CBR+ Country Plan for Sri Lanka

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II. Executive Summary

Observer member status of the UN-REDD Programme since 2009 gives Sri Lanka access to many benefits, such as networking and knowledge sharing to contribute to REDD+ (UN-REDD, 2011). As the initial step contributing to these objectives, Sri Lanka's UN-REDD Programme identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, most sensitive regions as priority areas and forest dependent communities in attempting to implement REDD+. Most important drivers identified were Spread of commercial and subsistence (*chena* cultivation) highland agricultural crops often as encroachments, Expansion of irrigated rice farming, Land settlement and hydropower and irrigation development schemes, Infrastructure development, Expansion of plantation and export crops as small-scale family-owned activities, Expansion of prawn farming along the coastal belts by clearing mangroves, and forest fire. Alongside other relevant stakeholders, indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities must be at the centre of any efforts to reduce emissions from forested lands, with the support and the participation of civil societies and other community-level stakeholders in REDD+. Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+) aims to support the engagement and participation of communities and indigenous peoples in national REDD+ processes, by building their capacities to engage, and supporting the development of lessons at the local level to inform national and international REDD+ decision-making. CBR+ is a partnership between the UN-REDD Programme and the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), to deliver grants to the local level, to empower communities and indigenous peoples to engage in REDD+ readiness activities, and develop experiences, lessons, and recommendations at the local level to feed into national REDD+ processes.

The CBR+ Country Plan for Sri Lanka is expected to deliver the following outcomes:

(a) Inform communities about the risks and benefits of REDD+ and provide other kinds of support to enable effective participation in the planning of REDD+ actions and the REDD+ strategy through participatory processes for community engagement, and

(b) Test approaches for forest-dependent and indigenous communities to address the drivers of land-use change that could lead to playing a role in the national REDD+ strategy.

Several different approaches were taken in developing the CBR+ Country Plan. To obtain required baseline information, a combination of qualitative and quantitative data were collected from Department of Census and Statistics, Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Central Environmental Authority, and also form scientific publications, and National Communication reports.

Studies revealed that deforestation and forest degradation continue predominantly in dry zone forests where relatively larger extents of natural forests exist which are also of great ecological importance (mainly in the districts of Ampara, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Hambantota, Puttalam,

Vavuniya), and certain areas of wet evergreen forest in the South of Sri Lanka i.e. Galle, Marata and Ratnapura districts where encroachment is taking place for smallholder tea cultivations. Since all Indigenous communities are also living within dry-zone forests, it is recommended that the main geographic focus areas for CBR+ projects should be concentrated in the most vulnerable forest regions of the Dry-zone while few vulnerable forests in the wet zone and coastal regions (mangroves) are also be considered.

Several consultations were carried out with forest dependent and indigenous communities also inviting Forest Officers and related Civil Societies and NGOs in selected locations in the dry zone. In these meetings, community views on the main drivers and the culprits of deforestation, where the loopholes in implementing rules and regulation, what has to be done (in their opinion), what they can do, and how they could contribute to REDD+ through CBR+ were gathered. Taking all these collected information and experiences gathered on forestry related issues and conservation needs in many other projects and forums such as UNDP-GEF-SGP, biodiversity conservation, community forestry programs etc. together with expert views obtained at CBR+CP draft document presentation and validation workshops, identification of priority areas, expected project outcomes, indicators and potential project concepts present in this document were formulated. Consensus were also reached at the validation workshop not to limit project proposals for only to dry zone though priority will be given as the geographic focus areas, but to consider imperative few proposals from wet zone and coastal belts in realizing immense importance in biodiversity conservation & ecosystem services and the greater carbon sequestration potentials. Unanimous agreement was also made to accommodate at least one Indigenous Peoples Project by the CBR+ grants and to revisit the this base CBR+CP document when the implementing agencies and key stakeholders deemed it is necessary to do so. Hence, this will be considered as a working document for Sri Lanka.

III. National and Local Context

Sri Lanka is a tropical island with a total population of 20.4 million. Major ethnic groups of Sri Lanka include Sinhalese (74.9%), followed by Tamils (15.4%), and Moors (9.2%). About 44.7% of the total population is living in Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Kandy, Galle & Matara districts (Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2013).

Sri Lanka has been divided into seven Agro-climatic zones based on mean annual rainfall and topography, and 46 Agro-ecological zones based on soil characteristics and land use types. Despite Sri Lanka's small size, eight national categories of natural forests of striking variety (with high species diversity, endemicity and productivity), defined according to altitude, rainfall and soils, have been used historically for inventory purposes. Lowland rainforest, sub-montane forest, and montane forest are found in the wet zone located in the southern and central parts of the island, while the dry zone is home to most dry and moist monsoon forests, riverine dry forest, mangroves, and sparse forest (Eskil, et al, 2012). Closed canopy natural forest cover of Sri Lanka was estimated to be 29.7% percent of the total land area of the country in 2010. The contribution of the forestry sector to the national economy is 0.8% of the total gross domestic product (Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2013). The true contribution to the economy is however much greater.

Environmental protection is ensured by the constitution of Sri Lanka. It says "The state shall protect, preserve and improve the environment for the benefits of the country". In addition, "It is the duty of every person in Sri Lanka to protect nature and conserve its riches". The aim of the National Environmental Policy is to ensure sound environmental management within a framework of sustainable development in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka has launched the National Action Plan for Haritha (Green) Lanka Programme by the Ministry of Environment. The ten thrust areas which are covered by the programme include: clean air everywhere, saving flora and fauna, meeting the challenges of Climate Change, Wise Use of Coastal belt and the sea around, responsible land use, Doing away with the dumps, Water for all and always, Green cities for health and prosperity, Greening the Industries and Knowledge for right Choices.

Sri Lanka is a negligible contributor to global warming. GHG emission levels are low in both absolute and per capita terms, amounting to 26.1 $MtCO_2e$ and 1.3 t CO_2e, respectively, in 2005 (excluding land use change; CAIT, 2010). Emissions from land use change and forestry constituted nearly 50% of national emissions in 1994; although this proportion has decreased due to large increases in fossil fuel emissions, the mitigation potential in the forestry sector is still large relative to that in other sectors in the country. However, the

rate and extent of land use change is not properly documented, according to the first Sri Lankan National Communication to UNFCCC (Government of Sri Lanka, 2000).

As a nation, we are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which include increases in the frequency and intensity of disasters such as droughts, floods and landslides, variability and unpredictability of rainfall patterns, increase in temperature and sea level rise.

The focus of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy are: mainstream climate change adaptation into national planning and development, enable climate resilient and healthy human settlements, minimize climate change impacts on food security, improve climate resilience of key economic drivers and safeguard natural resources and biodiversity from climate change impacts. (Ministry of Environment, 2010).

Even with several strategies in place for natural resources conservation, Sri Lankan forests have been cleared both legally and illegally. Natural forests covered almost the whole island a few centuries ago; the closed-canopy forest cover has dwindled from 84% in 1884 to approximately 19% in 2005 (FAO, 2005; Nanayakkara, 1996). According to Eskil, et al, 2012, deforestation in the 1992–1996 periods was most severe in dry forest, lowland rainforest, and moist monsoon forest, whereas the cover of sparse forests has increased. Some of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in forest ecosystems are slash and burn cultivation, mining, encroachments of state forests - which in the wet zone is mainly for tea and cash crops, illegal felling of timber, forest fires that are often human induced, over-grazing by cattle causing damage to forest vegetation and development activities without adequate coordination between agencies responsible for development and forest conservation (Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy, 2014).

Concurrently, Sri Lanka has a tradition of forest conservation and has initiated several activities to protect natural forests for their biodiversity, cultural and aesthetic values. The government banned all logging of natural forests in 1990 (Perera, 2000; Bandaratillake and Sarath Fernando, 2003). As of 1997, approximately 14% of the total land area was conserved. The management of conservation areas, however, is largely ineffective and suffers from insufficient scientific direction and weak enforcement (FAO, 1997) that results in forest-dependent people encroaching the margins of forest reserves, partly because many boundaries have not been adequately demarcated (Ratnayake, 2002; FAO, 2010a; Chokkalingam and Vanniarachchy, 2011).

The recently ended conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) also contributed to deforestation in certain regions by increasing the demand for timber for construction and defensive activities, and displacing settlements and also destroying forests by deliberate setting of fires (White, 2006; Suthakar and Bui, 2008). However, during this period, in certain regions in the North and the East, people

abandoned their chena lands and even homesteads and fled due to the threat of the LTTE. These areas have been undergoing secondary succession, developing those land uses to scrub jungles/secondary forests. Currently, those who have fled are coming back to their original sites where they lived and cultivated and clearing already naturally developing secondary forests.

Main drivers for deforestation and forest degradation

Eskil et al, 2012, reported that, of the total clearing of approximately 28,800 ha yr^{-1} from 1992 to 1996, 87% was due to rainfed agriculture (Chena), 7% to rice cultivation, 6% to tea cultivation, and 0.2% to prawn farming (Annexure 1). Rice cultivation has encroached forests mainly through large-scale irrigation and settlement schemes in the dry zone and cash crops through the expansion of smallholder tea in lowland rainforests. Rainfed agriculture has driven deforestation in all agro–ecological zones, though it is most prevalent in the dry zone of the southeast and north, where approximately 80% of the population is dependent on rainfed farming for subsistence. The main identified driver of deforestation for rainfed agriculture or *chena*, represents a wide range of agricultural practices in terms of inputs, yields, and fallow requirements.. The detailed study carried out recently by UN-REDD on the Drivers of Deforestation (Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Sri Lanka: Assessment of key policies and measures, Science and Technology Cell, Faculty of Science, University of Colombo, 2014) confirms the following as the most important drivers of deforestation and forest degradation under local context:

- Spread of commercial and subsistence (*chena* cultivation) highland agricultural crops often as encroachments,
- Expansion of irrigated rice farming,
- Land settlement and hydropower and irrigation development schemes,
- Infrastructure development,
- Expansion of plantation and export crops as small-scale family-owned activities
- Expansion of prawn farming along the coastal belts by clearing mangroves
- Forest fires.

REDD+ in Sri Lanka

Forests store and sequester almost half of living terrestrial carbon and provide important ecosystem services (Brown and Lugo, 1982; Gibbs et al., 2007; Pan et al., 2011). Tropical forests are more effective in carbon sequestration than other forest ecosystems due to higher net primary production (Brown et al., 1989). Storing carbon in forests as means to

mitigate climate change has received significant attention internationally. Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation, forest enhancement and sustainable management of forests (REDD+) has been discussed frequently within the United Nations climate change negotiations (Gibbs et al., 2007; Angelsen, 2009). REDD+ proposes that developed countries should provide incentives and finance to compensate developing countries for the carbon benefits that their standing forests contribute to mitigating climate change. REDD+ can have a role to play for a country like Sri Lanka since it has medium to high forest cover, high deforestation rate, degraded forests and forests under conservation (UNCCD, 2000; Bandaratilake and Fernando, 2003; da Fonseca et al., 2007; ADB, 2010).

Sri Lanka's observer member status in the UN-REDD Programme since 2009 gives it access to many benefits, such as networking and knowledge sharing to contribute to reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (UN-REDD, 2011). The first National Communication to the UNFCCC (Government of Sri Lanka, 2000) identified eight sectors that are considered as the most vulnerable to climate change, one of them is the forestry sector. The National Communication considers approximately 70% of Sri Lanka's climate change emissions will emanate from the forestry sector if not managed properly (CIRAP, 2009).

