



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



REDD in Sri Lanka



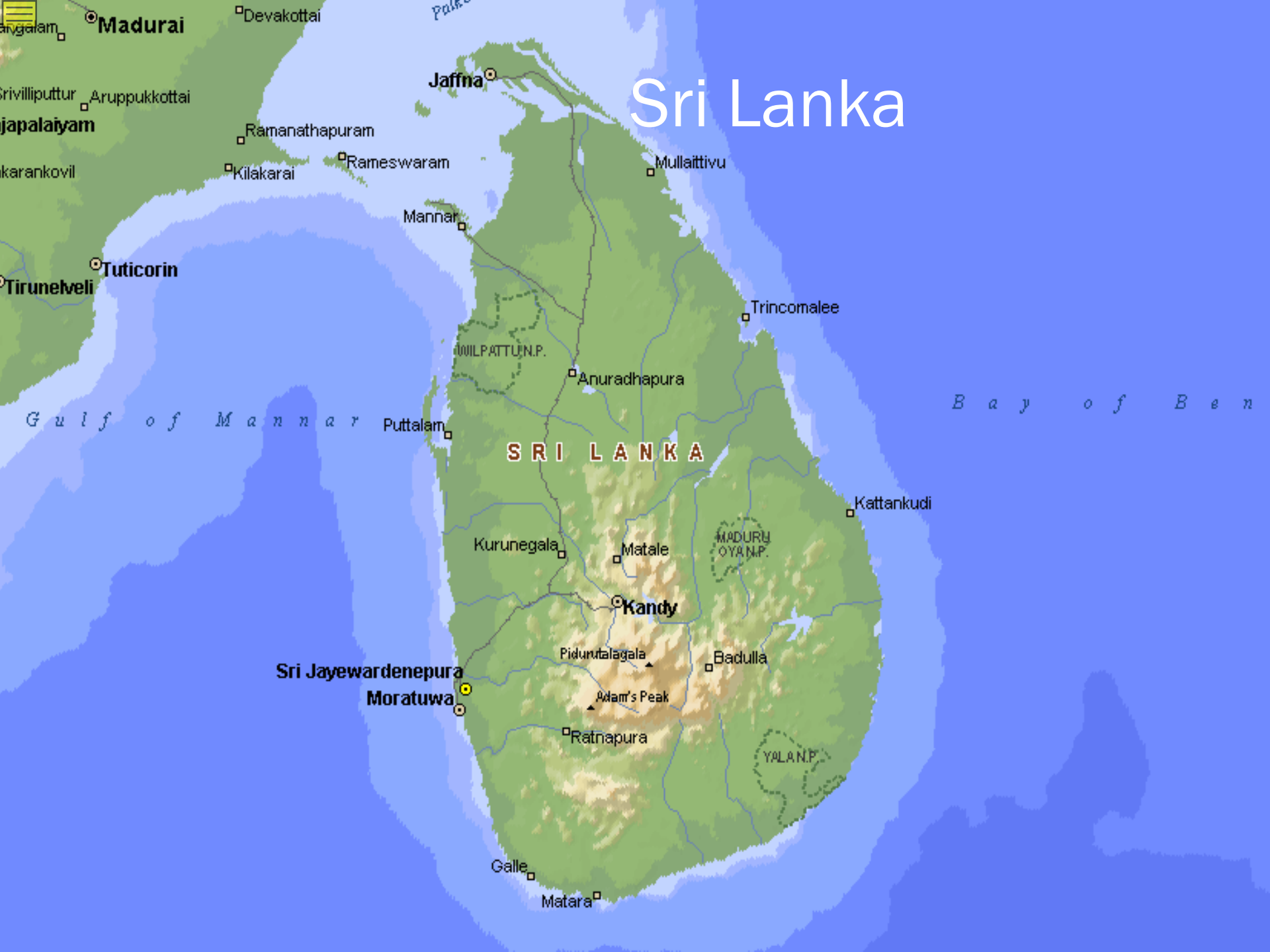
Anura Sathurusinghe





Outline of Presentation

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- Introduction
 - Present Status of Forestry sector in Sri Lanka
 - Issues and Limitations
 - Proposed REDD initiatives



