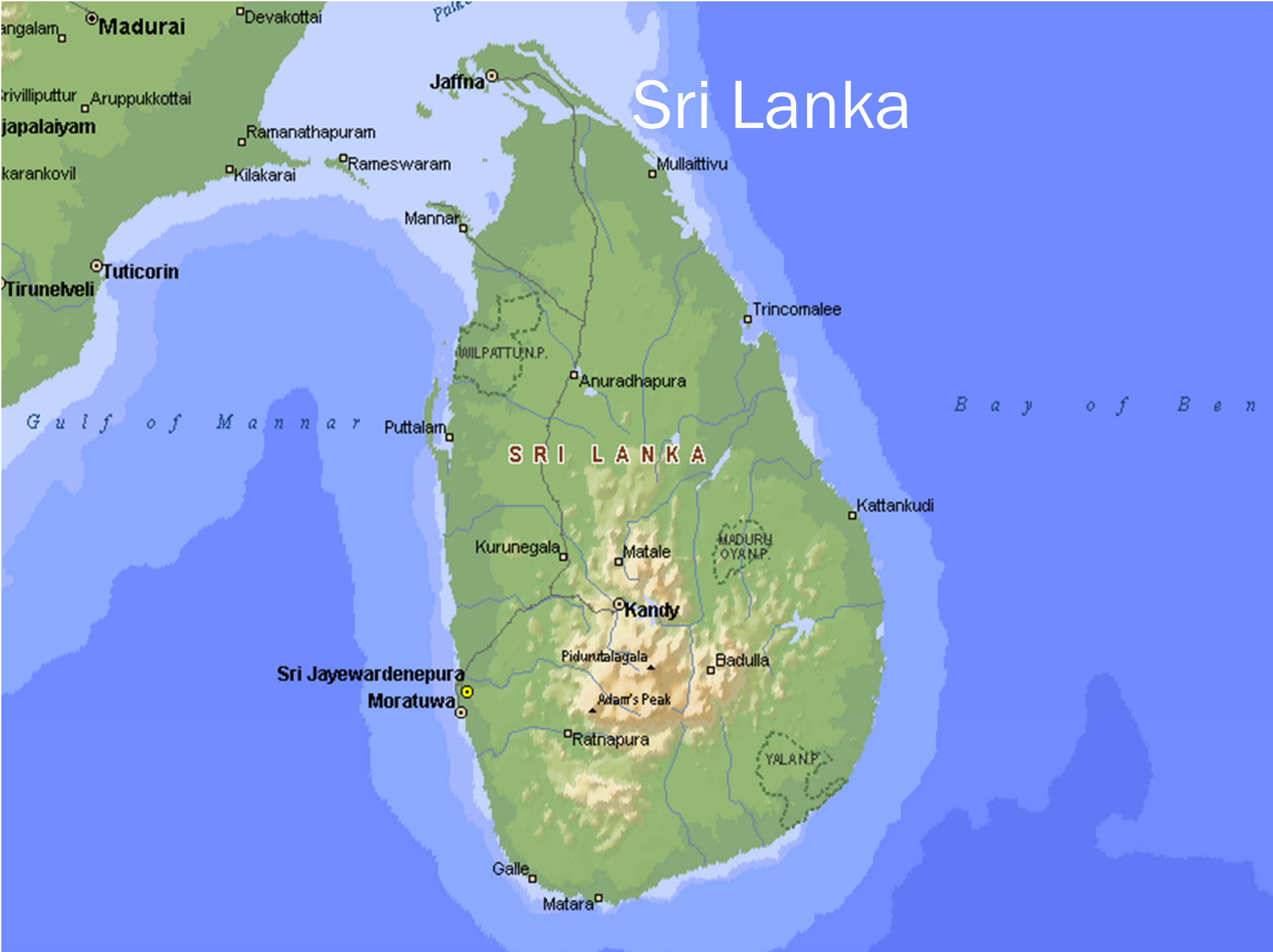
Outline of Presentation



- Introduction
- Milestones of Sri Lanka REDD process
- Sri Lanka Forestry Sector
- National Programme for REDD readiness
- Issues & Constraints