IV. Methodology

Several different approaches were taken in developing the CBR+ Country Plan. To obtain required baseline information, a combination of qualitative and quantitative data on different natural forests and their extents, change of forest cover over past several decades, population densities of villages specially located near key natural forest boundaries, poverty levels of respective divisional secretariats, and some socio-economics and living standards of villagers, geographic information etc., were collected from Department of Census and Statistics, Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Central Environmental Authority, and also form scientific publications, and National Communication reports among others.

District-wise forest cover estimation was carried out mainly in the dry zone (2/3 of the Island's land extent exist where annual average rainfall is around 1500 mm and elevation below 300 m amsl) and mapping was done for several major forests where forest extents and human influences/threats are high which may also exhibit greater potential for CBR+/REDD+ activities (Table 1 and Annexure 1). Villages (Grama Niladari (GN) divisions) along the forest boundary were demarcated and then population density of each GN division was overlaid over forest cover map to identify the most populated villages. In addition, respective divisional secretariat poverty levels were also overlaid to identify the

most vulnerable areas where the dependency of forests would be greater for livelihood sustenance of villagers. It is assumed that in any border village with high population density with higher poverty status dependency on forests is high leading to deforestation and forest degradation of the surrounding natural forests.

Divisional Forest Officers (DFOs) of the Forest Departments and Park Wardens of major wildlife reserves, who are the only stakeholders (guardians) of Sri Lanka's natural forests, were contacted to collect information on the status of deforestation and forest degradation in respective districts and also the influences of community groups and politicians for conservation of forests. Information was also gathered regarding different strategies that they have adapted to minimize those impacts through community participation.

Community-based consultations were carried out also inviting Forest officers, related CSOs and NGOs in North-West (2 meetings covering districts of Mullaithivu, Vavuniya, Anuradhapura, and Puttlam [One at Vavunia town and other at Mm)) and in North-East (3 meetings (1. Dimbulagala 2. Habarana 3. Madirigiriya) covering Pollonnaruwa, Matale and Ampara districts) region of dry zone of Sri Lanka, where sizable forest land extent exists and the threats for forests are higher. A meeting was also held with Indigenous Peoples (IP; Vadda community) in Dambana (majority of IP people live), where key informants including the Chief of IP (Wannila Aththo, who is a member of the National REDD program) participated These meetings were very cordial and informative where their views were openly spelt out. Leader of IP himself highlighted the main drivers, the main culprits of deforestation, where the loopholes in implementing rules and regulation, what has to be done (in their opinion), what they can do, and how they could contribute to CBR+ and REDD+. Two workshops with Government Officials (mainly from Forest Department), University Academics and Researchers, CSOs, NGOs and CBOs who are involving in forestry related activities, were held on 26th November, 2014 (Draft document presentation), and 20th January (Validation workshop) in Colombo. For all these meetings there were good representation of female participants (around 40-50% of female participation) except the meeting with IP community (more male representation). List of attendants, and few selected photographs of each meeting are presented in Annexure 2, and 3). Over view of the CBR+ was presented at these meetings and community views were taken in these regards. Draft CBR+ plan was given in advance to all members participated at these Workshop held in Colombo and their views were taken in the identification of priority areas, possible CBR+ projects and indicators to monitor outcome of CBR+ projects. Experiences gathered on forestry related issues and conservation needs in other projects and forums of UNDP-GEF-SGP, Biodiversity conservation, Community forestry programs, especially the climate change adaptation and mitigation were also taken into consideration.

V. Priority Areas

CBR+ projects should fall within two focus areas: thematic and geographic. These are also part of the eligibility criteria that proposals have to conform with.

The thematic focus areas for CBR+ projects are those areas where the national REDD+ process could most benefit from lessons learned generated by the CBR+ Programme and where the CBR+ Programme could contribute most to engaging local level stakeholders. These have been identified as:

- Participatory processes for community engagement;
- Community-based approaches to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

The thematic focus areas are defined with a view to several points of reference; (a) CBR+ should link to the log-frame of the UN-REDD National Programme. (b) They should draw results of specific studies of the drivers of land-use change. With regards to the results of specific studies of the drivers of land-use change, CBR+ projects should address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;- changing patterns of shifting cultivation and associated encroachment of forest lands, conflicts around or lack of clarity of land ownership, mega-scale development projects etc. (for agriculture, mining, settlements, roads, hydro-energy etc.) where appropriate and (c) the other important reference is the use of elements of the CBR+ global strategy. Accordingly, community grants should involve forest-dependent and indigenous communities, focusing on familiarizing these communities with REDD+ and empowering them to participate. With regard to the expectations of indigenous stakeholders, supporting boundary demarcation, establishment of forest-management groups, and income generating activities are anticipated.

In Sri Lankan context; communities who are dependent on forest resources for a living are mostly the poor rural communities and indigenous peoples. Though these communities depend on forests for their living, during consultations, many mentioned that they are not damaging forests, instead trying to protect them. It is the outsiders with political influence and clout who are doing large-scale damage to the forests, they argue. They are of the view that they would like to learn how sustainable utilization of forest resources are done, to estimate the damage of unsustainable exploitation activities and their long-term repercussions, explore alternative livelihood options, and ways to minimize negative impacts. They are also unaware of the effects of Climate Change (CC), causal agents of CC, different initiatives taken for CC adaptation and mitigation, and have no knowledge about REDD+ or their role in it and REDD+ related activities or strategies.

Geographic focus areas for CBR+ projects are those regions/districts where land-use changes have been most dynamic during the last years and where significant forest areas remain.

In Sri Lanka, leading drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are the expansion of subsistence and commercial level highland agricultural crops often as encroachments and mega-scale development projects. Due to poor land management, productivity of agricultural lands (mainly chena) reduces with time which tempt the villagers to encroach more forest lands for cultivation as the cheapest way out. Therefore, introduction of advanced and improved management practices to enhance productivity of existing agricultural systems with maximum conservation efforts, are the most appropriate mitigation measures for this problem.

Clearing of forests for mega-scale projects are being carried out in ad-hoc and unplanned manner even without proper Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies and/or with no transparency due to political influences even in environmentally very sensitive regions. Non-implementation of rules and regulations by respective line agencies, bias in taking decisions (or non-decision making) due to political influences, inadequate/lack of policies to take stern actions, contradiction of certain policies and lack of public concern/pressures and lobbying mechanisms in making strong remonstrations and protests have been identified as major issues for this misconduct. When forest boundaries are not properly demarcated, it provides excellent opportunities for encroachers to grasp state sector lands for various uses. This may provide legitimate excuses and justifications for some line agencies to be silent, and be non-responsive when such encroachments take place, due the political pressures.

Demarcation of boundaries of forest reserves is very important for forest management Therefore, marking of boundaries of forest reserves, buffer zones, woodlots using advanced technologies such as GIS is essential. This must be carried out by the respective State Sector Organizations, in participation with forest dependent communities wherever necessary. This will help to acquire sensitive lands identified for conservation from LRC and private, and land tenure issues.

It is also evident that most of the communities around forests depend on forest products to meet their basic livelihood needs. Any direct or indirect approaches where livelihood could be enhanced by introducing efficient resources management and finding viable alternative income sources will definitely reduce the dependency of communities on the forest.

Since most of these forest-dependent rural communities' main income comes from agriculture-related activities, outcome of any strategies implemented in improving

productivity and sustainability of their farming systems and value addition for their products will reduce the dependency on forests as a result of enhancing the income status of the community.

It is evident that deforestation and forest degradation is continued predominantly in dry zone forests where relatively larger extents of natural forests exist which also have greater ecological importance (Annexure 2), and certain areas of wet evergreen forest in the South of Sri Lanka i.e., Galle, Marata and Ratnapura districts where encroachment is taking place for smallholder tea cultivations. Since all Indigenous communities are also living within dry-zone forests, it is recommended that the main geographic focus areas for CBR+ projects should be concentrated in the most vulnerable forest regions of the Dry-zone as listed below. Identification of specific locations and communities within these focus areas would be done in consultation with DFOs/RFOs while considering the population distribution, type of employment, poverty level of surrounding villagers of the dry zone forests (selected major forests), where community dependency on forest would be the greatest [Annexure 1).

Prioritized districts in the dry zone mainly based on the UN REDD Drivers Study Report are:

- Ampara
- Anuradhapura
- Badulla
- Hambantota
- Puttalam
- Vavuniya

In addition, based on the outcome of consultative meetings it was also decided include vulnerable forests in wet zone and coastal regions

In all of the above districts in the dry zone, the area change in forest cover from 1999 to 2010 exceeded 5000 ha and more than 20% natural forest cover remained in 2010. Because of rapid land-use change and large extent of remaining forest areas, it is in these districts that CBR+ can have the most impact. Therefore, it is in these districts that the need for involving forest-dependent and indigenous communities in REDD+ is the greatest (Fig include a map identifying DZ). The thresholds of 20% and 5000 ha were defined through the consultation process for this CBR+ Country Plan.

Hence, due consideration must be given to both the **geographic and thematic** focus area concepts of CBR+, when identifying priority areas for CBR+ projects.

VI. Outcomes and Indicators

The main objectives of CBR+ projects are to support community engagement in REDD+ and to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through community participation for the purpose of using forest resources as a mitigation tool for climate change by conserving already sequestered carbon and enhancing carbon sequestering potentials further while obtaining carbon and non-carbon benefits.

Sri Lanka is currently in an early phase of its REDD+ readiness process, but it is already clear that forest-dependent and indigenous communities have a role to play in REDD+. As in most other countries, forest-dependent and indigenous communities are key stakeholders as traditional stewards and dwellers of the forest, and as such they hold traditional knowledge related to the sustainable management of forests. Depending on the course that the national REDD+ efforts take in Sri Lanka, they could potentially also be involved in addressing drivers of land-use change themselves. Therefore, CBR+ program in Sri Lanka is launched with the following vision, mission and expected outcomes:

Vision: Forest-dependent and indigenous communities are fully informed about the risks and benefits of REDD+ and empowered to participate effectively in the formulation and implementation of a national REDD+ strategy.

Mission: To provide a means to forest-dependent and indigenous communities to gain knowledge and experiences on forests and REDD+, develop best practices of forest governance and participatory decision-making on REDD+ strategies; and to feed lessons learned at the local level into the national REDD+ process.

Expected outcomes: the CBR+ Programme in Sri Lanka is expected to deliver the following outcomes.

> **Outcome 1; Participatory processes for community engagement:** Inform communities about the risks and benefits of REDD+ and provide other kinds of support to enable their full and effective participation in the planning of REDD+ actions and the REDD+ strategy.
>
> **Outcome 2; Community-based approaches to address the drivers of deforestation:** Test approaches for forest-dependent and indigenous communities to address the drivers of land-use change that could lead to playing a role within the national REDD+ strategy.

1. **Outcome 1: Participatory processes of community engagement:**

All of the above mentioned facts prompt the need of capacity building for forest dependent communities, IPs and relevant stakeholders, and networking them for collective decision making and action for the protection of forest resources.