Sri Lanka

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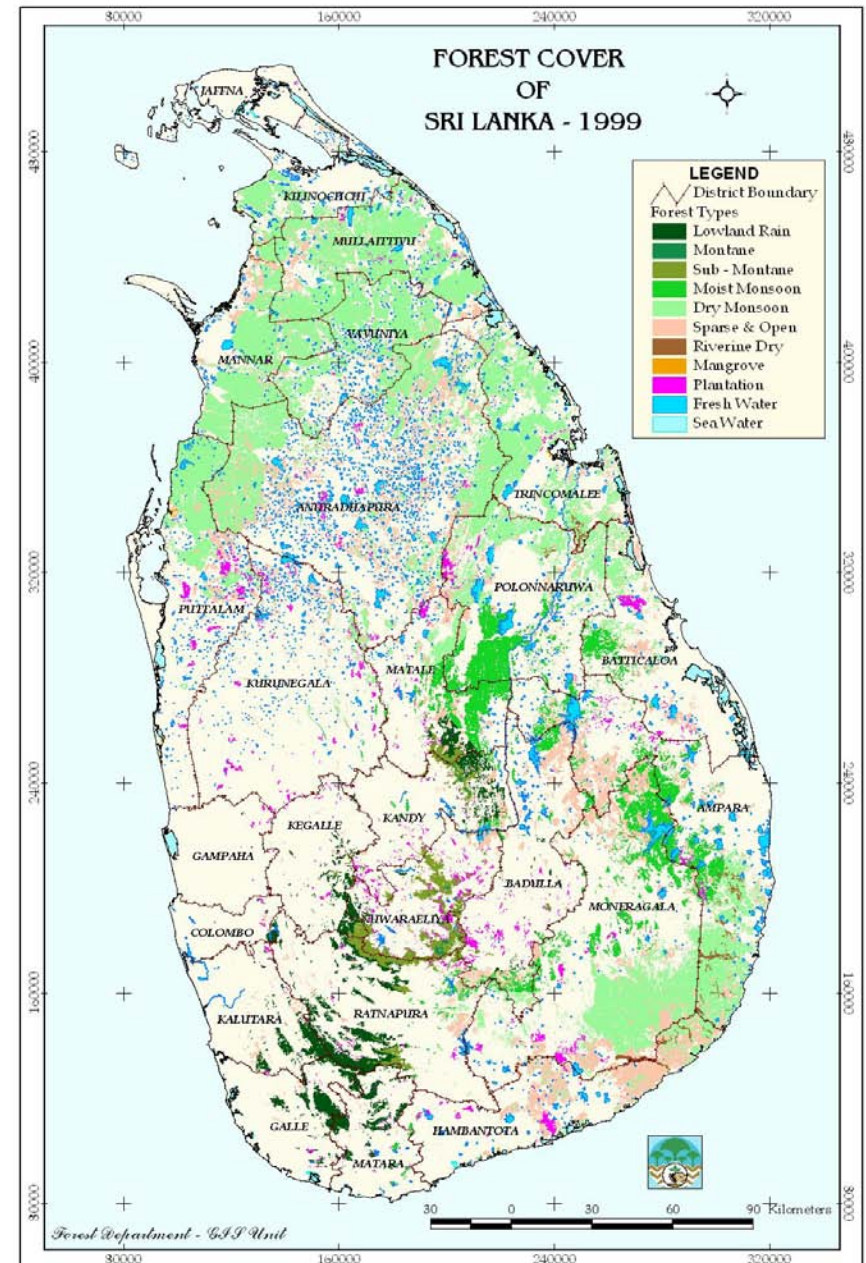
**Sri Jayewardenepura
Moratuwa**

B a y o f B e n g a l

G u l f o f M a n n a r

Forest Cover of Sri Lanka

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



Status of Forests

- Natural forests occupy about 30% of the total land area
- High biological diversity
- Exists as highly fragmented ecosystems
- 30 – 40% are considered as degraded



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Issues and Limitations

- High rate of land use change and lack of proper mechanism to monitor the forest landscape changes
- Policy and legislation to be revised as appropriate
- Lack of information on forest health and vitality





Initiatives to be undertaken

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- Policy and legislations to be reviewed to address the issues related to climate change
 - Multistakeholder approach in **forests and tree management**
 - Monitoring and reporting system to be introduced with baseline information
 - Biological status of forest to be assessed and monitored
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Initiatives related to REDD

- Awareness building among different stakeholders on REDD including local communities
- Institutional and Political commitment
- Applied to join UN-REDD Programme, Sept. 2009



Possible role for UN-REDD

- Facilitating and catalyzing coordinated action among bilateral and multi-lateral development partners
- UN Agencies supporting costs of developing REDD roadmap
- Knowledge sharing and networking



Way forward

REDD will be incorporated into the national forestry programme to ensure the sustainability



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Thank you for listening!



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