Sri Lanka





Milestones

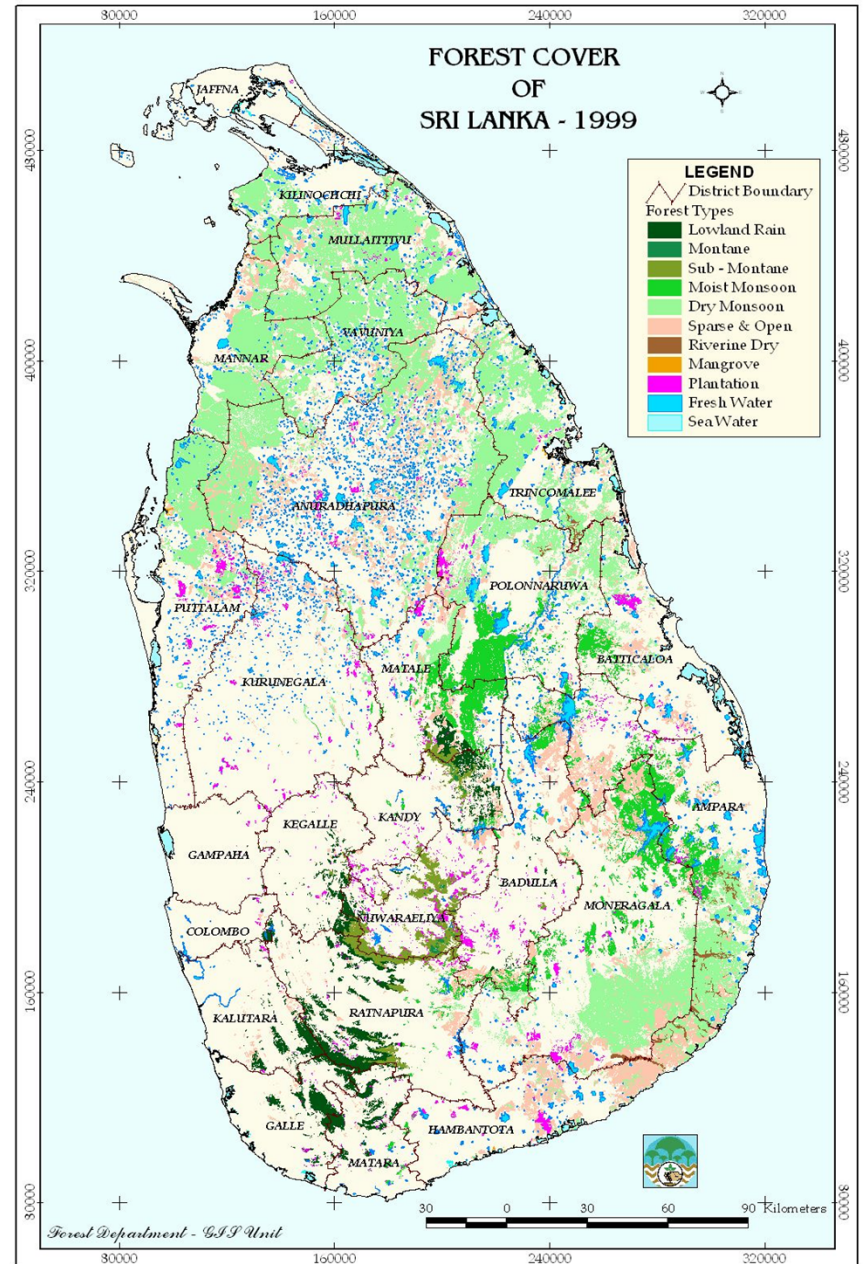


- 2009 (October) – Observer - UN-REDD programme
- 2010 (July) – UNDP Mission
- 2010 (Sept) – Initiation of National Programme preparation process
- 2011 (July) – Invitation to submit NPD
- 2011 (August) – Mission
- 2011 (September) – Drafting of NPD



Forest Cover of Sri Lanka

- Tropical rain forests
- Dry Monsoon forests
- Montane forests
- Sub-montane forests
- Riverine forests
- Mangrove forests
- Forest Plantations





Sri Lanka Forestry Sector



- Natural forests, which are high in biological diversity occupy about 30% of the total land area while high forests (more than 70% canopy cover) occupy 23%
- 30 % of forests in the dry zone are considered as degraded while highly fragmented small forest patches are found in the in the wet zone
- Two state agencies administer more than 90% of the forest lands in the island





Sri Lanka Forestry Sector



- Non-forest tree resources contribute about 70% of the wood requirement of the country while 45% contributed by home gardens
- Multi-stake holder participation (public and private sector and community) in forest resource management is encouraged in the present Forestry Policy
- Forestry administration is a responsibility of the central government
- Community dependency on natural forests is comparatively very low





Sri Lanka Forestry Sector



- Government policy – The forest cover to be increased from 23% (2010) up to 35% of the total land area (2020)
- Logging moratorium on natural forests since 1990
- Increased pressure on forest lands for deforestation - Development programmes after 30 years of civil war
- Increased rate of degradation





Design of National Programme



- Country specific approach
- Communication strategy
- Drivers of Deforestation & Degradation of Forests
- Benefits beyond Carbon
- Social & Environmental Safeguards





Major Drivers of Deforestation & Forest Degradation



Drivers are specific to different agro-ecological zones of the country and governed by socio economic situation of the area



e.g.

- Seasonal Cultivation in the dry zone
- Small scale Tea cultivation in the wet zone
- Intentional fires – mid country dry areas
- Shifting cultivation
- Un-planned development programmes





National Programme for REDD readiness



- In depth analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

e.g

- Long term conflicts on land tenure rights between state and the farmer
- Shortage of suitable land for agriculture
- To increase income





National Programme for REDD readiness



- **Communication strategy** to promote early dialogue with stakeholders and to enhance the consultation and participation process among stakeholders and to promote information sharing and to address governance issues



Communication strategy has been drafted and will be tested during NPD preparatory phase and would be refined and consolidated during the implementation of NP



- Stakeholder Analysis and identification of national agencies and development partners



National Programme for REDD readiness



- Analysis of policy & legal framework to develop REDD + strategy



- Application of appropriate environmental & social safeguards



- REDD+ implementation Framework



National Programme for REDD readiness



- Capacity assessment of major institutions involved in various information gathering to be used to develop a Reference level

e.g.

- Previous data and information
- Gap identification
- Capacity assessment





National Programme for REDD readiness



- Development of MRV Mechanism
 - Current information and data gap identification (National Inventories) and studies
 - Suitable strategy development



- Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts and Governance – Benefits beyond Carbon (WCMC guidelines)

- Gap identification
- Case studies and pilot projects





Issues and Constraints



Inputs:

- Training & Capacity building
- Equipment & Material



Thank you for listening!



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