Therefore, results that would indicate the achievement of the above outcome **would be mainly increased awareness and capacity** such as;

- Respective communities are well aware about climate change (CC), CC impacts on livelihood, major causal agents of CC, main drivers of D & FD and national level CBR+, and REDD+, and capable of identifying forest /region /community specific drivers for D & FD
- Aware about sustainable use of forest resources (increase dependency on non-carbon benefits), identify region/community specific alternative income sources and improving livelihood aiming at reducing exploitation of forest resources,
- Capable of developing protocol and execution mechanisms to guide communities /individuals to implement and manage forest resources and identified alternative income sources with the support of relevant stakeholder institutes.
- Enhance the capacity of communities to organize and prepare for necessary consultations for expertise is enhanced
- As responsible communities they engage in national REDD+ readiness program and achieve the objectives of REDD+ by mitigating these drivers.
- Strengthen the community with knowledge, courage and capacity (on drivers, sustainable use of forest resources and conservation needs, REDD+ etc), and community knowledge-sharing networks and platforms on deforestation and forest degradation and potential activities to reduce them
- Establish vibrant vigilant community groups / societies/organizations capable of getting assistance and advice from related organizations and legal bodies; lobbing responsible stakeholders / line agencies / ministries / politicians etc. and assist in finding sustainable long-lasting viable solutions
- Enhance the community involvement and their engagement in national REDD+ readiness processes
- Enhance capacity of communities to organize and prepare for necessary consultations for expertise is enhanced.

Indicators for Outcome 1: Participatory processes of community engagement;

- Training materials developed (modules/leaflets/presentations/ fact sheets and, theatre-style performances to highlight how climate change affects ecosystems and

human development and protecting forests, number of training workshops carried out, number of community members participated (youth, female, IP and people with disabilities), level of awareness improvement about carbon and non-carbon benefits

- Community/individual based specific alternative income sources identified, develop protocol and mechanisms for implementation of such activities in consultation with relevant state/private sector Institutes
- Develop information, education and communication materials on the government's decision-making processes
- Number of capacity building workshops carried out, number of community members participated
- Number of vigilant community groups formed, networking mechanisms and establish links such groups acting as one unit when need arise and closely work with relevant stakeholders.
- Number of females participated
- Number of females involve in decision making process and vigilant groups
- Number of women based societies /networks established

(Please note, these are some generic indicators, additional project specific indicators should be developed by the project proponents in grant proposals)

2. Outcome 2: Community-based approaches to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Overall expected results of specific strategies implemented to increase the productivity of chena lands and homegardens, introduce other income generating avenues aimed at reducing the dependency on forests mainly associated with deforestation, and conservation of forests and other tree resources outside the forests through climate smart, participatory, sustainable resource management in addressing forest degradation are;

- Forest based ventures are identified and promote sustainable use of non carbon benefits
- Number of chena cultivators inside and outside the forest areas are identified, the number of chena and extents under chena inside the forest reduced
    - Alternative land use types/modes are identified
- Sustainable use of forest resources
- Documentation of traditional knowledge on good practice and dissemination of such knowledge with other communities

- Identify alternative income generating avenues for IPs and strengthen marketing channels
- Potential community/individual accepted productivity improvement strategies and programs for their farming systems are identified and introduced. (depending the time and finances availability), increase productivity and species diversity, reduced cost of production, and enhance household income (subsequently reducing the dependency on forests)
- Reduce GHG emission from deforestation and degradation, improve vegetation and soil C sequestration, increase C stocks in homegardens and farm lands due to introduction of multipurpose trees species (trees outside forest), and reduce use of agrochemical and promote efficient use and recycling of resources (organic farming)
- Forest boundaries are demarcated mainly through mapping with communities using advanced technologies (GIS), identification of land tenure issues with LRC and private owners and land acquiring status,
- Enhanced vegetation diversity, and protective, productive and aesthetic roles of forests
- New buffer zones (BZ) are identified where it is necessary and steps are taken to established them, upgrading vegetation status of new and already existing buffer zones to meet community needs, implementation of conservation and protection measures (especially from wildlife) with the participation of surrounding communities and state sector institutes
- Increased tree diversity (biological diversity) and carbon sequestration potentials of trees outside the forest and help to meet timber and fuel wood requirements.
- Established nature/eco/agriculture based eco-tourism as an income generating venture (provide employments to younger people as tour guides) in participation of respective stakeholder organizations and reduce dependency on forest
- Reduce dependency on forest for fuel woods, and effective and efficient recycling of waste materials
- Reduced forest fires events and associated forest degradation through community participation
- Conservation of catchments and riverine forests, increase soil and water conservation and subsequently increasing productivity of farming systems

Indicators of assessing progress of outcome 2: community-based approaches to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are;

- Different forest based ventures are identified and sustainable use of non carbon benefits are introduced
- Change of (reduce) chena lands and extents under chena inside the forest.
- Number of different community based alternative land use types/modes and diversified farming systems
- Improved income and livelihood of IPs
- Number of documents prepared on traditional knowledge and shared with other communities
- Number of communities /individuals adopting yield improvement strategies for their farming systems.
- Status of crop diversification and species diversity change.
- Change of income level and reduce dependency on forests
- Boundaries are defined and marked. Ownership of agricultural land (chena) around forest boundaries are identified and mapped
- Number of species and plants established
- Canopy cover increase (Physiognomy)
- Number of new buffer zones need to be established (especially in vulnerable areas), number of buffer zones established, type and extent of conservation and vegetation enrichment measures implemented to upgrade existing buffer zone through community participation, and type of benefits obtained through sustainable management of buffer zones
- Number of different tree species planted outside forests, extent of ex-situ plantations (timber, fuel-wood and multipurpose trees) established, increase population size and vegetation physiognomy, carbon stocks, and their connectivity of threatened species
- Number of youth involved in eco/nature tourism ventures and developed networking with other relevant organizations, demand created by the visitors, and change of their income level and reduce dependency on forests
- Number of households adapting energy efficient cooking systems and improve fuel wood production outside the forest and number of people adopting such technologies
- Number of workshops carried out and people trained on forest fire control, type of fire protection measures established with community participation, reduced number of forest fires occurrences, and number of fire belts and barriers established (length)

- Extent of catchment conservation (number of trees planted and extent of soil conservation measures implemented), increased biological diversity, vegetation physiognomy and Carbon sequestration, reduced number of human-wildlife conflicts, soil and water conservation, reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.

(Please note, these are some generic indicators, additional project specific indicators should be developed by the project proponents in grant proposals)

Common success indicators across all items listed;

- ***Linkages developed with stakeholder organizations for obtaining assistance in solving issues;***
- ***Developed capabilities in finding co-financing/new projects by the CBO.***

VII. Link to National REDD+ Process

The CBR+ Programme is closely linked to the national REDD+ process. Firstly, it is linked through its results framework. Secondly, through the composition of the National Steering Committee. Thirdly, it is linked through the programme direction and fourthly, through the identification of focus areas that are informed by the evolving REDD+ strategy.

- **Results framework:** The country-level CBR+ Outcomes contribute to the objectives of the UN-REDD National Programme. The proposed CBR+ Outcome 1 complements the UN-REDD National Programme's outcome 3 "Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Engagement" under its output 3.2 "Stakeholder engagement in REDD+ Readiness process enhanced (incl. FPIC, private sector engagement).".
- The proposed CBR+ Outcome 2 contributes to the UN-REDD National Programme's outcome 4 "National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework" under its output 4.3 "Options for addressing deforestation and forest degradation at sub-national level identified".

Thus, the CBR+ Country Plan has the synergies on outcomes, necessary in contributing to create a positive perception of REDD+ among forest-dependent and indigenous communities. These groups are important stakeholders and their buy-in is significant for REDD+ readiness. As many other stakeholders, forest-dependent and indigenous communities are at the preliminary stages in understanding REDD+ concerns. The intervention of CBR+ would be an important game changer.

CBR+ National Steering Committee: The CBR+ National Steering Committee comprises representatives of groups that play an important role in the national REDD+ process, as well as the existing members of the SGP NSC. It includes two senior staff members of the

Forestry Department, the lead agency of the UN-REDD National Programme. It also includes a member each from the CSO Platform and the IP Forum of UN-REDD. The composition of the CBR+ National Steering Committee therefore ensures linkages and communication between CBR+ and the national REDD+ process.

Programme direction:.

Focus areas: From a topical point of view, the CBR+ Programme is closely linked to the national REDD+ process through the selection of thematic and geographical focus areas. The national REDD+ strategy that is currently under development through the UN-REDD Programme looks at the drivers of land-use change to identify hotspots for intervention. The policies and measures to address drivers of land-use change are identified with a view on such hotspots. The CBR+ Programme's thematic and geographic focus areas coincide with these.

VIII. Potential CBR+ Projects

Potential CBR+ projects are activities that contribute to the expected outcomes. The expected outcomes correspond to the thematic focus areas. As examples, a list of potential CBR+ projects by thematic focus areas is given below; other proposals that do not directly match the list would be accepted if they contribute to the CBR+ Outcomes and conform to the selection criteria.

The following CBR+ projects concepts are formulated under two main categories of **1) Participatory processes for community engagement; and, 2) Community-based approaches to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation** by the **c**onservation of forests and other tree resources outside the forest through climate smart, participatory, and sustainable resource management measures. Priority will be given to project proposals which focus on the participation of forest-dependent, indigenous, marginalized communities, with special attention paid to the participation of people with disabilities and also ensure gender equity. :

1) 'Participatory processes for community engagement':

Communities are encouraged to design CBR+ projects that build their capacity on topics that highlight the linkage between forest conservation and climate change as follows.

- Training communities on topics related to forests and climate change: forest as a carbon source and a sink, Global protocols on forest related conservation and promotion of carbon sequestration, drivers of deforestation and degradation D &

FD, impact of climate change, risks and benefits of REDD+ and provide other kinds of support to enable for effective participation in the planning and execution of REDD+ actions and the national level REDD+ strategies, and alternative income generating avenues.

- Capacity building to help communities organize and prepare for consultations and participation process (e.g., support forest-governance processes, the development of processes and measures to seek consent for localized REDD+ actions, support safeguards around mega-scale development projects in so far as relevant for forests, FPIC [free, prior and informed consent), address grievances due to proposed government decisions and actions that directly affect them where community concerns are ignored), and establish vigilant conservation groups and networking with relevant organizations and stakeholder institutes.

(In all these; effective integration of gender considerations e.g., measures to ensure that women's perspectives are effectively integrated in the communities' involvement in REDD+ strategy development are expected).

***2) 'Community-based approaches to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation**:*

CBR+ projects need to address drivers of land-use change at the local level. As examples, possible CBR+ projects under outcome 2 include the following;

a. Community-based approaches to reduce deforestation and improve land-use management at the local level (e.g., alternative livelihoods projects that reduce pressures on forests) and Community-led initiatives to identify most desirable, realistic and relevant non-carbon benefits from REDD+ actions to inform the process of prioritization of policies and measures to address drivers of land-use change

Specific activities are;

- Identification of inappropriate forest based ventures and introduction of possible alternative income generation avenues (eg, commercial scale farming, cottage industry possibly women based). Improved market channels and value addition aiming at increasing income.

- Effective participation of indigenous peoples in sustainable use of forest resources, document indigenous knowledge and good practices, sharing good

practice and lesson learnt with other communities, and identify alternative livelihood improvement programs for IP.

b. Support introduction of agricultural techniques to improve efficiency and sustainability of mainly shifting cultivation systems and other land use types (e.g., land-conversion techniques, crop mixing and sequencing)

Specific activities are;

- Identify management ways of existing chena lands inside and outside forest areas, and identify and introduce appropriate sustainable and efficient land use types/modes (advanced crop technologies) and management measures (soil and water conservation)

- Improve species diversity and productivity of homegardens

c. Forest boundaries are demarcated mainly through mapping with communities using advanced technologies (GIS), identification of land tenure issues with LRC and private owners and land acquiring status (State Sector Institutes has to do this) . Then enrich degraded forest with deliberate planting of tree species. This has to be conducted in partnership with community and state sector organizations (mainly with the Departments of Forest and Wildlife), with special efforts to reintroduce endangered species to natural forest (in-situ conservation)

(for sites where boundaries are already exists/demarcated, if necessary, only vegetation enrichment activities could be considered)

d. Identification of new buffer zones (BZ) where it is necessary and upgrading of existing buffer zones to meet community needs, implementation of conservation and protection measures with the surrounding communities and state sector institutes

(State Sector Institutes has to do demarcation activity)

e. Enhance tree diversity and carbon sequestration potentials of trees outside the forest through community participation and help to meet timber and fuel wood requirements in long run.

f. Identify potential of eco-tourism for appropriate forests and establish as an income generating venture in collaboration with state sector organizations

g. Reduce dependency on forest for fuel woods, and effective and efficient recycling of waste materials

h. Reduce forest fire events and associated forest degradation

i. Conservation of catchments and riverine forests (increase C sequestration and improve habitat for wild life).

(Table summarizing potential CBR+ project concepts (activities), expected specific outcomes and monitoring indicators of; 1. Participatory processes of forest dependant and IP communities' engagement mainly through awareness improvement and capacity building programs, 2Community-based approaches to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradations are presented in Annex 3. for easy reference).

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Table 1. Summary of potential CBR+ project concepts, expected outcomes and few generic indicators for progress monitoring (Only few generic indicators are presented, Project proponents are expected to indicate project specific progress monitoring indicators in grant proposal). (Please note that all project proposals develop to meet outcomes of 1 & 2 listed above; effective integration of gender considerations [e.g., measures to ensure that women's perspectives are effectively integrated in the communities' involvement in REDD+ strategy development] has to be ensured).

1. **Participatory processes of forest dependent and IP communities' engagement through awareness improvement and capacity building programs** (Project proponents are encouraged to consider several potential project concepts listed below in developing project proposals)		
Potential project concepts (Activities)	**Outcomes**	**Indicators**
a. Training communities on topics related to forests and climate change: forest as a carbon source and a sink, Global protocols on forest related conservation and promotion of carbon sequestration, drivers of deforestation and degradation D & FD, impact of climate change, risks and benefits of REDD+ and provide other kinds of support to enable for effective participation in the planning and execution of REDD+ actions and the national level REDD+ strategies, and alternative income generating avenues.	▪ Respective communities are well aware about climate change (CC), CC impacts on livelihood, major causal agents of CC, main drivers of D & FD and national level CBR+, and REDD+, and capable of identifying forest /region /community specific drivers for D & FD , and ▪ Aware about sustainable use of forest resources (increase dependency on non-carbon benefits), identify region/community specific alternative income sources and improving livelihood aiming at reducing exploitation of forest resources, ▪ Capable of developing protocol and	• Training materials developed (modules/leaflets/presentations/ fact sheets and, theatre-style performances to highlight how climate change affects ecosystems and human development and protecting forests, number of training workshops carried out, number of community members participated (youth, female, IP and people with disabilities), level of awareness improvement about carbon and non-carbon benefits • Community/individual based specific alternative income sources identified, develop protocol and mechanisms for implementation of

	execution mechanisms to guide communities /individuals to implement and manage forest resources and identified alternative income sources with the support of relevant stakeholder institutes. ▪ Enhance the capacity of communities to organize and prepare for necessary consultations for expertise is enhanced • As responsible communities they engage in national REDD+ readiness program and achieve the objectives of REDD+ by mitigating these drivers.	such activities in consultation with relevant state/private sector Institutes
b. Capacity building to help communities organize and prepare for consultations and participation process (e.g., support forest-governance processes, the development of processes and measures to seek consent for localized REDD+ actions, support safeguards around mega-scale development projects in so far as relevant for forests, FPIC [free, prior and informed consent), address grievances due to proposed government decisions and actions that directly affect them where community concerns are ignored), and establish vigilant conservation groups and networking	▪Strengthen the community with knowledge, courage and capacity (on drivers, sustainable use of forest resources and conservation needs, REDD+ etc), and community knowledge-sharing networks and platforms on deforestation and forest degradation and potential activities to reduce them ▪Establish vibrant vigilant community groups / societies/organizations capable of getting assistance and advice from related organizations and legal bodies; lobbing responsible stakeholders / line agencies / ministries / politicians etc. and assist in	• Develop information, education and communication materials on the government's decision-making processes • Number of capacity building workshops carried out, number of community members participated • Number of vigilant community groups formed, networking mechanisms and establish links such groups acting as one unit when need

with relevant organizations and stakeholder institutes.	finding sustainable long-lasting viable solutions ▪Enhance the community involvement and their engagement in national REDD+ readiness processes Enhance capacity of communities to organize and prepare for necessary consultations for expertise is enhanced.	arise and closely work with relevant stakeholders.
2. Community-based approaches to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through climate smart, participatory, sustainable resource management systems		
Potential project concepts (Activities)	**Specific Outcomes**	**Indicators**
a) Community-based approaches to reduce deforestation and improve land-use management at the local level (e.g., alternative livelihoods projects that reduce pressures on forests) and Community-led initiatives to identify most desirable, realistic and relevant non-carbon benefits from REDD+ actions to inform the process of prioritization of policies and measures to address drivers of land-use change Specific activities are;		
- Identification of inappropriate forest based ventures and introduction of possible alternative income generation	▪ Forest based ventures are identified and promote sustainable use of non carbon benefits	• Different forest based ventures are identified and sustainable use of non carbon benefits are introduced

avenues (eg, commercial scale farming, cottage industry possibly women based). Improved market channels and value addition aiming at increasing income. - Effective participation of indigenous peoples in sustainable use of forest resources, document indigenous knowledge and good practices, sharing good practice and lesson learnt with other communities, and identify alternative livelihood improvement programs for IP.	▪ Number of chena cultivators inside and outside the forest areas are identified, the number of chena and extents under chena inside the forest reduced Alternative land use types/modes are identified ▪ Sustainable use of forest resources ▪ Documentation of traditional knowledge on good practice and dissemination of such knowledge with other communities • Identify alternative income generating avenues for IPs and strengthen marketing channels	• Change of (reduce) chena lands and extents under chena inside the forest. • Number of different community based alternative land use types/modes and diversified farming systems • Improved income and livelihood • Number of documents prepared on traditional knowledge and shared with other communities
b. Support introduction of agricultural techniques to improve efficiency and sustainability of mainly shifting cultivation systems and other land use types (e.g., land-conversion techniques, crop mixing and sequencing) - Identify management ways of existing chena lands inside and outside forest areas, and identify and introduce appropriate sustainable and efficient land use types/modes (advanced crop technologies) and management	▪ Potential community/individual accepted productivity improvement strategies and programs for their farming systems are identified and introduced. (depending the time and finances availability), increase productivity and species diversity, reduced cost of production, and enhance household income (subsequently reducing the dependency on forests) ▪ Reduce GHG emission from deforestation and degradation, improve vegetation and soil C sequestration, increase C stocks in homegardens and farm lands due to	• Number of communities /individuals adopting yield improvement strategies for their farming systems. • Status of crop diversification and species diversity change. • Change of income level and reduce dependency on forests

measures (soil and water conservation) - Improve species diversity and productivity of homegardens	introduction of multipurpose trees species (trees outside forest), and reduce use of agrochemical and promote efficient use and recycling of resources (organic farming)	
c. Forest boundaries are demarcated mainly through mapping with communities using advanced technologies (GIS), identification of land tenure issues with LRC and private owners and land acquiring status (State Sector Institutes has to do this) Then enrich degraded forest with deliberate planting of tree species. This has to be conducted in partnership with community and state sector organizations (mainly with the Departments of Forest and Wildlife), with special efforts to reintroduce endangered species to natural forest (in-situ conservation) (for sites where boundaries are already exists/demarcated, if necessary only vegetation enrichment activities could be considered)	▪ Forest boundaries are demarcated mainly through mapping with communities using advanced technologies (GIS), identification of land tenure issues with LRC and private owners and land acquiring status ▪ Enhanced vegetation diversity, and protective, productive and aesthetic roles of forests	• Boundaries are defined and marked. Ownership of agricultural land (chena) around forest boundaries are identified and mapped • Number of species and plants established • Canopy cover increase (Physiognomy)
d. Identification of new buffer zones (BZ) where it is necessary and upgrading of	▪ New buffer zones (BZ) are identified where it is necessary and steps are taken to	• Number of new buffer zones need to be established (especially in

existing buffer zones to meet community needs, implementation of conservation and protection measures with the surrounding communities and state sector institutes (State Sector Institutes has to do demarcation activity)	established them, upgrading vegetation status of new and already existing buffer zones to meet community needs, implementation of conservation and protection measures (especially from wildlife) with the participation of surrounding communities and state sector institutes	vulnerable areas), number of buffer zones established, type and extent of conservation and vegetation enrichment measures implemented to upgrade existing buffer zone through community participation, and type of benefits obtained through sustainable management of buffer zones.
e. Enhance tree diversity and carbon sequestration potentials of trees outside the forest through community participation and help to meet timber and fuel wood requirements in long run.	▪ Increased tree diversity (biological diversity) and carbon sequestration potentials of trees outside the forest and help to meet timber and fuel wood requirements.	• Number of different tree species planted outside forests, extent of ex-situ plantations (timber, fuel-wood and multipurpose trees) established, increase population size and vegetation physiognomy, carbon stocks, and their connectivity of threatened species.
f. Identify potential of eco-tourism for appropriate forests and establish as an income generating venture in collaboration with state sector organizations	▪ Established nature/eco/agriculture based eco-tourism as an income generating venture (provide employments to younger people as tour guides) in participation of respective stakeholder organizations and reduce dependency on forest	• Number of youth involved in eco/nature tourism ventures and developed networking with other relevant organizations, and demand created by the visitors • Change of income level and reduce dependency on forests
g. Reduce dependency on forest for fuel woods, and effective and efficient recycling of waste materials	▪ Reduce dependency on forest for fuel woods, and effective and efficient recycling of waste materials	• Number of households adapting energy efficient cooking systems and improve fuel wood production outside the forest and number of

		people adopting such technologies
h. Reduce forest fire events and associated forest degradation	▪ Reduced forest fires events and associated forest degradation through community participation	• Number of workshops carried out and people trained on forest fire control, type of fire protection measures established with community participation, reduced number of forest fires occurrences, and number of fire belts and barriers established (length)
i. Conservation of catchments and riverine forests (increase C sequestration and improve habitat).	▪Conservation of catchments and riverine forests, increase soil and water conservation and subsequently increasing productivity of farming systems.	• Extent of catchment conservation (number of trees planted and extent of soil conservation measures implemented), increased biological diversity, vegetation physiognomy and Carbon sequestration, reduced number of human-wildlife conflicts, soil and water conservation, reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.
In both these proposed project concepts of 1 & 2, integration of gender considerations (e.g., measures to ensure that women's perspectives are effectively integrated in the communities' involvement in REDD+ strategy development) are taken and their active participation on REDD+ process is ensured		• *Number of females participated* • *Number of females involve in decision making process and vigilant groups* • *Number of women based societies /networks established*

IX. Criteria for Selection

The following set of criteria shall be applied in selection of CBR+ projects. The eligibility criteria that all proposals need to fulfill are marked as Yes/No. If Yes, a set of selection criteria that proposals should conform with are marked on a scale of 0-10 or another ranking method as decided by the CBR+ National Steering Committee.

Eligibility criteria: to be marked as Yes/No -

1. Feasibility of the project - Yes/No i.e. the desired results should be achievable by the proposed activities, the proposed activities should be realistic
2. Realistic budget and timeline Yes/No – the estimated costs and timeline for activities should not be too low or too high
3. Conformity to the thematic focus area Yes/No – the proposed activities should fall within one of the thematic focus areas i.e. 'Participatory processes for community engagement' or 'Community-based approaches to address the drivers of deforestation'
4. Conformity with the geographic focus area Yes/No – the priority for proposed activities will be given to the geographic focus areas of dry zone (i.e. Ampara, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Hambantota, Puttalam, Vavuniya), but vulnerable forests areas of wet zone and coastal regions will also be considered for few projects.
5. Eligibility of applicants Yes/No – the eligible applicants are community-based organizations, national and local non-governmental organizations or indigenous peoples organizations that work with forest-dependent and indigenous communities and preferably have implemented projects of a similar volume and nature

Selection criteria: marked on a scale of 0-10 or ranked -

6. Own contribution – the project has a significant financial or in-kind contribution from the relevant community
7. Alignment with national REDD+ initiatives Benefits beyond REDD+– the proposed activities have beneficial impacts for the community regardless of the speed at which REDD+ progresses, considering, in particular, income-generating activities for communities through forest products, home gardening among others
8. Sustainability – the expected results are likely to have an impact after the funding ends
9. Replicability – the project has the potential to generate experiences that could be replicated elsewhere or upscaled as part of the national REDD+ process

Selection of proposals will proceed in three steps. First, proposals that do not conform to eligibility criteria will be excluded. Second, the remaining proposals will be ranked or marked according to the selection criteria. The proposals with highest ranking or total score are candidates for selection. Third, proposals are improved according to expert/ technical advice to ensure they conform to above stated standards. Allocation of funding - 30-50% of funds for Outcome 1 and 50-70% to Outcome 2.

X. Roles and Responsibilities for Community-Based REDD+ in Sri Lanka

Activity	SGP NC	UNDP CO and/or UN RC	UN-REDD NP/NPD	UN-REDD Regional/Global	CBR+ National Steering Committee	CBR+ Technical Advisory Group
Request for proposals to develop CBR+ Country Plan	• Draft request for proposals/Terms of Reference guided by guidance documents shared by CBR+ Project Coordinators	• Handle procurement (only if funded through NP budget)	• Review draft Request for Proposals/Terms of Reference and provide comments	• Review draft Request for Proposals/Terms of Reference and provide comments	• Approves the approach to developing the CBR+ Country Plan	•
Develop CBR+ Country Plan	• Advise and guide the selected consultant/NGO on the development of the CP (as needed) and the consultative process • Review and provide comments on the draft Country Plan before it is submitted for validation and approval	• Ensure alignment of the CBR+ Country Plan with UNDAF, CPD (and possibly with the new social & environmental standards) • Deal with grievances and complaints • Report to GoSL on UNDAF and CPD	• Develop 'draft zero' of the Country Plan as a basis for the consultant (as agreed with SGP NC) • Identify suitable candidate to develop CBR+ Country Plan in consultation with SGP NC • Provide input to the consultant/NGO who will develop the Country Plan, especially on	• Assist the UN-REDD NP/NPD to develop 'draft zero' of the Country Plan. • Advise the consultant/NGO so as to ensure alignment with UN-REDD NP, national REDD+ process and CBR+ global objectives, also by reflecting on the global negotiation process.	• Provides input to the Country Plan.	•

		progress	link between the UN-REDD National Programme and CBR+ objectives • Advise on consultative process • Review and provide comments on the draft Country Plan before it is submitted for validation and approval	• Advise on consultative process • Review and provide comments on draft the Country Plan before it is submitted for validation and approval		
Validate and approve CBR+ Country Plan	• Participate in validation workshop.	• Participate in validation workshop	• Assist selected consultant to organize validation workshop • Participate in validation workshop	• Participate in validation workshop	• Reviews and approves CBR+ Country Plan • If necessary provides provisional approval subject to comments being addressed by the consultant/NGO before validation workshop	•
Call for proposals for CBR+ grants	• Draft call for proposals for CBR+ grants in accordance	•	• Help disseminate call for proposals for	• Help disseminate call for proposals for	•	•

	with the CBR+ Country Plan • Disseminate call for proposals for CBR+ grants among contacts and networks to help get the highest quality applications		CBR+ grants among contacts and networks to help get the highest quality applications	CBR+ grants among contacts and networks to help get the highest quality applications		
Assessment of proposals and selection of CBR+ grantees	•	•	• May assist in pre-screening of CBR+ grant proposals if agreed by the CBR+ NSC	• May assist in pre-screening of CBR+ grant proposals if agreed by the CBR+ NSC	• Selects CBR+ grantees in accordance with the priorities and criteria outlined in the CBR+ Country Plan, as recommended by the CBR+ TAG	• Evaluates the proposals based on the priorities and criteria outlined in the CBR+ Country Plan, with agreement from the CBR+ NSC • Conduct field visits as part of the evaluation, if necessary • Submit recommendations to the CBR+ NSC for their consideration
Call for proposals for capacity building and knowledge management of CSOs/CBOs	• Draft call for proposals for capacity building and knowledge management of CSOs/CBOs in accordance	•	• Help disseminate call for proposals for capacity building and knowledge management	• Help disseminate call for proposals for capacity building and knowledge management of	• Review proposals	•

	with the CBR+ Country Plan • Disseminate call for proposals for capacity building and knowledge management of CSOs/CBOs among contacts and networks to help get the highest quality applications • Review proposals, consolidate comments and present to CBR+ NSC • Identify suitable candidate in consultation with UN-REDD NP/NPD • Help the selected candidate to work with CSOs/CBOs/local and indigenous communities to develop CBR+ grant proposals		of CSOs/CBOs among contacts and networks to help get the highest quality applications • Review proposals and provide comments to SGP NC • Assist the SGP NC to identify suitable candidate • Help the selected candidate to work with CSOs/CBOs/local and indigenous communities to develop CBR+ grant proposals	CSOs/CBOs among contacts and networks to help get the highest quality applications • May review proposals and provide comments to SGP NC		

Ongoing technical advice to CBR+ NSC and National Coordinator on REDD+	•	•	• May attend meeting of CBR+ NSCs as invited participants (or as part of an existing Technical Advisory Group to the NSC) to give technical advice	• Provide ongoing technical guidance to CBR+ NSC and SGP National Coordinator on REDD+, UN-REDD National Programmes, CBR+ as needed	• REDD+ representatives on the CBR+ NSC to provide technical advice	•
Keep REDD+ constituencies informed such as, but not limited to, the SGP and CBR+ NSC, UNDP CO, UN-REDD NP/NPD, CSO Platform and IP Forum	• Share minutes of NSC meetings with UNDP CO; UN-REDD NP/NPD	•	• Provide periodic updates to UN-REDD Programme Executive Board; CSO Platform; IP Forum; and relevant stakeholders	•	• REDD+ reps on CBR+ NSC to report back to respective REDD+ bodies such as the CSO Platform, IP Forum and Forest Department, to keep them informed	•

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XII. Annexure 1

Gross deforestation in the period 1992-1996, annual changes in cultivated extent of rice (asweddumized land) (1992-1996) and tea (1992-2002), drivers of deforestation identified by White (2006), agroecological zones, and the assumed allocation of deforestation among drivers for each district.

	Deforestation 1992-1996[a]	Asweddumized extent[b]		Tea[b]	Main agro-ecological zones[c]	Assigned drivers – share of gross deforestation in %				
		Irrigated	Rainfed							
District:	(ha/yr)	(ha/yr)	(ha/yr)	(ha/yr)		Ir. rice	R.f. rice	Chena	Tea	Prawn
Ampara	436	292	56		Dl	56,2	10,8	33,0	-	-
Anuradhapura	**3 802**	-167	0		Dl	-	-	100	-	-
Badulla	919	97	46	221	Il / Im / Iu	10,4	4,9	61,5	23,1	-
Batticaloa	382	59	-48		Dl	-	-	100	-	-
Colombo	118	24	-2	12	Wl	-	-	89,7	10,3	-
Galle	34	0	24	278	Wl	-	-	-	39,3	60,7
Gampaha	13	4	33		Wl	-	-	100	-	-
Hambantota	295	3	7	12	Dl / Il	-	-	94,9	1,1	4,0
Jaffna	11	0	-64		Dl	-	-	61,7	-	38,3
Kalutara	1 572	4	8	341	Wl	-	-	77,2	21,7	1,11
Kandy	16	67	-11	-346	Wm / Im	-	-	100	-	-
Kegalle	428	0	1	82	Wl	-	-	81,9	18,1	-
Kilinochchi	28	22	0		Dl	38,9	-	61,1	-	-
Kurunegala	614	195	362	-10	Il / Dl	31,8	59,0	9,1	-	-
Mannar	**1 626**	0	0		Dl	-	-	100	-	-
Matale	**4 571**	17	49	98	Im / Il / Iu	0,4	1,1	96,4	2,1	-
Matara	358	26	-71	262	Wl	-	-	32,9	66,8	0,32
Moneragala	**4 993**	20	21	36	Dl / Il	0,4	0,4	98,5	0,7	-
Mullativu	1 270	0	0		Dl	-	-	98,9	-	1,14
Nuwaraeliya	1 141	8	1	-199	Wu	0,7	-	99,3	-	-
Polonnaruwa	385	758	-20		Dl	100	-	-	-	-
Puttalam	**3 362**	193	29		Dl / Il	5,7	0,8	93,4	-	-
Ratnapura	858	216	19	994	Wm /Il / Dl	19,5	1,7	27,4	51,3	-
Trincomalee	378	0	0		Dl	-	-	100	-	-
Vavuniya	425	-6	-1		Dl	-	-	100	-	-

[a]REF??
[b]Agriculture & Environment Statistics Division (2010)
[c]D=dry, I=intermediate; W=wet; l = lowland; m = mid-elevation; u = upland)

Status of forest cover, population density and diversity of flora and fauna of each district

District	Total land Area (ha)	Human population density (per Km^2)[1]	Forest cover (2010) (ha)	Forest cover (2010) (%)	Flora (flowering plants)[2]			Fauna (vertebrates)[2]	
					Total No. of Species	No. of threatened species	No. of endemic species	No. of threatened species	No. of endemic species
Ampara	441,500	143	153,57	7.66	477	94	39	32	11
Anuradhapura	717,900	111	261,667	13.08	956	236	100	57	18
Badulla	286,100	294	74,997	3.75	1129	421	246	88	52
Batticaloa	285,400	204	52,046	2.60	474	85	24	05	01
Colombo	69,900	3,631	2,226	0.11	652	174	111	58	34
Galle	165,200	629	21,541	1.08	1050	411	385	129	94
Gampaha	138,700	1,523	2,615	0.13	418	81	48	35	21
Hambanthota	260,900	210	58,815	2.94	885	178	65	66	21
Jaffna	102,500	337	4,882	0.24	564	97	21	09	00
Kalutara	159,800	688	17,879	0.89	902	361	338	97	62
Kandy	194,000	704	42,837	2.14	1952	868	567	144	108
Kegalle	169,300	468	16,600	0.83	699	281	275	94	72
Kilinochchi	127,900	88	38,048	1.90	43	11	03	NA	NA
Kurunegala	481,600	311	29,603	1.48	825	215	128	26	10
Mannar	199,600	50	125,898	6.29	365	77	13	18	01
Matale	199,300	233	75,847	3.79	1125	344	212	96	55
Matara	128,300	620	20,280	1.01	667	261	276	96	75
Monaragala	563,900	75	222,990	11.14	766	217	108	69	31

Mullaitivu	261,700	56	172,320	8.61	86	22	7	22	03
Nuwara Eliya	174,100	423	53,436	2.67	1261	596	400	107	78
Polonnaruwa	329,300	117	138,840	6.94	645	127	52	59	32
Puttalam	307,200	245	87,806	4.39	694	117	47	27	07
Ratnapura	327,500	325	76,988	3.85	1539	739	570	166	127
Trincomalee	272,700	147	127,121	6.35	594	101	29	36	18
Vauniya	196,700	74	122,325	6.11	218	41	9	11	03

[1] Estimates mid year population density in year 2004 [Department of Census and Statistics]
[2] Estimated in 2012 [National Redlist 2012]

XIII. Annexure 2

Discussion on Community Based REDD+ (CBR+) with Forest Dependent Village Communities

Meeting held at Vaunia (16-01-2014)

Pirapppanmaduwa Village

- Village consisted with 34 families. During the war period, they have abandoned the village. After the war, 17 families resettled in the village.
- Villagers have engaged in chena cultivation in their licensed lands before the war. But now, those lands were abandon.
- All villagers use firewood for cooking. They collect them from forests near the village.
- Since defense units do regular monitoring, villagers don't engage in any activities damaging forests.
- All villagers are farmers. They often face problems due to wild elephants and water scarcity.
- No support is received from government officers.

Welikanda (Polonnaruwa) Village

- 500 acre land in the area was given to a private company.
- Those mega scale deforestation activities results loss of habitats for wildlife.
- Most rural development projects fail because poor coordination and lack of maintaining mechanism.
- Villagers are not powerful enough to combat against political authority who is behind deforestation.
- A project of growing Hana or Boganvila may be useful for the area.

Namalgama Village

- A resettlement area consist of three villages; Namalgama, Salalihiniyagama, and Nandimithragama.
- Nearly 4000 acres of land is cleared for resettlement. Most of those lands were densely forested areas.
- All valuable timber trees have been cut down by illegal loggers.
- Area is totally controlled by army. So other government officers do not have any power in the area.
- Army cut down valuable timber trees in the area for the requirement of building houses in the area without any control (But most of timber is sent to outside areas).

- No clear fence or boundary to demarcate village and forest.
- Since army is there, villagers still not engaged in encroachment, logging or hunting in the forest. But when the army left the area, they might start those activities due to poverty and increasing needs.
- Use of chemical fertilizer is banned in the area.
- Water scarcity in the area is increasing with the time, possibly due to deforestation.
- No awareness program on deforestation was conducted during the resettlement program.
- No proper occupation for resettled community.
- Even though there were enough shrub lands and open areas, dense forest areas were cleared for resettlement activities.

Rajanganaya (Anuradhapura) region

- Almost all good quality forests in the area were destroyed.
- During the development projects, valuable timber trees in the area have been removed.
- Only the forests closes to Wilpaththu National Park is remaining now.
- About 25 years ago, villagers used to chop firewood from the forest. When the business is growing, local politicians have entered the business and villagers lost the opportunity for cutting firewood.
- Forests were cleared for large scale cashew cultivations in Thanthirimale area.
- Cattle management can be developed in the area. Pasture grasses can be grown in barren lands around villages.
- Economically important perennial trees can be introduced to the home gardens of the area to balance carbon.

Paranthan (Mullathivu) region

- Forests are cleared in construction activities without control.
- Wildlife attacks are very high.
- Due to water scarcity, cultivation is possible only in four months of the year.
- Large timber trees have been removed from the area during war period.
- Organic agriculture and replanting programmes can be conducted in the area.
- Villagers own chena lands which have extents up to 15-20 acres.
- Some villagers chop firewood for sale (at a small scale).

වවුනියාව

අනු අංකය	සහභාගී වූ නියෝජිතයා	ලිපිනය	අත්සන
01	එච්. එන්. චන්ද්‍රිකා 0770610351	[illegible]	
02	[illegible] -076-6380760	"	
03	ගීතා කුමාරි	"	
04	ශාන්ති	"	
05	නිලාන්ති රණසිංහ	"	
06	P. කරුණාවතී -076-7787246	"	
07	චන්ද්‍රලතා	"	
08	පී. මල්ලිකා	"	
09	පී. සිරියාවතී	"	
10	E.H.M. රේණුකා	"	
11	සන්ධ්‍යා කුමුදිනී	"	
12	[illegible]	"	
13	[illegible]	"	
14	R.P. [illegible] (0770162192)	776, 22 [illegible] [illegible]	
15	S. Savaninayagam 0776437008	Navajeevanam Foram Parenthcare	
16	[illegible]	[illegible] 13/14 [illegible] Tel - 0726266072	
17	යසවතී [illegible] 0779681341	[illegible] 744/1 [illegible]	
18	M. RAMESH 0770886393	P.D.Y. Rangethagama	
19	N.H.M S. [illegible] 071 5900355	[illegible] වවුනියාව.	

20) ඩී.ඩී. [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]
21) ආ.ද. ලලිත් [illegible]	පහත [illegible] වත්ත	[illegible]
22) සුනිල් කුමාර	පහත [illegible] වත්ත	[illegible]

Meeting held at Vaunia: Puliyankulam (16-01-2014)

- All the villagers are farmers.
- They have settled in the area during late 1970's and left the area during war period.
- Area was cleared again during resettlement activities.
- Consists of 3 villages; Puliyankulam, Sinnnamongalkulam and Parichchankulam.
- Each farmer owns around 4-5 acres of land. During the dry season, crops fail due to drought, during the rainy season, crops failed due to floods.
- Also, there are crop losses due to wildlife attacks. Especially from parrots and peacocks.
- Therefore, land encroachment is not a big issue in the area.
- Only firewood is used for cooking. Some people do hunting.
- But due to strict rules, villagers are not engaged in illegal logging.
- No mega scale deforestation activities taken place in the area.

NAMES	AD	ஒப்
வி. ராஜேஸ்வரி	புளியங்குளம்	வி. ராஜேஸ்வரி
கி. மகேஸ்வரி	புளியங்குளம்	கி. மகேஸ்வரி
த. சிவனேஸ்வரி	புளியங்குளம்	த. சிவனேஸ்வரி
சு. கமலா	புளியங்குளம்	சு. கமலா
சு. தர்ஷிகா	புளியங்குளம்	சு. தர்ஷிகா
த. வசந்தமலர்	"	த. வசந்தமலர்
கி. இராசரட்ணம்	"	கி. இராசரட்ணம்
க. பரஞ்சோதி	பரசன்குளம்	க. பரஞ்சோதி
ஜீ. ரவீந்திரன்	புளியங்குளம்	[illegible]
மா. சந்திராவதி	புளியங்குளம்	மா. சந்திராவதி
கி. ரவீந்திரன்	பரசன்குளம்	கி. ரவி
ரா. புஸ்பம்	புளியங்குளம்	புஸ்பம்
ஜி. கோமதி	புளியங்குளம்	[illegible]
வி. ஜெயந்தினி	புளியங்குளம்	வி. ஜெயந்தினி
த. பரமேஸ்வரி	புளியங்குளம்	பரமேஸ்வரி
தி. புஸ்பலதா	"	தி. புஸ்பலதா
தி. பூரணம்	"	தி. பூரணம்
கு. ராகினி	"	கு. ராகினி
யோ. அனுஜா	"	யோ. அனுஜா
ம. தனுஜா	"	ம. தனுஜா
S. வைலட்	"	S. வைலட்
சி. சகாயமலர்	"	சி. சகாயமலர்.
வை. ஜெல்வி	"	வை. ஜெல்வி
L. சுரஸ்வதி		
டானியல் ஜோன் கென்னடி	புளியங்குளம்	Kenl
S. சுரேந்திரன்	புளியங்குளம்	S. [illegible]
சி. சுதாரந்தினி	புளியங்குளம்	
R. Rushani	"	R. Rushani
த. வாமதேவிட்டி	–	த. வாமதேவிட்டி
ஆ. கஜேனா	–	ஆ. கஜேனா
த. ஞானேஸ்வரி		த. ஞானேஸ்வரி

ந. தேவமலர்	புளியங்குளம்	ந. தேவமலர்
அ. ஜெயலெச்சுமி	புளியங்குளம்	அ. ஜெயலெச்சுமி
கோ. தர்க்கா	புளியங்குளம்	கோ. தர்க்கா
வி. தவமணிதேவி	பரசங்குளம்	V. Thavamanithevi
உ. காஞ்சனாதேவி	புளியங்குளம்	உ. காஞ்சனாதேவி
பி. காயத்திரி	புளியங்குளம்	[illegible]
சி. லீலா	புளியங்குளம்	சி. லீலா
பி. கார்த்திகா மரியா	பிரசங்குளம்	[illegible]
செ. சுபா	புளியங்குளம்	செ. சுபா
கா. செல்வகுமார்	புளியங்குளம்	செ. ரஞ்சியா

Meeting held at Dimbulagala (06-01-2014)

- 22 villagers from Namaloya, Weeraanda, Dimbulagala, and Mahawewa were participated for the discussion. Most of the villagers are farmers. They were settled in the area in around 1983 under the Mahaweli project.
- According to the villagers, there are three major drivers of deforestation.
- Provision of forest lands in the area for large scale private agricultural companies with the support of the political authority. Those lands are located inside the forest.
- People living in the area belongs to the second generation of the Mahaweli settlers. Therefore, they do not own enough lands and that results encroachment of forest lands.
- Other reason is the lack of income in non-agricultural seasons. During that time, some people in the village practice illegal logging to earn extra income.
- In addition to that, lack of support from government officers (mainly Mahaweli officers) and lack of integration between government institutions results deforestation and forest degradation in the area. According to them, deforestation in the area has increased in last decade.
- People are aware of the level of deforestation in the area. Also they are aware of the problems caused by deforestation and already suffering from some effects of deforestation such as human-elephant conflict and water scarcity.
- Majority of the people in the area do not take direct benefits from the forest. But they like to contribute to conservation of forests while using forest resources in a sustainable manner. Also they have identified the importance of inventorization of existing forest resources.
- Allowing to Collecting woodapple, mee, and medicinal plants from forest patches within the settlement areas may help to conserve forests. In addition to that, people suggest agroforestry systems can play a big role in sustainable forest management.
- Mushroom cultivation, floriculture, cattle management and apiculture are the possible village level industries which may help to improve the living standards of the villagers.
- People are aware of the importance of forest conservation. But they say forest conservation is successful only if it is linked with benefits to local community.
- Villagers haven't any Community Based Organization related to environmental protection. But they like to organize against deforestation and they require support from outside sources for that.

ඇසුලාවල

වන විනාශය සහ වන හායනය පිළිබඳ විස්තර ලබා ගැනීම පිළිබඳ වැඩසටහන

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අනු අංකය	නම 0712641816	ලිපිනය	අත්සන
01	[illegible]	අංක 231, මහවැව, මානම්පිටිය	[illegible]
0	[illegible], නියංකා	අංක 239 මහවැව, මානම්පිටිය	[illegible]
03	[illegible]	අංක 181, මහවැව මානම්පිටිය	[illegible]
04	W.S. [illegible]	අංක 235 මහවැව	[illegible]
05	PR අචලා කුමාරි.	99/2/129 මහවැව	[illegible]
06	M.A. තුෂාරි [illegible]	250, මහවැව, මානම්පිටිය	[illegible]
07	M.W. [illegible]	අංක 252 මහවැව, මානම්පිටිය	[illegible]
08	H. [illegible]	අංක 227 මහවැව මානම්පිටිය	[illegible]
09	[illegible]	අ. 189 මහවැව මානම්පිටිය	[illegible]
010	W.S [illegible]	අ/191 මහවැව මානම්පිටිය No.	[illegible]
11.	J.A. චමිලා ජයන්ති	අංක 211, මහවැව, මානම්පිටිය.	Chamila.
12	S.A [illegible]	අංක 234 මහවැව මානම්පිටිය	[illegible]
13.	K [illegible]	අංක 276 මහවැව	[illegible]
~~14~~	~~KHU [illegible]~~	264 මහවැව	[illegible]
14	KHU [illegible]	අංක 108 ම/මානම්පිටිය	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	072-6490404	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	අංක 184 [illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
AG	[illegible]	අංක 120 [illegible]	[illegible]
20	M.S. [illegible]	අංක 276 මහවැව, මානම්පිටිය	[illegible]
21	H.A. [illegible]	6ා. 63, [illegible]	[illegible]
22	R.D. [illegible]	අංක 226, [illegible]	[illegible]

0786189552

0718021838 - [illegible]
(Resource Person)


Meeting held at Habarana (06-01-2014)

26 villagers from several villages in the area have given their ideas. Different villagers have got different problems. One community consists with indigenous people.

Paluwaddana Village

- Local and national level politicians are the main cause of deforestation in the area.
- Gravel mining and illegal logging are the main activities causing forest loss.
- Gravel holes are filled with water. That causes water logging conditions in nearby areas.
- According to regulations, gravel miners should deposit some money for remediation activities. But they don't practice it in Paluwaddana area.
- Villagers are experiencing bad effects of deforestation activities.

Irigeoya Village

- Area was heavily deforested around 30-40 years ago due to chena cultivation. In that time, 50-100 acres of forest lands were cleared annually for chena cultivation.
- Cutting forest for firewood was another main occupation in the area.
- The situation is much better now due to awareness programs conducted by government and non-governmental organizations.
- Villagers are united to fight against any political or outside persons who cause damages to forests.
- They have a well-functioning CBO named "Wana Sarana Community Based Organization".
- Earlier, villagers engaged in illegal logging because they had problems due to water scarcity. But villagers were able to construct an anicut with the help of forest department. So water problem is solved and now, there's no illegal logging.
- Under a reforestation project done with the forest department, more than 200 acres of shrub lands were planted with teak.
- Under that project, villagers have given ½ acre lands for reforestation. Facilities are provided for bee keeping and home gardening. Trees are planted along the canals.
- Villagers are satisfied with the benefits gained from reforestation projects.
- They suggest to develop minor industries in the village as a way to improve living standards of the villagers and reduce deforestation.

Hatharas Kotuwa Village

- Located in a flood plain where some lands are submerged in the flood season. So lands should be provided for them in non-flooding areas. Otherwise they will encroach forest lands.
- Illegal logging, sand mining, and gravel mining are the major deforestation activities taking place in the area.
- When people are economically stable, they will stop deforestation.
- Protection of forest is ensured if people have the opportunity to use forest resources.

Illukwewa Village

- A remote village located close to Matale district boundary between Seegiriya sanctuary and Minneriya national park.
- Two major communities; people who got lands under settlement schemes and indigenous community living in Gallinda area.
- Earlier, chena cultivation with long fallowing periods was practiced. Due to electric fence around the village, access to further lands for chena cultivation is limited.
- Agriculture is the major occupation of the villagers. But villagers can't cultivate crops in both seasons due to water isssues. Therefore some villagers are engaged in hunting animals.
- Since the village do not have enough infrastructure facilities, developing minor industries may not be successful unless transport facility is provided.
- During 1983-85 period, many forest lands in the area were cleared. Those cleared areas can be used for reforestation activities.
- Main reason for deforestation in the area is lack of income of villagers. Deforestation can be further reduced if water problem is solved.

2015-01-06 දින - පිරිහෙබය ප්‍රජාශාලාව.

	නම	ලිපිනය	අත්සන.
1	K.D. [illegible]	අංක 32, ගල්වල පාර	[illegible]
2	M.M. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	R.B. විජේ රත්නායක	[illegible]	R.B. [illegible]
4	B.A. සුදත් [illegible]	අංක 949 ප්‍රධාන පාර හි/ගොඩ	[illegible]
5	W/K [illegible]	අංක 497 " "	[illegible]
6	W.L.A. [illegible]	අංක 916 " " "	[illegible]
7	A.G.T. [illegible]	29, ප්‍රධාන පාර, [illegible]	[illegible]
8	H.M. [illegible]	949 ප්‍රධාන පාර හි/ගොඩ.	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	903 [illegible] හි/ගොඩ	[illegible]
10	H.M. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	S.SP [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] - 0718988915
12	W.A. [illegible]	අංක 60, ගල්වල පාර	[illegible]
13	W.A.D. [illegible]	අංක 17/5, ගල්වල පාර	[illegible]
14	R.M. චමින්ද කුමාර	II වියාර වාල්මැව	[illegible]
15	V.M. ප්‍රියන්ත කුමාර	අංක 05 II වියාර වාල්මැව	[illegible]
16	S. සුජීවා පෙරේරා	අංක 18 II වියාර වාල්මැව	S. [illegible]
17	A.H.M. [illegible]	II වියාර වාල්මැව	[illegible]
18	S.M. [illegible]	II වියාර වාල්මැව	[illegible]
19	H.R. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	D.K. [illegible] ප්‍රසන්න	පිරිබෙය	[illegible]
22	K.P.G. [illegible]	පිරිහෙබය	[illegible]
23	G.G. [illegible]	"	[illegible]
24	M.G. [illegible]	"	[illegible]
25	MP [illegible]	"	[illegible]
26	[illegible] කුමාර	--	[illegible]

Meeting at Madirigiriya: Meegaswewa - Pathokwewa (06-01-2014)

- Located in the northern part of the Polonnaruwa district.
- Main occupation of the villagers is agriculture. Due to water problem, they only cultivate in one season.
- Most of the forest in the area are now degraded. Majority of the economically important timber trees have been illegally logged by outsiders with the support of the local politicians.
- Unplanned chena cultivation and cutting trees for firewood were the other reasons for deforestation.
- Deforestation and forest degradation in the area had been reduced in last decade. But it's still happening at somewhat level.
- Villagers are already suffering from effects of deforestation.
- Villagers are well aware of the relationship between deforestation and climate change, importance of catchment conservation and sustainable forest management.
- Deforestation can be further reduced by providing new income opportunities for the villagers.
- Poultry management, cattle management, bee keeping, and floriculture are the industries which can be developed in the area.
- People own enough lands to provide feed for cattle. But they haven't got sufficient amount of money to buy cattle. Also they need extension facilities on above areas.
- In addition to that, they like to improve productivity of their lands by using advanced technologies.
- Organic agriculture and cultivation of traditional rice varieties is practiced by some villagers.
- Villagers have previously participated for a reforestation program. But they are not satisfied with the government support received from that project.

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([illegible])

කෝකිල [illegible]
([illegible])

අනු අංකය	නම	අත්සන
1	J. M. කුසුමාවතී	[illegible]
2	S. G. මාලනී බස්නායක	M. [illegible]
3	K. G. කරුණාවතී	කරුණාවතී
4	නදිකා ප්‍රියදර්ශනී	
5	K. ගීතිකා පියසීලි	ගීතිකා
6	D. A. මහේෂිකා මධුශානි	මහේෂිකා
7	K. D. දිලිනි මෙනුකා	දිලිනි
8	W. M. වසන්තා කුමුදුනී	වසන්තා
9	D. U. දිසා ධම්මිකා රුවසිංහ	දිසා
10	T. චන්ද්‍රා කුමාරි	චන්ද්‍රා
11	ඩී. M. කරුණාවතී	කරුණාවතී
12	B. R. කාමල් පුෂ්පලතා	කාමල්
13	G. G. අචලා මධුෂානි	Achala
14	R. A. නදීකා ප්‍රියදර්ශනී	නදීකා
15	P. G. අමල [illegible]	අමල
16	W. සෙනී [illegible]	සෙනී
17	K. T. මර්ලින් [illegible]	[illegible]
18	K. A. දිලිකා සමරසිංහ	[illegible]
19	ඩබ්. රෝහිනී සිල්වා	[illegible]
20	T. M. K. අජිත් කුමාර	අජිත්
21	K. G. R. J. බණ්ඩාර	[illegible]
22	P. G. L. බණ්ඩාර	බණ්ඩාර
23	G. T. [illegible]	[illegible]
24	W. M. ජීනා කුමාරි	ජීනා
25	D. R. ප්‍රේමරත්න	ප්‍රේමරත්න.
26	J. R. හාෂිනි	හාෂිනි.
27	N. P. අජිතා [illegible]	අජිතා.

Meeting held at Dambana (24-11-2014) with IP community

- Villagers are belonging to the indigenous community of Sri Lanka (Weddah people).
- They have been lived inside the forest for centuries. But now they are living outside forest.
- Damaging and clearing forests is against their culture. So, they don't do much damage to forest.
- In addition to small scale agriculture they are mainly dependent on forest products (honey, medicinal plants)
- Due to government rules, they only have a limited access to forests, which were earlier their living place.
- They have made a network which report any deforestation action in the area.
- Forest fires in the dry season is the major deforestation activity in the area.
- Forest encroachment activities in the area is mainly supported by local politicians.

Overall Summary of Forest Dependent Communities

- Drivers of deforestation varies from location to location.
- Also they are vary from the scale; Small scale to Mega scale.
- Small scale deforestation activities are mainly done by villagers (taking firewood, chena cultivation and logging for their needs)
- Mega scale deforestation activities are mainly done by outside sources (Large scale private farms, Resettlement schemes).
- Water scarcity and lower income from farming are the main problems faced by the villagers.
- Villagers are aware of the bad effects of deforestation and willing to participate in deforestation reducing programmes.
- Most of them are not strengthen enough to combat against political authority behind deforestation in the area.

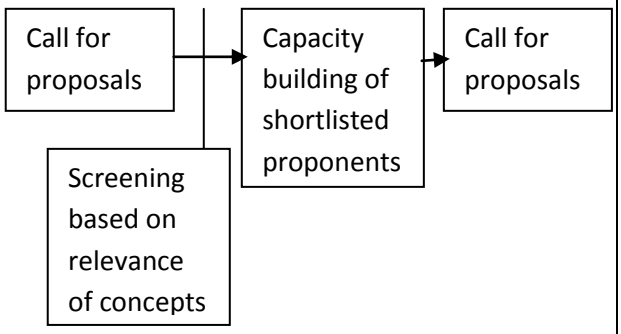
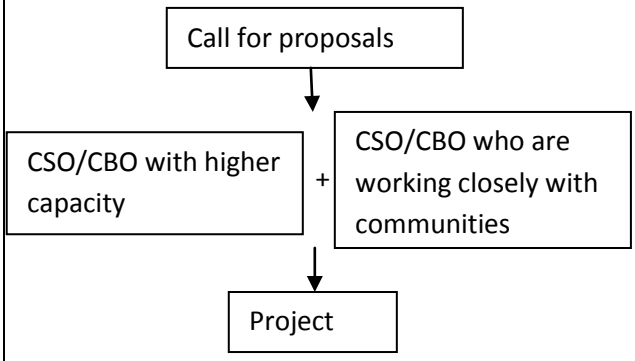
XIV. Annexure 3

CBR+ Country Plan Consultative Session

26th November 2014, at 9.00 a.m. at Hotel Galadari, Colombo

Comments made by stakeholders

Name	Designation	Organization	Comment
Mr. R.S. Kulathunga	Additional Conservator General of Forests	Forest Department	Data on Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the report need to be changed according to the findings of recent study carried out by UN-REDD
Mr. Hemantha Withanage	Executive Director	Centre for Environment Justice	It needs to emphasize the ongoing mega scale development projects as one of major Deforestation and Forest Degradation Drivers
Ms. Shereen Samarasuriya	National GEF/SGP Coordinator	GEF/SGP	There are issues on Forest Boundary Demarcation which need to take in to the account
Mr. Thilak Kariyawasam	Chairman	Sri Lanka Nature Group	The policy lobbing component of the report need to be improved
Ms. Shereen Samarasuriya	National GEF/SGP Coordinator	GEF/SGP	CBR+ shall mobilize people to influence on policy changes/policy implementations
Mr. Gamini Jayatissa	Director	GAFEC	Land tenure issue need to be addressed properly as many forested lands are coming under LRC and other parties
Mr. Sajeewa Chamikara	Environment Conservation Trust	Director	• Acquisition of forest Department Lands for settlements, clearing of forest lands for electric fencing, large scale commercial agri-farms are reported • There are some contradictions between government policies • Acquisition of forest lands from LRC to FD need to be accelerated
Dr. Champa Amarasiri	Consultant	GF KM team, MCRCF	According to the study, Prawn farming is identified as a driver of mangrove deforestation and Forest Degradation but the impact on mangrove forests by prawn farming is insignificant compared to the disturbance of mangrove forest by large scale development projects such as express ways, eco-tourism developments etc. which need to be properly addressed by the report
Mr. Hemantha Withanage	Executive Director	Centre for Environment Justice	It needs to define both carbon and non-carbon indicators with extra care in the report in order to encourage Projects that can touch the policy level
Ms. Shereen Samarasuriya	National GEF/SGP Coordinator	GEF/SGP	It is very important to define carbon and non-carbon indicators clearly in the report
Dr. Champa		GF KM team,	Identification of indicators, way of achieving

Amarasiri		MCRCF	indicators need to be addressed by targeting both forest dependent communities and people involved with mega projects
Mr. Thilak Kariyawasam	Chairman	Sri Lanka Nature Group	It is essential to allocate more time for capacity building of stakeholders. Stakeholders are expected to well aware not only on REDD programme but also on carbon measurements, branding of products from areas adjacent to forests in order to take the full advantage of the project. The CBR+ country report shall be finalized before call for proposals. Further suggested the following approach 
Ms. Shereen Samarasuriya	National GEF/SGP Coordinator	GEF/SGP	As CBR + country plan is a dynamic one, it can be improved, changed at any time. It is better to call for proposals simultaneously and fund for selected projects after improving the project concepts. Projects proponents will be empowered during the process.
Mr. Thilak Kariyawasam	Chairman	Sri Lanka Nature Group	In case of call for proposals immediately, the CSOs/CBOs with national level capacity only can apply as the grassroots level stake holders are not technically fit for applying.
Mr. Hemantha Withanage	Executive Director	Centre for Environment Justice	CBO platform of UNREDD has been involved with capacity building of CBOs in the grassroots for about 1 year and it is expected to submit proposals in collaboration of grass root CBOs in order to submit and execute effective projects 
Mr. P.A.	Chairman	Peace	Can't we encourage home gardening projects

Anthony Mark		Development Foundation	rather than big projects
Ms. Shereen Samarasuriya	National GEF/SGP Coordinator	GEF/SGP	It is necessary address Tree resources Outside Forest (TROF) projects under this scope
Dr. M.B. Adikaram	Chairman	Nation Builders Association	• Line agencies shall be addressed in the report • Boundaries of projects shall not be restricted to the geographical areas but whole island
Mr. Sujeewa Jasinghe	Director	CES	Lessons learned from Readiness phase will be used in the future. Micro-level D and FD need to be identified by local CBOs during projects. Therefore, it is necessary to design and implementation of projects by capacity high CBOs/CSOs
Mr. Udaya Liyanage	Chairman	ITSC	It is necessary to fix and improve the forest dependency of people in order to reduce the pressure on natural forests. Buffer zones are important in this regards.
Ms. Shereen Samarasuriya	National GEF/SGP Coordinator	GEF/SGP	• During the dialog on CBR+ country plan, it is necessary to understand the different roles of CBR+ and UN-REDD programme in order to make the dialog fruitful. • CBR+ to support UN-REDD activities using the lessons learned and collecting supplementary evidence while UN-REDD prepare road map and strategies etc.
Mr. Hemantha Withanage	Executive Director	Centre for Environment Justice	It is suggested to identify the expected policy changes by project developers during the projects. Therefore, it needs to include the same in the CBR+ country plan.
Mr. Udaya Liyanage	Chairman	ITSC	It is necessary to address IP and Gender balance in the country plan more specifically
Mr. Thilak Kariyawasam	Chairman	Sri Lanka Nature Group	It is not accepted that the call for proposals without improving the country plan and address FPIC before calling project concepts
Mr. Hemantha Withanage	Executive Director	Centre for Environment Justice	It is better to conduct consultation sessions before/during the studies. It will help to improve the quality of the study report
Ms. Sonali De Silva	Chair Person	PILF	It feels that time allocation for studies like CBR+ country Plan preparation
Ms. Shereen Samarasuriya	National GEF/SGP Coordinator	GEF/SGP	As the country plan is a dynamic document, the document prepared within the agreed timeline can be improved time to time.

XV. Annexure 4

Sri Lanka UN-REDD Programme
CBR+ Country Plan Validation Workshop
Taj Samudra Hotel, Colombo
20th January 2015

Outcome:

- Mr. Nalin Munasinghe, National Programme Manager, UN-REDD explained the Objective of the workshop during his welcome speech
- Dr. S P Nissanka National Consultant briefly explained the draft final CBR+ country plan after cogitating the comments received during the CBR+ Country Plan Consultative Session held on 26. November 2014
- According to the consultant, ideas received during the discussions with various communities were really supportive for the preparation of country plan.
- According to his experience, most of forest adjacent communities including IPs are in need of a mechanism to reduce the deforestation and forest degradation. They feel that outsiders disturb the forest which adjacent communities protected. CBR+ can fill the gap.
- The consultant has given priority in discussing outcomes and indicators of the report during the workshop. He further expected to have a better discussion and improve the report accordingly to validate a better country plan.

Dr. Nissanka is delivering his presentation

- Mr. Prasad Attygalle, Technical Adviser (TA) to the project guided the audience, and stressed that CBR grants are provided for CSOs & communities to demonstrate results in line with the REDD+ concepts and should be addressing the approached stated in the report to confirm the REDD+ process in Sri Lanka.
- It is identified that dry zone has more potential to implement CBR+ projects in the report by considering the rate of deforestation and forest degradation (D & D) but Mr. Hemantha Withanage is in the view of wet zone forests are more important considering the other factors. According to him the rate of D & D is not the only indicator to select

REDD+ projects. He needs immediate projects across the wet zone considering the forests such as Sinharaja and Kanneliya.

- He further added, the CBR+ country plan is not only focus the current GEF, SGP grants. It should consider at least 10 years period. Therefore, recommending few districts for CBR+ will narrow down opportunities. Also the role of Civil Society shall be explicitly explained in the report.

Mr. Hemantha Withanage is commenting

- Both points were accepted but this plan will only prioritize the dry zone as per the results of D & D study but no restrictions for project concepts from wet zone, according to the Technical Advisor.
- Considering the second comment of Mr. Hemantha, The document can be changed based on circumstances as this document is a living document, the report can be revisited during the readiness phase according to Technical Advisor. Ms. Sherin Samarasuriya also wanted to consider this document as a base document which can be change over time. However, Ms. Sonali De Silva in the opinion that this actual scenario has to be in the report. The audience accepted the fact.
- Dr. Champa Amarasiri in the view, the report is not addressing the potential projects considering mangrove forest in Sri Lanka. She wanted clarification whether REDD+ consider mangrove as forests?
- Mr. Sarath Kulathunge, Deputy Conservator General of Forest (DCGF) confirmed that the Sri Lanka UN-REDD project is considering mangrove forests and it covers about 15000 – 17000 ha.
- According to DCGF the report is emphasizing only D & D but it should consider biodiversity, enhancement of forest and sustainable forest management. DCGF was in the opinion, emission reduction of wet zone forests due to REDD+ may comparatively low in Sri Lankan context but these forest are invaluable by means of its unique biodiversity.
- Few of participants then urged the protection of dry zone forest as the current development activities are pushing dry zone forests enormously than any other zone. Also, added many facts to support the statement by several participants.

- Dr. Nissanka has described the proposed types and explained each category to the gathering. He wanted active participation of the participation in commenting on the summary given to participants.

- Forest governance and capacity building are widely discussed. How can educate civil society on the above matters. Whether the TOR of knowledge management team address the issue, Mr. Hemantha pointed out. Mr. Nalin Munasinghe, National Programme Manager, Ms Sherin Samarasuriya GEF-SGP Coordinator Sri Lanka and the Mr. Prasad Attygalle Technical Advisor explained that the relevant part is addressed by the knowledge management process. Two teams will take the responsibility.
- Five groups were formed to discuss the adjustments and recommendation to the CBR+ Country report before validation.




During group discussions

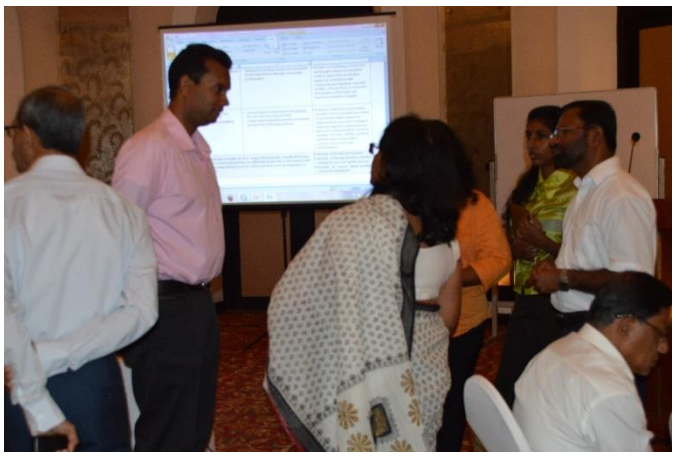
Adjustments and recommendations given by groups are as follows;

- It is recommended to update the report when new concepts are generated in the future.
- It is recommended to amalgamate the community based project mechanism with governmental mechanisms in order to achieve sustainability
- It is recommended to include traditional customaries in conserving forest and biodiversity
- It is recommended that the CBR+ projects shall carefully study the wildlife habits and their habitats before developing projects.
- It is recommended to insert the concept of forest community networking in the CBR+ country report
- It is recommended to include indigenous knowledge in protection of forests

- It is recommended to prepare training curriculums for training progrmmes mentioned in the report. Also, it needs parameters to implement sensitive projects. E.g. Ecotourism

- It recommended to address the policy that can be influenced by the project activities in the report.
- It is recommended to emphasis watershed management projects in the report specially in central and Sabaragamuwa hills
- It is recommended to insert the protection of village forest patches which are not properly documented or recognized in national level.
- Participants of the workshop are mostly CSO members but it needs involvement of other parties as this is a policy dialog. UN-REDD programme agreed to share the outcomes with all relevant stakeholders as necessary.
- It is recommended to provide the report and interim documents in Sinhala language as most of participants are Sinhala speaking. Consultant and PMU members agreed to submit the report in all three languages
- Groups are agreed to submit their comments to Dr. S.P. Nissanka in written form

Next steps on the CBR+ projects were explained by Ms. Sherin Samarasuriya and knowledge management teams were introduced to participants.



Discussion between knowledge management teams and GEF/SGP, UN-REDD staff and consultant

Final outcome of the workshop: CBR+ Country plan is validated